REPORT OF A.D.M.A. CONVENTION STARTS ON PAGE 43

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE MARKET AUTHORITY SINCE 1871

CHEMICALS ~ DYESTUFFS ~ DRUGS ~ PAINTS ~ OILS ~ FERTILIZERS

12 GOLD STREET | May 18, 1936 | NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison

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Vol. 129 May 18, 1936 No. 20

Closing Market Developments

London Closing Cable

LONDON, May 15, 1936.

Quotations on carnauba wax were 162s. 6d. per hundredweight; the previous quotation was 170s.

Cottonseed Oil Steadier

Crude cottonseed oil was steadier in Southern markets late in the week. Bids of 7¾c. per pound were reported but sellers were disposed to hold for a higher figure. Unsold supplies were said to be small. The local market for refined oil futures was quieter with narrow changes in prices.

Chinawood Oil Easy

Chinawood oil was easy late in the week. The primary market appeared to be steady at the reaction previously noted. Buying interest here was light, however, and it was said to be possible to shade quoted prices by a point or two on a bid.

Tincture of Iodine Down

Quotations on tincture of iodine were reduced 20c. on May 15, making the market lowest at $1.90 per gallon. Silver nitrate prices were advanced further, the market becoming 33¼c. to 35¼c. per ounce.

By-Product Ammoniates Firm

Animal ammoniates held the firmness noted earlier in the week but prices did not move. Lack of trading holds the market in check as stocks in the local market are very light and prices would likely advance on the appearance of buying interest.

Heavy Chemicals Quiet

The market for industrial chemicals was quiet at the close of the week. Prices generally were steady to firm. Antimony metal was slow, and sellers were listing 12c. per pound. Tin salts were fairly active, with the price tone reflecting the steadiness in the basic metal.

Pyrethrum Flowers Down

Quotations on Japanese pyrethrum flowers, spot and for shipment, were reduced 25 points late last week, making prices to prevail as follows:—Ex warehouse, New York, 7.40c. per pound in lots of 15 tons or more; afloat, 7.40c., same terms; 1936 crop, July-December shipment, 15 tons or more, c.i.f., New York, 7.15c. per pound. Spot quotations on powder and granular material remained unchanged.

Fleaseed Advanced

Quotations on French and India fleaseed were advanced late last week to bring spot prices into line with replacement cables. French seed on spot was quoted at 9c. to 9½c. per pound while the India article went to 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound.

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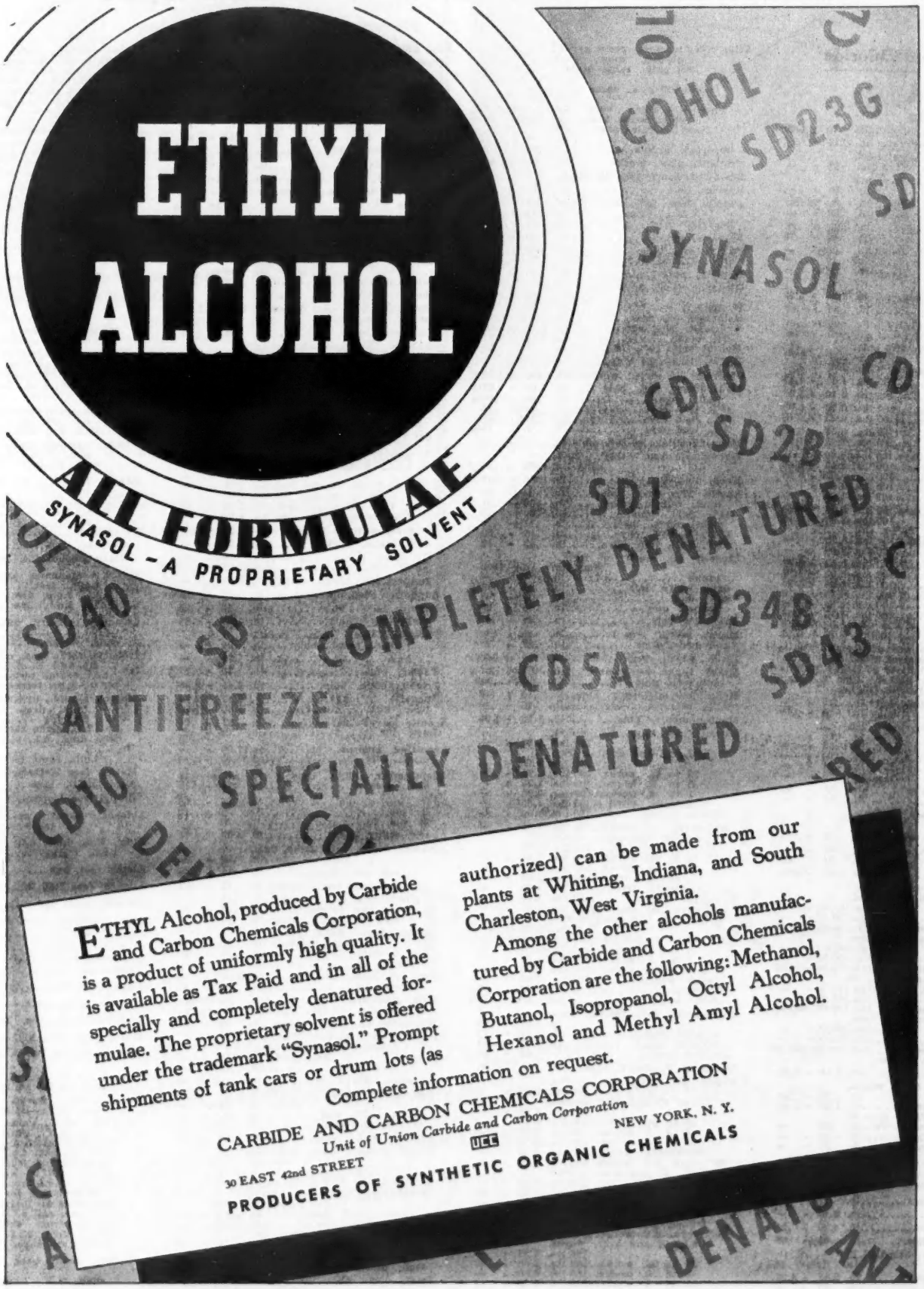

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Among the other alcohols manufactured by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation are the following: Methanol, Butanol, Isopropanol, Octyl Alcohol, Hexanol and Methyl Amyl Alcohol.

Complete information on request.

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
30 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
PRODUCERS OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

Acacia—Alumina Chloride

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetal, dms., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Acetaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.14	.16
Acetamide, CP, bots., kegs, 1,000 lb. min., works	lb.	.43	—
tech., kegs, 1,000 lb. min., works	lb.	.38	—
Acetanilide, tech., 95%, bbls.	lb.	.24	Nom.
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Acetin, tech., dms.	lb.	.22	.23
Acetoacetanilide, dms.	lb.	.65	.70
Acetone, CP, dms, c.l., delvd.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., delvd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, delvd	lb.	.08½	—
Methyl (see M)			
Acetophenone, bots., cns	lb.	1.25	2.25
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.30	1.40
Acid, abietic, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	—
Acetic, comi. or redist., 28% bbls. 100 lbs.		2.45	2.70
cbys. 100 lbs.		2.95	3.20
56%, bbls. 100 lbs.		4.60	4.85
cbys. 100 lbs.		5.10	5.35
70%, bbls. 100 lbs.		5.73	5.98
cbys. 100 lbs.		6.23	6.48
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.		6.53	6.78
cbys. 100 lbs.		7.03	7.28
glacial, nati., CP., cbys. 100 lbs.		14.00	—
comi., bbls. 100 lbs.		8.43	8.68
cbys. 100 lbs.		8.93	9.18
USP., dms. 100 lbs.		10.50	—
cbys. 100 lbs.		11.00	—
synth., 99.5%, al. dms. 100 lbs.		8.43	8.68
cbys. 100 lbs.		8.93	9.18
USP., reagent, 99.8%, al. dms. 100 lbs.		10.50	—
cbys. 100 lbs.		11.00	—
pure, 80%, bbls. 100 lbs.		3.52	3.77
cbys. 100 lbs.		3.92	4.17
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.		3.95	4.20
cbys. 100 lbs.		4.45	4.70
60%, bbls. 100 lbs.		6.63	6.88
cbys. 100 lbs.		7.13	7.38
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.		8.33	8.58
cbys. 100 lbs.		8.83	9.08

Acetic acid prices are on freight allowed basis in zone 1 (East of Mississippi River). Zone 2 (Mississippi River to Rocky Mounts). $1.50 per 100 lbs. higher, Zone 3 (Pacific Coast), $1.75 per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	.19
Acetylsalicylic, USP., bbls., 225 lbs.	lb.	.58	—
boxes, 100 lbs	lb.	.59	—
50 lbs	lb.	.60	—
25 lbs	lb.	.61	—
kegs, 100 lbs	lb.	.58	—
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.	lb.	.85	.90
tech., bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).			
USP., powd., dms, kegs	lb.	.18	—
Benzoic, tech., kegs	lb.	.40	—
USP., kegs	lb.	.54	.59
Battery, cbys. 100 lbs.		1.60	3.50
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd.	ton.	105.00	—
c.l., delvd	ton.	110.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	115.00	120.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, delvd.	ton.	95.00	—
c.l., devl	ton.	100.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	105.00	110.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd.	ton.	110.00	—
c.l., delvd	ton.	115.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	120.00	135.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, delvd.	ton.	100.00	—
c.l., delvd	ton.	105.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	110.00	125.00

USP., $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls.	lb.	1.16	1.21
Butyric, 95%, w.w., cbys., works,	lb.	.25	.30
edible, cbys., works	lb.	1.20	1.30
synthetic, 90%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.50	—
Caprolc, cans	lb.	2.20	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Castor oil, split, dms	lb.	.17	.17½
Chicago, bbls.	lb.	2.10	—
Chinawood oil, dms.	lb.	.20	.21
Chlorosulphonic, dms.	lb.	.03½	.05
Chromic, 99%, dms., delvd. N.Y.	lb.	.14¾	.16¾
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb.	2.85	3.25
Citric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.27	—
kegs	lb.	.27½	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.27	—
kegs	lb.	.27½	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27½	—
anhyd., gran., dms.	lb.	.30	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.30½	—

Prices on citric acid are f.o.b. N. Y.; Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.	lb.	.52	.54
Coconut oil, white, dms.	lb.	.09¾	.10¼
Cottonseed oil, dms.	lb.	.07½	.08
Cresylic, 99%, high-boil, straw color, dms., c.l., fob seaboard, f'rt. equald. E. producing points.	gal.	.63	.64
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	—
c.l. West. f'rt, equald. M.W. prod. points	gal.	.66	.67
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
low-boil, straw color, dms., over 500 gals., frt. equald, nearest competitive prod. point	gal.	.73	—
less 500 gals., same basis	gal.	.75	—
Acid, cresylic, spec. resin grade, high-boil, dms., over 500 gals., same basis	gal.	.63	.64
less 500 gals., same basis	gal.	.65	—
low-boil, dms., over 500 gals., same basis	lb.	.07¾	—
less 500 gals., same basis	lb.	.08	—
imported, drums	gal.	.68	.81
Crotonic, dms., works	lb.	.90	1.00
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Epsilon, bbls.	lb.	.77	.79
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l.	lb.	.11	.11½
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	.13
imported, cbys.	lb.	.11	.12
Fumaric, bbls.	lb.	.60	—
Gallic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.65	.68
USP. IX, bbls.	lb.	.77	.80
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	.80	.84
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.20	—
H, bbls.	lb.	.50	.55
Hempseed oil, dms.	lb.	.1180	.1225
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.	lb.	2.25	2.26
57%, bots.	lb.	2.70	2.75
Hydrobromic, 10%, USP, cbys.	lb.	.18	.20
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	1.80
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls	lb.	.07	.07½
lead, cbys.	lb.	.09	.09½
48%, lead cbys.	lb.	.11½	.12
52%, lead cbys.	lb.	.12½	.13
60%, lead cbys.	lb.	.15	.15½
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.10½	.15
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns.	lb.	.75	—
Koch, bbls.	lb.	.36	.37
Lactic, 22%, dark, bbls.	lb.	.04½	.05
light, refined, bbls.	lb.	.06½	.07
44%, dark, bbls.	lb.	.09½	.10
light, refined, bbls.	lb.	.11½	.12
USP, X, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.45	.50
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.43	.48
Linseed oil, dark or light, dms.	lb.	.1250	.1290
tanks	lb.	.1190	—
extra white, dms.	lb.	.11	.11½
split, dms.	lb.	.07¾	.08
refined, dms.	lb.	.08½	.09
Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.46	.47
Maleic, powd., dms.	lb.	.29	.40
anhydride, dms.	lb.	.32	.43
Malic, powd., kegs	lb.	.45	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.06½	.07½
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0065	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16	.18
99%, bbls.	lb.	.18	.20
Monosulphonic, bbls.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.35	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		1.60	—
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs.		1.75	—
5 to 9, works. 100 lbs.		1.95	—
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs.		2.90	—
truckloads, delvd. 100 lbs.		1.60	—
tanks, works. 100 lbs.		1.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		1.45	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		1.70	—
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs.		1.85	—
5 to 9, works. 100 lbs.		2.05	—
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs.		3.00	—
truckloads, delvd. 100 lbs.		1.70	—
tanks, works. 100 lbs.		1.10	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		1.95	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		2.20	—
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs.		2.35	—
5 to 9, works. 100 lbs.		2.55	—
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs.		3.50	—
truckloads, delvd. 100 lbs.		2.20	—
tanks, works. 100 lbs.		1.60	—
CP, cbys.	lb.	.06½	.07½
6-lb. bots.	lb.	.08½	.12½
Naphthenic, S.V. 130-200, dms.	lb.	.07	.09
210-230, dms.	lb.	.10	.12
240-280, dms.	lb.	.11	.14
sludges, dms.	lb.	.06	.10
Nevile & Winther's, bbls.	lb.	.85	.87
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.00	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		5.25	—
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs.		5.40	—
5 to 9, works. 100 lbs.		5.60	—
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs.		6.56	—
truckloads, delvd. 100 lbs.		5.25	—
38°, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		5.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		5.75	—
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs.		5.90	—
5 to 9, works. 100 lbs.		6.10	—
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs.		7.00	—
truckloads, delvd. 100 lbs.		5.75	—
40°, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		6.00	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		6.25	—
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs.		6.40	—
5 to 9, works. 100 lbs.		6.60	—
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs.		7.50	—
truckloads, delvd. 100 lbs.		6.25	—
42°, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		6.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		6.75	—
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs.		6.90	—
5 to 9, works. 100 lbs.		7.10	—
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs.		8.00	—
truckloads, delvd. 100 lbs.		6.75	—
CP, cbys.	lb.	.11¼	.12½
7-lb. bots.	lb.	.12½	.22½

Prices of yellow nitric acid 25c. per 100 lbs. below those above.

Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic, dom., bbls.	lb.	.11½	.12¼
Palm oil, dms.	lb.	.0780	.0825
Para-aminobenzoic, bbls., frt. all'd.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Peri, bbls.	lb.	.62	—
Perilla oil, dms.	lb.	.1110	.1150
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	3.25
Phosphoric, tech., 50%, cbys.	lb.	.06	—
75%, cbys.	lb.	.09	—
USP, 85%, s.g. 1.710, djns.	lb.	.14	.15
50%, s.g. 1.347, cbys., djns.,	lb.	.14	—
10%, dilut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.07	.07½
Picramic, kgs.	lb.	.65	.70
Picric, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.35	.40
Propionic, tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.16	.20
Pyrogallic, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.55	1.65
resubl, cns.	lb.	1.90	2.00
Rapeseed oil, dms.	lb.	.12	.13
Ricinoleic, dms.	lb.	.20	.28
Salicylic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.40	—
USP, bbls.	lb.	.40	.45
Sardine oil, dms.	lb.	.09¼	.09½
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works.	lb.	.56	—
Soybean oil, dms.	lb.	.09¾	.10¼
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., delvd.	lb.	.09	.10
single pressed, bgs., delvd.	lb.	.08½	.09½
triple pressed, bgs., delvd.	lb.	.11¾	.12¾
saponif., double pressed, bgs., delvd.	lb.	.09½	.10½
triple pressed, bgs., delvd.	lb.	.12	.13
Succinic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots, works.	lb.	1.60	1.68
tech., dms., works.	lb.	.18	.19
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.	lb.	.04	.10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.10	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		1.25	—
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs.		1.50	—
5 to 9, works. 100 lbs.		1.70	—
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs.		2.65	—
tanks, works. ton.		11.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E works, 100 lbs.		1.35	—
mid-W works. 100 lbs.		1.50	—
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs.		1.60	—
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs.		1.75	—
5 to 9, works. 100 lbs.		1.95	—
1 to 4, works. 100 lbs.		2.90	—
truckloads, delvd. 100 lbs.		1.60	—
tanks, works. ton.		15.50	—
98%, tanks, works. ton.		16.50	—
CP, cbys.	lb.	.06½	.07½
9-lb. bots.	lb.	.08½	.17½
fuming, 20%, tanks, works. ton.		18.50	—
Sunflower seed oil, dms.	lb.	.16	.16¾
Tannic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.19	.25
USP, fluffy, bbls.	lb.	.83	.88
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.24	—
kgs.	lb.	.24½	—
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.70	.73½
Trichloracetic, bots.	lb.	2.45	2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs.	lb.	2.45	2.70
tech., kgs.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	.24
Root, bls.	lb.	.26	.27
Aconitine, amorph., vls.	oz.	17.00	—
cryst., vls.	oz.	30.00	—
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.17½	.19
hyd., dms.	lb.	.16	.18
Agar Agar, 1, bls.	lb.	.62	.63
2, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
3, bls.	lb.	.54	.55
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., c.l., Chicago.	lb.	.12	—
ton lots, Chicago	lb.	.13	—
less than ton, Chicago	lb.	.15	.17
powd., bgs., c.l., Chicago.	lb.	.13	—
ton lots, Chicago	lb.	.15	—
less than ton, Chicago.	lb.	.17	.20
light, dom., flake, grade 1, dms., Chicago.	lb.	.50	.60
2, dms., Chicago	lb.	.45	.50
import, bgs.	lb.	.50	—
Egg, ed., dom., bbls.	lb.	1.05	—
import, cs.	lb.	.79	.81
Milk, grd., sks., c.l.	ton.	No stocks	
ungrd., sks., c.l.	ton.	No stocks	
Vegetable, ed., bbls., works.	lb.	.65	.70
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.157	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.143	—
secondary, dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	—
Benzyl, bots.	lb.	.65	1.20
Butyl, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	—
secondary, dms, c.l., f.o.b. dest.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. dest.	lb.	.09	—
tanks, f.o.b. dest.	lb.	.07½	—
tertiary, denating, dms, frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
Capyri, pure, dms., works.	lb.	2.50	—
tech., dms., works.	lb.	.85	—
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber, etns, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
500 lbs.	lb.	1.70	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.80	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.90	—
5 lbs.	lb.	2.00	—
com'l, dms.	lb.	.95	—
import., 85%, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.55	—
5 to 10 lbs.	lb.	.75	—
com'l, dms., 350 lbs.	lb.	.40	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	2.50	2.75

Denatured, CD5 revis.; 5A; 10, 188 pf., dealers, 54-gal. dm., dlvd. E. | gal. | .40 | —
5-gal. dm., dlvd. E. | gal. | .46 | —
1-gal. can. dlvd. E. | gal. | .51 | —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies 8c. per gal. higher. Authorized jobbers' discount 20%. Tankcar sales rejobbers' discount 20%. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.34	—
l.c.l., 5 to 19, E. works.	gal.	.40	—
1 to 4, E. works.	gal.	.42	—
Alcohol, denat., SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.32	—
f.o.b. W. points.	gal.	.29	—
l.c.l., 20, E. works.	gal.	.35	—
5 to 19, E. works.	gal.	.39	—
1 to 4, E. works.	gal.	.41	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. W. points,	gal.	.43	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.28	—

Anhydrous, 5c. per gal. higher. W. points are:—C.l., Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma; l.c.l., Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.32	—
f.o.b. W points.	gal.	.40	—
l.c.l., 10 to 71, f.o.b. W. points.	gal.	.50	—
20, E. works.	gal.	.34	—
5 to 19, E. works.	gal.	.38	—
5 to 9, f.o.b. W. points,	gal.	.52	—
1 to 4, E. works.	gal.	.40	—
f.o.b. W. points.	gal.	.54	—
1 or more for paint mfrs. or jobbers, f.o.b. W. points.	gal.	.44	—
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.27	—
f.o.b. W. points.	gal.	.35	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit. W. points are:—C.l., Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma; l.c.l., Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Diacetone, pure, contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	—
tech., contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l.	gal.	4.13	—
l.c.l.	gal.	4.15	4.25
dms., c.l.	gal.	4.13	—
l.c.l.	gal.	4.14	4.24
tanks	gal.	4.07	—
absolute, dms.	gal.	4.54	6.06½

Grain alcohol 40c. per gal. higher.

Hexyl, secondary, dms., c.l., f.o.b., dest.	lb.	.125	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. dest.	lb.	.13	—
tanks, f.o.b. dest.	lb.	.115	—
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
cans, works.	lb.	.33	—
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same terms.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, same terms.	lb.	.10½	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest. or Miss. crossing	gal.	.55	—
l.c.l., same terms.	gal.	.60	.90
99%, dms., c.l., same terms.	gal.	.70	—
l.c.l., same terms.	gal.	.75	—
Methyl (see Methanol)			
Phenylethyl, bots.	lb.	3.00	4.25
Propyl (see Isopropyl)			
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works.	gal.	.70	.80
Aldol, 95%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25	—
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.30	.31
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	.10	.11
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.	lb.	.85	.90
Cape, cs.	lb.	.15	.16
Curacao, cs.	lb.	.25	.20
gourds, bbls.	lb.	.50	.51
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.35	.36
Aloin, bbls., cns.	lb.	1.60	1.65
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.60	.68
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.33	.37
Althea root, cut, bls.	lb.	.25	.30
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls.	lb.	.16	.17
gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs.		2.75	3.00
dlvd. N.Y., Phila. 100 lbs.		2.90	—
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs.		3.00	3.25
dlvd. N.Y., Phila. 100 lbs.		3.15	—
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs.		3.15	3.40
dlvd. N.Y., Phila. 100 lbs.		3.30	—

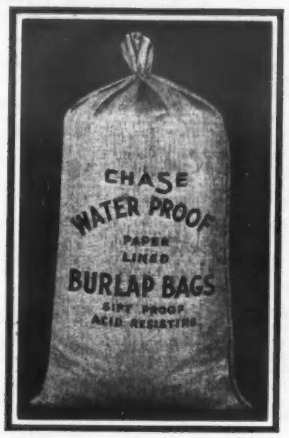
Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rate, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex-warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N.Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs.		3.00	3.25
dlvd. N.Y., Phila. 100 lbs.		3.15	—
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs.		3.25	3.50
dlvd. N.Y., Phila. 100 lbs.		3.40	—
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs.		3.40	3.65
dlvd. N.Y., Phila. 100 lbs.		3.55	—

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Potash-chrome, bbls.	lb.	.07	.07½
Soda, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		3.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		4.25	5.00
Alumina acetate, CP, 20% solut., bbls.	lb.	.09	.10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.05	—
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.06	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.07	—
140 to 875 lbs., works.	lb.	.08	—
100 lbs. or less, works.	lb.	.09	—
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.07
solut., dms., works.	lb.	.08	.08½

CHASE Reliable Water-proof Products



SAXOLIN WATER-PROOF PAPER-LINED
BURLAP and COTTON BAGS

have been developed to promote better and safer packaging. The re-inforcement gives 3 fold strength, prevents contents from shifting and keeps direct and foreign material out. Eliminates loss by evaporation. Reduces the number of operations in the packing room, and saves time and space in the warehouse. Unexcelled for export and domestic shipments.

SAXOLIN CRINKLED LINERS
FOR BARRELS, KEGS, DRUMS, CASES

designed by Chase, are made from the highest grade raw materials, under strict supervision. Constant repeat orders evidences their superiority.

Bag Form ... Sewed Bottom Type ... Tubes with separate tops and bottom pieces in Natural Brown Kraft or Blue.

Honestly made for exacting needs and not to fit a price.

Your Inquiries Will Receive Prompt Attention

"SAXOLIN is never sold under any other name"

CHASE BAG CO.

ESTABLISHED 1847

Department of Specialties CLEVELAND, OHIO

In Numbers There is STRENGTH .... and EFFICIENCY

Because Hackney builds so many different cylinders and tanks—barrels and drums as well—for so many different industries, the Hackney cylinders for the chemical industry are the most efficient answer to your needs.

Not only strength, but efficiency is provided. By efficiency is meant lightness for ease and economy of handling, location of devices for best operation, interiors that, due to the special heat-treating method of manufacture, are free from scale. Many Hackney cylinders are completely seamless, with top spun-in to closure.

For leaders in the chemical industry, as for the many other industries, from over 30 years' experience in development and designing, Hackney gives the right answer to every cylinder need.

Hackney MILWAUKEE **PRESSED STEEL TANK COMPANY**

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WHITING PARIS WHITE

We manufacture Whiting, Paris White from selected Imported Chalk using absolutely no adulterants.

The QUALITY is guaranteed
The SERVICE u. excelled

Your inquiries are welcome

Southwark Manufacturing Company

ESTABLISHED 1880

Factory and Home Office: CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

SOUTHWARK BRAND

Alumina Hydrate—Barium

Alumina hydrate, heavy, bbls., 20 and over, works..lb. .04 - —
less than 20, works.....lb. .04½- —
light, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Stearate, dms., contr.....lb. .16½- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls., ton.lb. .21 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., ton.....lb. .19 - —
less than ton.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.60
truckload, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
10 to 24, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
5 to 9, dlvd. met. N.Y.. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
1 to 4, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. works .... 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
truckloads, dlvd., met.N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
10 to 24, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —

Alumina sulphate, iron free, bbls.:—
5 to 9, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
1 to 4, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, dms., c.l..lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - .21
powder (see Bronze powder)
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 22.00 -35.00
Amidopyrene, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks (50,000 lbs.).works....lb. .04½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05½- —
pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N.Y. lb. .16 - .22
Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.
Acetate, kgs.....lb. .26 - .33
Aldehyde, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Aqua, 20°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content)..lb. .05 - .05½
tankwagons .....lb. .024 - —
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd N.Y.....100 lbs. 5.71 - —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .39 - .40
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls.lb. .08 - .12½
imported, csks.....lb. .08 - .12½
USP, lump, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
csks .....lb. .07 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .09 - .10
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .12½- .13
Citrate, kgs.....lb. .80 - .86
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .11 - —
Naphthenate, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
Nitrate, tech., csks.....lb. .04 Nom.
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxalate, neutral, cryst., powd., bbls..lb. .26 - .27
pure, cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .27 - .28
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .16 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .21 - .22½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF, bbls.lb. .34 - .36
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
Ricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
Salicylate, USP., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., May-Jun., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio..ton. 24.00 - —
f.o.b. cars, Atlantic, Gulf, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Birmingham, Ala., ovens..ton. 26.00 - —
Northern ovens....ton. 24.00 - —
barge lots, Sparrows Point, Md., Brooklyn, N. Y.ton. 25.00 - —
dbl bgs., export, f.a.s. N.Y. ton. No prices
import., bulk c.i.f. Atlantic ports..ton. 26.00 Nom.
bgs., c.i.f Atlantic ports.ton. 27.00 Nom.
Sulphide, liquid, dms.....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Sulphocyanide, kgs.....lb. .55 - —

Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
import., gran., csks.....lb. .05½- .06
lump, bbls.....lb. .10½- .13
white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, works..100 lbs. 4.45 - 5.05
import., csks... ...100 lbs. 4.45 - 5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .12
ex pentane, dms., c.l., delvd. lb. .142 - —
l.c.l., delvd.....lb. .149 - —
tanks, delvd.....lb. .135 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. dest.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, f.o.b. dest.....lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 - —
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .077 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Salicylate, cns.....lb. .65 - 1.25
Amylene, dms., c.l.....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. 09
Anethol, bots.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .23 - .26
import., natural, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
twisted, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Anise, Russian, bgs.....lb. .09 Nom.
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Star, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls lb. .50 - .52
Antimony, butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., dom., cbys.lb. .13 - .17
import., cbys.....lb. .14½- —
Metal, dom.....lb. .12 - —
import .....lb. .13 - —
Needle, powd., bbls .....lb. .11½- .12
Oxide, dom., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
imports, bbls.....lb. .13¾- —
Salts, 65 p.c., kgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Sulphuret, golden, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
White pigment, bgs., Texas works, frt. alld. to ½c. lb. c.l..lb. .10½- .13¾
Antipyrene, cns., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, cns.....oz. 25.70 -25.90
Archil extract, conc., bbls....lb. .21 - .27
double, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
triple, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots., vls..oz. 5.50 - 5.75
Argols, crude, 30%, csks.....lb. .07 - .08
80-85%, csks .....lb. .14 - .15
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .27 - .33
Root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs—lb. .08½- .09
bbls. .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Arsenic iodide (arsenous), bots., jars..lb. 5.15 - 5.20
Metal, lump, cs.....lb. .42 - .46
Red, import., cs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs, c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
Japanese, cs.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Arsenous chloride, liq., bots..lb. 1.85 - —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .30 - .31
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 37.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 35.00 - —
5D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 27.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 23.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 21.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 17.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 14.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 12.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b.N.Y.....lb. .02½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b.N.Y..lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y.lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b.N.Y..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b.N.Y. ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b.N.Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Cuban, A., bgs., c.l., f.o.b.N.Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b.N.Y.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b.N.Y....ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b.N.Y.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b.N.Y.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b.N.Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs, c.l., Colo. points.....ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Colo. points .....ton. 25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Colo., Utah points..ton. 30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. or N.J. or N.Y. whse..ton. 49.50 - —
Maltha, dms., c.l. f.o.b.N.Y.ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b.N.Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Petroleum cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., refinery..gal. .13 - —
dms., c.l., refinery.....gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...gal. .06102- —
East Coast, Ill., Ind., refinery..gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Wyo. refinery.....gal. .07½- —
Atropine alkaloid, vls.....oz. 5.25 - 5.50
Sulphate, vls.....oz. 2.25 - 2.65

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs....lb. .31 - .33
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Root bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Barium carbonate, natural, 90%, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 42.00 - —
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 45.00 - —
precip., bgs.....ton. 56.50 -61.50
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .16½- .17¼
Chloride, CP., cryst., bbls...lb. .19 - .20
tech., dom., cryst., bbls., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 72.00 -74.00
l.c.l., delvd., N.Y..ton. 83.00 -87.00

CARBON black users know *Witco Blacks*. But few know how their remarkable uniform quality is maintained. The answer lies in the exacting care and precision *Witco* takes in their production. In the burner houses, for instance, the small lava tips that impinge the burning gas on the channels are slotted accurately to a thousandth of an inch. Continual inspection keeps them in A-1 condition. This is just one step in the whole process which is characterized by an elaborate series of tests and checks, retests and rechecks—each step analyzed again and again. Nothing is left undone to guarantee uniformity. Nothing is ignored that might improve quality. The *Witco* system is relentlessly exacting. That's why you who use *Witco* blacks are getting the most satisfactory results obtainable!

The care and precision which characterize the manufacture of *Witco* Carbon Blacks are reflected in the quality and uniformity of

WITCO MICAS which have gained a reputation for their *exactness* of grinding—whether the fineness is 40 mesh or 300 mesh. *Witco* Dry-ground are surprisingly free of harsh abrasive materials. *Witco* Water-ground are noted for their whiteness and cleanliness.

WITCO "C" BARYTES pass the severest inspection for the fineness of their grinding and texture and the excellence of their color. Their actual barium sulphate content is substantially above 98% with a corresponding low silica count.

WITCO

WISHNICK-TUMPEER, INC.

Manufacturers and Importers

CHICAGO . . . . . 365 E. ILLINOIS STREET
NEW YORK . . . . 295 MADISON AVENUE
BOSTON . . . . . 141 MILK STREET
CLEVELAND . . 616 ST. CLAIR AVENUE N. E.
WITCO LTD., BUSH HOUSE, LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND

Witco Owned and Operated: The Pioneer Asphalt Company and the Panhandle Carbon Company

BUY DIRECT AND PROFIT DIRECTLY

Barium dioxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Fluosilicate, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .07¼
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cake.....lb. .08¼- —
Oxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.23.65 - —
l.c.l., ex wrhse., Boston. ton.26.00 - —
Chicago .....ton.30.35 - —
Cleveland .....ton.33.50 - —
New York.....ton.32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis. ton.22.85 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore. ton.30.70 - —
Boston .....ton.31.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.30.50 - —
ex wrhse., Baltimore.ton.32.10 - —
Boston .....ton.35.20 - —
Chicago .....ton.30.35 - —
Cleveland .....ton.33.00 - —
Detroit .....ton.33.00 - —
Kansas City.....ton.30.95 - —
Los Angeles.....ton.42.00 - —
New York.....ton.31.50 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.31.90 - —
San Francisco.....ton.42.00 - —
Toronto .....ton.39.30 - —
Southern off color, bulk, mines...ton.12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines....ton.16.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.s..ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l., ex wrhse.....ton.29.00 - —
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock. ton.13.00 -14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.s..ton.29.50 - —
l.c.l., ex wrhse.....ton.32.50 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, import., bbls.....gal. .70 - .75
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .08
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Bentonite, 1, 96% 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works..ton.16.00 - —
2, 92% 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works..ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., dms.....lb. .60 - .62
USP, IX, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
USP, X, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Benzene (see benzol)
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .72 - .74
Benzol, 90%, dms., works....gal. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .18 - —
nitration, dms, works.....gal. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .19 - —
pure, dms, works.....gal. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .18 - —
Benzol tank prices, West, f.o.b. sellers' works.
Benzoyl chloride, dms.....lb. .40 - .45
Peroxide, cns, works.....lb. 1.85 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.e., bots....lb. .55 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., tins..lb. .90 - 1.20
Chloride, 95-97%, refd., dms.lb. .30 - .40
tech., dms.....lb. .25 - .26
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 3.50
Berberine bisulphate, bots.....lb.13.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb.13.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....lb.13.00 - —
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Betanaphthol, sublim., bbls....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - .27
Benzoate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .53 - .55
Beth root, bls.....lb. .71 - —
Bismuth chloride, bxs.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, bxs.....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Hydroxide, bxs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Oxychloride, bxs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Subbensoate, bxs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Subcarbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
X-ray, bots., fib. dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Subgallate, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Subnitrate, powd., bots., fib. dms..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Subsalicylate, 82-86%, bbls...lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Trioxide, powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., cns..lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Bismuth-betanaphthol, bxs....lb. 3.05 - 3.10
Black, bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- —
1, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12 - —
2, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
4, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .07 - —
6, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .06 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .06¼- —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .67½- —
ctns, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
2, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¼- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
3, bgs, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .65 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —
standard, bgs, c.l., delv'd rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in N.A. (water freights extra). lb. .0445 - —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal ports..lb. .0475 - —
50,000 lbs., dlvd. Zone C (Pac. Cst. States)..lb. .0490 - —
10,000 lbs., dlvd. Zone C (Pac. Cst. States)..lb. .0505 - —
c.l., dlvd. rail zone:—
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)....lb. .0490 - —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)..lb. .0505 - —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .0535 - —
G (Mexico).....lb. .0580 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. all zones....lb. .07 - —
Black, carbon, standard, l.c.l., ctns., dlvd. all zones..lb. .07¾- —
cs., dlvd. all zones.....lb. .08¼- —
export, full, compred., cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .06½ Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .06 Nom.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .06¾- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
Import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y...lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y...lb. .14 - —
l.c., f.o.b. N. Y. ...lb. .15 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ...lb. .20 - —
6, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .25 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N.Y.lb. .04½- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05¼- —
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.70.00 - —
high grade precip., bgs, c.l., works, frt. equal.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bulk, c.l., works. ton.42.50 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.60
Blood, dried, dom., 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. N. Y. unit-ton. 2.60 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b Chi. unit-ton. 2.90 - 3.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports. May shipt..unit-ton. 2.65 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .90 - —
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; 1¾c. higher dlvd. Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are f.o.b. Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .27 - —
open order.....lb. .28½- —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .15
Chinese, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .27 - —
open order.....lb. .28½- —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .27 - —
open order.....lb. .28½- —
Potash, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order.....lb. .47 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .27 - —
open order.....lb. .28½- —
Soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .27 - —
open order.....lb. .28½- —
Ultramarine, dry, jobbing, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
regular, 1, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .15 - —
2, bbls, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
5, bbls., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
6, cobalt, A., same basis.lb. .26 - —
B, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - —
C, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
D, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
7, A, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
B, bbls., same basis...lb. .21 - —
special, 1, bbls., same basis. lb. .18 - —
2, bbls., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
5, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
6, bbls., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
pulp, 1, bbls., same basis...lb. .26 - —
2, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
4, bbls, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Ultramarine blue dlvd ex whse. is 1c. higher; Pac. coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed unler Dyes.
Blue mass, USP., cns., kgs....lb. .89 - .91
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., Chicago, Copper Hill, Tenn. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
16-25, same basis.100 lbs. 4.15 - —
6-15, same basis...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
3-5, same basis...100 lbs. 4.50 - —
1-2, same basis...100-lbs. 4.70 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies...lb. .08 - .081
jobbers, E. of Rockies.lb. .08 - .081
l.c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies...lb. .09 - .095
jobbers, E. of Rockies.lb. .085 - .086
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol)
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.20.00 -22.00
c.i.f. Atlantic ports..ton.27.00 -28.00
S.A., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.27.00 - —
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.15.00 -16.00
import., 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports.ton.23.00 - —
Meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.00 -18.00
import, 100-lb. bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.22.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic, precip.).
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tns min., dlvd..ton.56.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.65.00 -70.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.46.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.55.00 -60.00
gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.50.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.54.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.59.00 -64.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.40.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.44.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.49.00 -54.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.55.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.59.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.64.00 -69.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.45.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.49.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.54.00 -59.00
USP., $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, ca., dms., tins, c.l., dealers, East..lb. .08¼- .14¾
West .....lb. .09 - .11
jobbers, East.....lb. .08 - .14½
West .....lb. .08 - .10
l.c.l., dealers, East, 1,000 lbs. and over..lb. .08¾- .15½
101 to 999 lbs.....lb. .09¾- .16½
100 lbs. or less.....lb. .10¾- .18½
West .....lb. .09½- .11½
jobbers, East.....lb. .08¾- .14½
West .....lb. .08½- .10½
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs. and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Borneol, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., works.lb. .36 - —
1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Bromoform, USP., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, dry, lining, ext. fine, dms., 50,000 lbs., f.o.b. ship. pt. (see note below).....lb. .90 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .92 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .95 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. 1.00 - —
standard, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .50 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .55 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .60 - —
litho. ext. brilnt., dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis .....lb. .41 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .46 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .51 - —
wallpaper, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .50 - —
rubber comp., dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .39 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .41 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .44 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .49 - —
unpolished, standard, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis .....lb. .35 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .37 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
varnish, ext. brilnt., dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis .....lb. .41 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .46 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .51 - —
ext. fine, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .47 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .55 - —
standard, dms., 50,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .40 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .50 - —
paste, fine lining, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis lb. .65 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .67 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .70 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .75 - —
extra, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .70 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .72 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .75 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .80 - —
ink, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .80 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .82 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .85 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .90 - —

Barium Diox.—Calcium Arsen.

Bronze powder, aluminum, paste, ink, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis .....lb. .75 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .77 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .80 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .85 - —
standard, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
3,000-50,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
1,000-3,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .48 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .53 - —
Aluminum powder and paste, c.l. prices, 2c. per lb. below 50,000-lb. prices. Deduction equivalent to full freight rate allowed in quantities of 200 lbs. or over, where shipping point and destination are both E. of Miss. river; where destination is W. of Miss., but shipping point is E., deduction will be equivalent to the full freight rate only to the Miss. river; shipments ex whse. W. of Miss. not subject to freight allowance. Deliveries ex whse. extra as follows:—Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, ¼c.; Houston, Kansas City, ⅜c.; Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco and Seattle, 1c.; Dallas, Tulsa, ⅝c.; Denver, 2c.
Gold, lithe, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .40 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .55 - .80
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., csks., f.o.b. N.Y. or works.lb. .12½- —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ....lb. .0185- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06 - —
Italian, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points.....lb. .13 - —
2, bbls., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
5, bbls., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
6, bbls., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
7, bbls., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
8, bbls., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
9, bbls., same basis.....lb. .07 - —
10, bbls., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
11, bbls., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
12, bbls., same basis.....lb. .06 - —
13, bbls., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
14, bbls., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or works.....lb. .12¾- —
2, bbls., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
5, bbls., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
6, bbls., same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
7, bbls., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
8, bbls., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
9, bbls., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
10, bbls., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
11, bbls., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Easton, Pa., N. Y.....lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
ex car Los Angeles....lb. .04½- —
ex dock Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
ex whse. Boston.....lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04¾- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle lb. .04¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0465- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04¼- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Brucine, cns.....oz. .12 - .13
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .08 - .09
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - —
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Buckthorn bark, true, bls....lb. .04½- —
Berries, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .05 - —
import., stands .....lb. .11 - .12
Butanes, comil., 16-32°, tanks, group 3..gal. .02¼- .05¾
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .06¼- .07
Butyl acetate, norm., dms., c.l., contract, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., contract, frt. alld.lb. .10 - —
tanks, contract, frt. alld.lb. .06½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. dest.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, f.o.b. dest.....lb. .07½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol)
Lactate, dms.....lb. .22½- .32½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .19½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Butyric ether, dms.....lb. .80 - .85

C

Cadmium bromide, bots., jars.lb. 1.54 - 1.60
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal, cs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Red (see Red)
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, cns., cs., less than 1,000 lbs., contract..lb. 2.20 - 2.30
dms., 1,000 lbs. or over, contract..lb. 2.15 - —
Citrated, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Hydrobromide, bots., jars...lb. 4.82 - 4.87
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .15 - .19
Calamus root, bleached, cs.....lb. .40 - .42
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., consumers, S..lb. .06½- —
dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .06¼- —
South .....lb. .06¼- —
jobbers, E. of Rockies.lb. .06 - —
South .....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., consumers, S.....lb. .07¼- —
dealers, E. of Rockies, 1,000 lbs. or over..lb. .06¾- —
101 to 999 lbs.....lb. .07¾- —
100 lbs. or less.....lb. .08¾- —
South .....lb. .06¾- —
jobbers, E. of Rockies..lb. .06¾- —
South .....lb. .06¾- —
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs., or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.

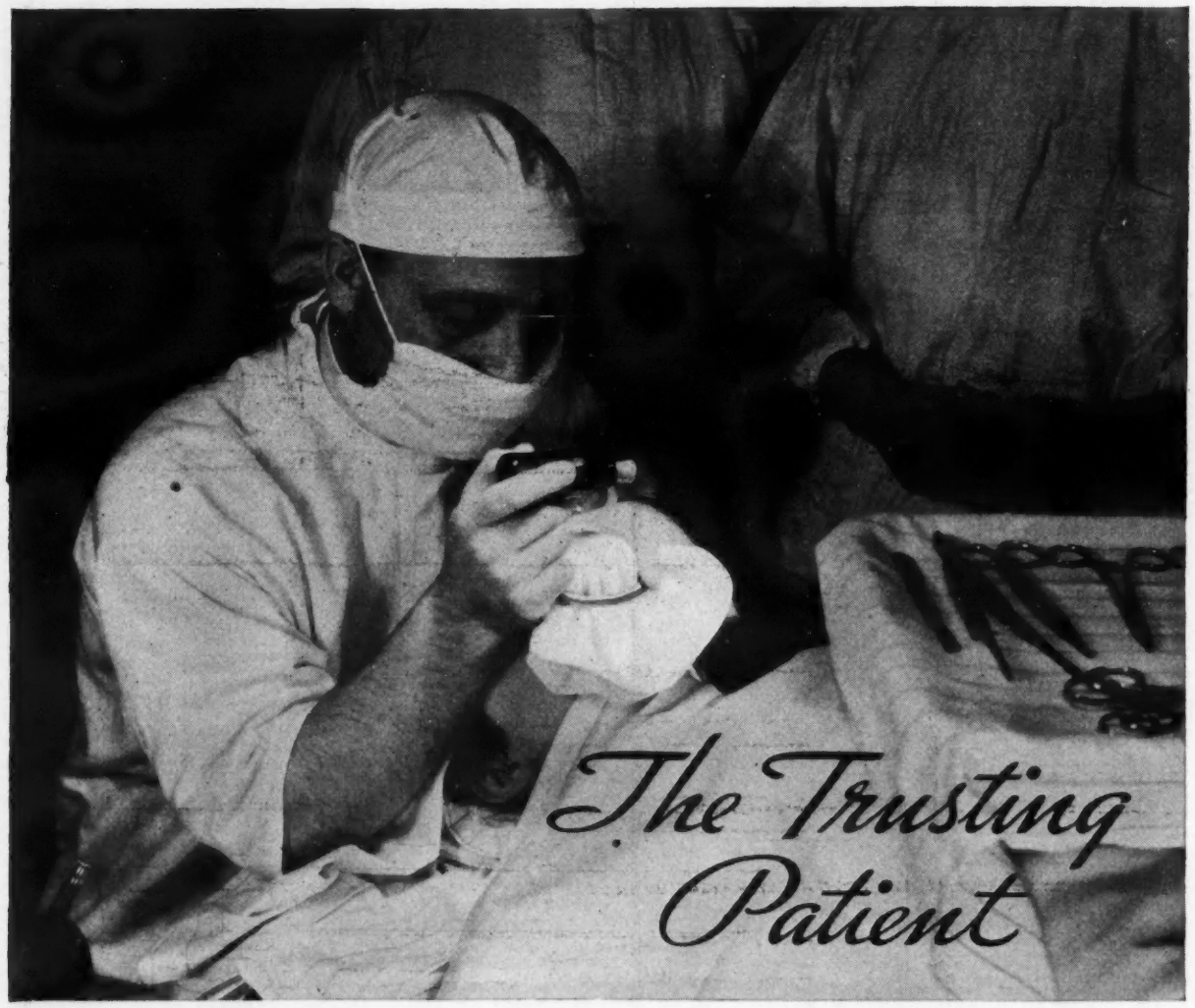
Calcium Bromide—Cinchona

Calcium bromide, jars....lb. .60 - .62
Carbide, dms....lb. .05 - .06
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-80%, bgs dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd..100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.20.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd..100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Gluconate, pharm., gran., powd., bbls. (125 lbs.)..lb. .50 - —
25 lbs....lb. .57 - —
tech., bbls. (125 lbs.)....lb. .28 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.15 - —
Hypophosphite, cns....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars....lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Lactate, USP, bbls....lb. .25 - .26
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel..ton.24.25 -25.00
Palmitate, bbls....lb. .21 - .32
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, c.l.f. Atlantic ports..unit-ton. .66 - —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton..lb. .13 - —
smaller lots....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .18 - —
1 ton....lb. .19 - —
smaller lots....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)

Calcium sulphide, 75%, CaS (minus 100 mesh), c.l. works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.56.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, lb. .60 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs....lb. .47 - .48
Calendula flowers, bls....lb. .65 - .70
Calomel, bxs., kgs....lb. 1.08 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .55 - .56
slabs, cs....lb. .55 - .56
tablets, tins....lb. .59 - .60
synthetic, dom., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000 lbs....lb. .50½- —
500 lbs....lb. .52½- —
100 lbs....lb. .53½- —
tablets, cs, 2,000 lbs....lb. .55 - —
500 lbs....lb. .57 - —
100 lbs....lb. .58 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .06¼- .06⅝
Morocco, bgs....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Turkish, bgs....lb. .07½- Nom.
Canella alba bark, bls....lb. .37 - .38
Cannabis herb, bls....lb. .16 - .17
Cantharides, Chinese, cs....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bxs....lb. .85 - .90
Russian, cs....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
powd., bxs....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Carbazole, 70-80%, dms....lb. .60 - —
90%, dms....lb. .89 - —
98-99%, dms....lb. .92 - —

Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works....lb. .75 - —
secondary, dms., works....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works....lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .54 - —
tanks, works....lb. .52 - —
Methylpropyl, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works....lb. .75 - —
Carbon bisulphide, dms....lb. .05¼- .05½
tanks....lb. .04½- —
Dioxide, cyls....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, 55-gal. or 110-gal., dms., c.l. (20 tons), frt. alld. E. of Miss. river, N. of Ohio river, including Ky., Va., W. Va..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .05⅝- —
10-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .06½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .06½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .05 - —
Fire extinguisher liquid, 2½c. lb. higher.
Cardamom, bleached, cs....lb. .90 - 1.25
decorticated, cs....lb. .82 - .84
green, bgs....lb. .64 - .66
Carvol, bots....lb 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk .lb 12 - 13

Case-hardening mixture, 45%, gran., dms., l.c.l....lb. .11¾- —
lump, dms., l.c.l....lb. .10⅝- —
80%, lump, dms., l.c.l....lb. .09 - —
Cassia, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14½- .1
5 tons, works....lb. .15½- .1
smaller lots, works....lb. .16 - .1
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .15 - .1
5 tons, works....lb. .16 - .1
smaller lots, works....lb. .16½- .1
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh., bgs., c.l., duty pd....lb. .14 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .14¼- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb. .14 - .1
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs....lb. .14 - .1
3, bls....lb. .08 - .0
short stick, bls....lb. .12 - .1
China, rolls, select, cs....lb. .05¾- .0
broken, extra, bls....lb. .05¼- .0
Saigon, cs....lb. .17¾- .1
Cassia buds, cs....lb. .16¼- .1
Cassia fistula, bskts....lb. .08½- .0
Castile soap, white, bars, cs... 40 lbs.20.00 - —
powd., bbls....lb. .22 - .2
Castoreum, nat., cns....lb.15.00 -18.0
synth., bots....lb.19.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, dom., 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works....ton.15.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catnep leaves, bls....lb. .20 - .2
Celery seed, French, bgs....lb. .18¼- .1
Indian, bgs....lb. .13 - .1
Celluloid scrap, amber, cs....lb. .13 - .1
black, mixed, cs., works..lb. .07 - .0
China white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
dense white, cs., works....lb. .11 - .1
grey, cs., works....lb. .09 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .06 - —
shell-demi, cs., works....lb. .11 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .13 - .1
transparent, cs., works....lb. .13 - .1
colors, cs., works....lb. .08 - —
Shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .13 - —
colored, mixed, cs., works..lb. .09 - —
white, cs., works....lb. .12 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, cs., 2,000 lbs., works..lb. .55 - —
1,000 lbs., works....lb. .56 - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .57½- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .60 - —
scrap, transparent, bgs, works lb. No stock
Cement, white, bbls. (4 bags), 5 tons, dlvd. N.Y..bbl. 6.10 - —
truck dlvy....bbl. 7.40 - —
less than 5 tons, truck dlvy. bbl. 8.06 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
kgs., works....lb. .30 - —
Chalk, precip., ext. light, csks., c.l..lb. .06 - .0
heavy, csks., c.l....lb. .06 - .0
light, csks., c.l....lb. .06 - .0
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .34 - .3
Roman, bls....lb. .35 - .3
Charcoal, softwood, powd., 80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.25.40 - —
Ariz., Utah....ton.30.00 - —
Ark., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., La., Minn., Mo., Neb., Okla., Wis. ton.23.00 - —
Colo. ....ton.28.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.....ton.26.80 - —
Mich., Ohio, Penn.ton.24.80 - —
N. D., S. D.....ton.26.00 - —
Texas ....ton.24.00 - —
El Paso....ton.28.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.18.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls....lb. .06 - .0
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls..lb. .01625- —
tanks....lb. .02 - —
powd., bgs., works....lb. .04⅝- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float., 99.75% 800 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton. 9.00 -15.0
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 6.00 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton. 8.50 -14.5
wet-grd., silk-bolt., 99.9% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.10.50 - —
impert., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila. ton.22.00 -25.0
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock ton.25.00 - —
ex whse....ton.27.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs. lb. .83 - .8
500 lbs....lb. .86 - .8
100 lbs....lb. .89 - .8
25 lbs....lb. .90 - .9
1-10 lbs....lb. .95 - 1.0
dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. .80 - —
500 lbs....lb. .83 - —
100 lbs....lb. .85 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .06½- —
contracts, dlvd., N.Y...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald..160 lbs. 2.15 - —
multiple unit, 4 or over, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
1-3, works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloroacetophenone,tins,works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. drums. lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. tins....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., works. lb. .80 - .8
Chrome acetate, bbls....lb. .05 - .0
Cake, bulk, c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.0
Green (see Green, chrome)
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide)
Sulphate, pearls, bxs., cns., fib. dms..lb. .40 - .4
powd., bxs., cnt., fib. dms.lb. .45 - .5
scales, bxs., cns., fib. dms.lb. .45 - .5
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic)
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)
Chrysarobin, cns....lb. 3.25 - 3.5
Cinchona bark, Dutch, chips, bgs. lb. .17 - .2
high test, bgs....lb. .25 - .2
quills, broken, bgs....lb. .17 - .2
long, cs....lb. .35 - .4
short, bgs....lb. .20 - .2
Ecuador, tubes....lb. .16 - .2



DOW CHLOROFORM, U. S. P.

It may be the quieting of a wracking cough—the alleviation of gnawing pain—or one of those rarer instances where it must be called upon as an anaesthetic. Whatever the use, there is an individual sufferer placing his trust, unknowingly, in Dow Chloroform, U.S.P.

This human aspect is a guiding force with Dow—not alone in the production of so vital a substance as Dow Chloroform, U.S.P., but behind all its pharmaceutical chemicals.

It matters not that Dow, as the primary source, is never called upon to know the individual druggist who sells the product or compounds the prescription. Never meets the physician who prescribes for the case. Remains absolutely unknown to the individual patient. These circumstances in no wise lessen the impact of responsibility Dow feels and meets.

Thus, Dow Chloroform, U.S.P. is produced to the highest degree of purity. It may be employed for any purpose calling for chloroform. It is a Dow product in every sense of the word.

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Acetphenetidin, U.S.P. • Antipyrine, U.S.P. • Benzoic Acid, U.S.P. • Minor Bromides • Carbon Tetrachloride, C.P. • Chloroform, U.S.P. • Epsom Salt, U.S.P., Recrystallized • Ferric Chloride, U.S.P. (Solution or Crystals) • Glycine • Magnesium Sulphate, Desiccated • Phenol, U.S.P. • Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Powder or Crystals) • Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% starch (White, Pink, Green) also 16% and 20% starch (White) • Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P. • Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. • Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P. • Minor Salicylates • Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P. • Strontium Bromide, U.S.P., IX • Tetrachlorethylene, Purified • Trichloracetic Acid, U.S.P.

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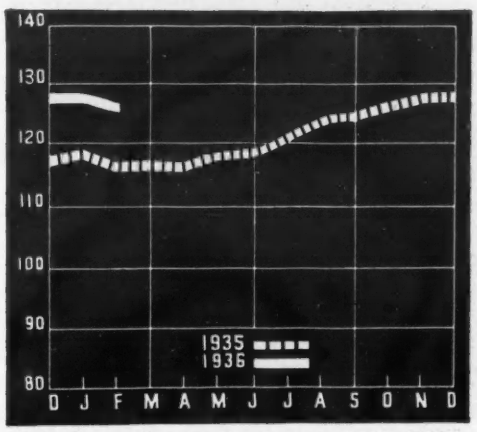
ALCOHOL NEWS

MAY ★ A Monthly Series of Technical Articles for Chemists and Executives ★ 1936

ETHYL ALCOHOL PRODUCTION

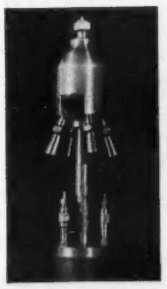


(moving twelve-month averages, 1935=100)

		1936	1935
Production			
1000 proof gals.	Jan.-Feb.	25,926	22,057
	February	12,747	12,290
	January	13,179	9,767
Withdrawals			
1000 proof gals.	Jan.-Feb.	24,366	20,038
	February	11,772	8,603
	January	12,594	11,435

ETHYL ALCOHOL USED AS FUEL IN ROCKET EXPERIMENTS

Experiments carried on during the past year in connection with the development of stratospheric rockets have pointed out the useful application of alcohol for power purposes. The tests so far conducted have consisted of short flights, which have employed this material with success.



ROCKET MOTOR

The reason for the selection of alcohol for this purpose is very evident when it is considered that this particular combustible material requires considerably less oxygen for combustion than the usual fuels such as petroleum distillates. That this is an important factor of consideration in connection with this type of work, is obvious when the air-fuel ratios are considered:

For instance, for complete combustion, for each pound of alcohol there is required approximately twelve pounds of air, whereas fuels derived from petroleum distillates require sixteen pounds of air or more per pound of fuel.

Inasmuch as the rocket must carry its own oxygen requirements, the lowest possible air-fuel ratio becomes a very important consideration.

In connection with this development, careful research is being conducted by the American Rocket Society and other organizations with the object of bringing this very important field to fruition. Successful long-distance rocket flights are yet to be made, but present efforts promise much for the future.

Announcement has been made of the election of G. H. Walker, Jr., as a director and J. Tenney Mason and Harry M. Sloan as Vice Presidents of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

ETHYLENE GAS, MADE FROM ETHYL ALCOHOL, USED for FRUIT and VEGETABLE CONDITIONING

Natural Coloration and Ripening Accelerated by Artificial Means

Accelerated coloration and ripening of fruits and vegetables are now extensively carried on by treatment with Ethylene gas. This important product —derived from ethyl alcohol—has made it possible for packers, shippers, and other handlers of fresh fruits and vegetables to speed up natural plant functions, and thus offer products to the market in advance of the normal time.

Better Appearance

The use of ethylene allows fruits to be picked when they are sound, firm, and mature, and rapidly brought to marketable condition in regard to appearance and ripeness. Commercial experience has demonstrated beyond question that ethylene-ripened fruits have better color, flavor, and keeping quality than those ripened by the usual "heat" treatment.

Because of the shorter time required for the ethylene process, infection and spotting are kept to a minimum which benefits both grower and consumer. According to competent authorities, ethylene gas is produced naturally by fruits and vegetables in the process of ripening, which will serve as an explanation of why the ethylene treatment is so successful. Any fear of the public in regard to ethylene-ripened food products is groundless, for, as indicated above, ethylene merely speeds up the natural processes, without detriment to flavor, sugar, or vitamin content.

(Continued on next page)

SEASONAL INCREASE IN MONTHLY S. D. WITHDRAWALS PERMITTED BY RECENT T. D. AMENDMENT

Withdrawal of more than one-twelfth of the total amount of specially denatured alcohol authorized by permit during any one month, is allowed in certain instances by Treasury Decision 4632, which amends T.D. 4551.

"Treasury Decision 4551 is amended to read as follows:

Form 1477, 'Application for Permit to Procure Specially Denatured Alcohol', by persons holding permits on Form 1476 or Form 1481, will hereafter be approved by District Supervisors for one year. Not more than one-twelfth of the amount of specially denatured alcohol authorized by a permit Form 1477 may be procured in any one calendar month, and withdrawals must be so regulated that the permittee will not have on hand, in transit and unaccounted for, during any calendar month, more than the quantity fixed in his basic permit, Form 1476 or Form 1481: Provided, however, the District Supervisor may, in his discretion, upon proper showing of necessity therefor, (1) in the case of a seasonal business, authorize the withdrawal during any one month of more than one-twelfth but not to exceed one-sixth of the total quantity of specially denatured alcohol authorized by the permittee's basic permit to be withdrawn during the year, or (2) issue to the permittee, in lieu of an annual permit, one or more withdrawal permits, Form 1477, for a specified quantity or period, subject to the above restrictions as to the maximum quantity that may be withdrawn during any one month; but the total quantity authorized under (1) and (2) shall not exceed the total quantity specified in the permittees' basic permit, Form 1476 or 1481, to be withdrawn during the year."

GOOD APPEARANCE of fruits and vegetables can easily be obtained by use of U. S. I. Ethylene to speed up the natural ripening process. The cost of application is low and better market condition and price result. Packers, shippers and consumers benefit from this treatment.

Prepared Monthly by the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

MAY ★ **ALCOHOL NEWS** ★ 1936

ALCOHOL FOR FUEL DISCUSSED AT RECENT A. C. S. MEETING

Proponent States Views

Alcohol-gasoline blends were the subject of discussion at the April meeting of the American Chemical Society at Kansas City.

One of the proponents of alcohol-gasoline blends summarized his report as follows:

"Alcohol-gasoline blends distributed in the Midwest during the past three years have met with excellent consumer response. Better mileage, improved acceleration, practical elimination of gum and carbon deposition, smoother and more pleasing engine operation, and other advantages, have been so commonly reported by users of these fuels that there can no longer be any reasonable doubt concerning the marketability of properly prepared alcohol-gasoline blends.

"Blends containing not more than about 25 per cent of water-free alcohol can be used in present day commercial engines interchangeably with gasoline of equal anti-knock rating, and no changes of any kind in any engine adjustment are required in shifting from one fuel to another.

"When these alcohol blends and gasoline are compared under these conditions, the blends give the greater power output unless a very lean mixture (high air-fuel ratio) is used.

"The alcohol is an excellent solvent for the gums which are deposited from gasoline and for those which act as binder in the carbon scale which forms in the combustion chamber; the use of alcohol blends therefore eliminates to a large degree the accumulation of carbon and gum within the engine and fuel system.

"Used under comparable conditions, alcohol blends give considerably lower carbon monoxide production than does gasoline. The blends are no more corrosive to any engine part than is gasoline. Lubrication requirements with the blends are no different than those with gasoline as the fuel."

ETHYLENE GAS

(Continued from preceding page)

The application of ethylene is a simple matter, and the cost is more than offset by increased prices which can be obtained for treated products. A carload of produce can be treated with a single cylinder of gas and a measuring valve; no other equipment is necessary. Labor time is usually less than one hour, and cost of gas is said to average from 34 to 80 cents per car. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin.)

This useful gas is made by U.S.I. from ethyl alcohol. When ethyl alcohol is subjected to a suitable catalytic dehydrating agent at an elevated temperature, one molecule of water splits off and Ethylene is produced. The resulting gas is scrubbed and carefully purified, then compressed into cylinders. The U.S.I. product is of high quality, and is distributed throughout the country by accredited sales agencies.

Ethylene also occurs in natural gas and in gases resulting from petroleum cracking operations.

ETHYL ALCOHOL TEST METHODS REVISED FOR U. S. P. XI

This is the third and last of a series of articles dealing with the revised methods of testing ethyl alcohol as given in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia; Eleventh Edition, which becomes effective June 1, 1936. Previous articles dealing with this subject will be found in the March and April issues of ALCOHOL NEWS.

ETHYL ALCOHOL 95%

Methanol:

Place 5 cc. of a mixture of one-half cc. of Alcohol diluted to 10 cc. with distilled water in a test tube, add 2 cc. of freshly prepared aqueous solution containing 3 Gm. of potassium permanganate and 15 cc. of phosphoric acid per 100 cc., and allow mixture to stand for ten minutes. Add 2 cc. of a solution containing 5 Gm. of oxalic acid dissolved in 100 cc. of a cooled mixture of equal volumes of sulfuric acid and distilled water. When the solution is decolorized, add 5 cc. of fuchsin-solfurous acid T.S., mix well, and allow to stand for ten minutes: the liquid is neither blue nor violet in color.

ETHYL ALCOHOL ABSOLUTE

Description:

A transparent, colorless, mobile, and volatile liquid having a characteristic odor and a burning taste. It is very hygroscopic.

Purity:

Dehydrated Alcohol contains not less than 99% by weight of C_2H_5OH.

Specific Gravity:

Not above 0.798 at 15.56°C.

In other respects Ethyl Alcohol Absolute complies with the tests for purity prescribed under Ethyl Alcohol 95%.

A new soluble oil for bleaching, washing, or dyeing operations, having good rinsibility and penetrating and wetting out qualities, is available. It is said to leave a faint pine odor when properly applied, and to have antiseptic properties.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The items in this column are gathered from many varied sources. Further information may be obtained by writing to U. S. I.

U S I

Two new emulsifying agents, each with a wide variety of uses, are now available. One is oil soluble and the other wax soluble. It is said that both are entirely stable to atmospheric oxidation and that they will not become rancid. One is intended for preparing emulsions of animal, vegetable and mineral oils and the other is for use in the emulsification of paraffin, animal waxes such as spermaceti and certain vegetable waxes.

U S I

A new photoelectric colorimeter of improved design has been introduced. A description states that it is particularly useful for determining the degree of concentration from color and turbidity in the manufacture of medicinal products, syrups, etc., and for the analysis of breeding media for bacteria, colloids and serums. It may also be used for determining the pH value by the colorimetric method.

U S I

A new rotary syphon filler has recently been introduced which is described as being especially appropriate for the uniform and accurate filling of containers with shampoos, medicines, liquid antiseptics and similar products. The machine is entirely constructed of metal and its speed is adjustable. Capacity is said to be from 20 to 45 containers per minute, depending on their size.

U S I

A new nail polish has been announced. Evaporation is said to be practically eliminated from the new formula, and better wear and easier application are also claimed.

U S I

An automatic can-filling machine of improved design is now being offered. The machine may be equipped with a scale for filling cans smaller than a pint or a scale for larger cans. The valve is automatic, and the operator is free to handle the cans.

U S I

An air compressor of new design employs water under pressure as the compressing medium. Compresed air delivered is said to be clean and cool and to be free from grease or oil.

U S I

A new electrically heated kettle, with an agitator, for processing oils, food products and cosmetics, is on the market. It can be supplied in stainless steel or other metals, power unit can be built in, and heat is readily controlled. A description states that available sizes are 100 gal., 250 gal., 500 gal., 1000 gal., and special sizes.

U S I

A new product, Ethyl Cellulose, has been developed specifically for textile finishing but is said to have other general uses. Among these are: for varnishes, resins, printing inks, electrical insulation, adhesives, and leather finishing. It admixes with nitrocellulose in preparation of special finishes.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

ETHYL ALCOHOL

SPECIALLY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • COMPLETELY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • ANHYDROUS-*Denatured* • ABSOLUTE-*Pure*
SOLOX-*The General Solvent* • U. S. I. *Pyro Brand* DENATURED ALCOHOL • SUPER PYRO *Anti-Freeze*
PURE (190 PROOF) TAX PAID—TAX FREE
U. S. I.—U. S. P.-*Ethyl* • WEBB'S-*Ethyl*

Executive Offices: 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Branches in all Principal Cities.

Cinchonidine, cryst., powd., cns.oz. .80 - .87
Sulphate, cns. oz. .47 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., powd., cns.oz. .50 - .58
Sulphate, cns. oz. .34 - —
Cincophen, USP., bbls. lb. 2.64 - —
bxs., dms., kgs. lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyds, f.f.c., bots. lb. 1.55 - 2.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls. lb. .15 - .15½
3, bls. lb. .14½- .15
Citral, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.15
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes lb. .67 - —
Citronellal, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .13¾- .14¼
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Clover tops, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.35 - —
l.c.l., works. bbl. 8.00 - —
tanks, works. gal. .07 - .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works. bbl. 8.50 - —
tanks, works. gal. .08 - .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works. dm. 7.50 - —
tanks, works. gal. .07 - .09
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works. dm. 8.00 - —
tanks, works. gal. .08 - .09
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .55 - .57
kgs., dlvd. lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, tech., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
Chloride, dms., works. lb. .64 - .69
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 1.66 - 1.70
Linoleate, paste, dms. lb. .30 - —
solid, 5½%, bbls. lb. .31 Nom.
Oleate, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Oxide, black, kgs. lb. 1.41 - 1.51
Resinate, fused, A, bbls. lb. .12½- —
1%, bbls. lb. .11¾- —
2%, bbls. lb. .12 - .12½
6%, bbls. lb. .17 - .17½
precip., dms., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Sulphate, dms. lb. .46 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns. oz. 9.75 -10.00
Cochineal, gray, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Teneriffe, silver, bgs. lb. .32 - .37
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Cocoa butter, lump, bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - .15¼
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 11.70 -12.45
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.50 -10.55
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.00 - 9.05
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.50 - 9.55
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver)
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .07 - .07¼
Blue, root, bls. lb. .06 - .06½
Colchicine, vls. oz. 24.00 -25.00
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Collodion, USP., dms. lb. .12 - .13
Flexible, USP., dms. lb. .14 - .15
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Colombo root, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Conium leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns. lb. .18 - .20
S.A., U.S.P., cns. lb. .20 - .22
Copper carbonate, 52-59%, bbls. lb. .14½- .16¼
18-20%, bbls. lb. .07 - .09
Chloride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.97 - 5.02
Metal, electrolytic lb. .09¼- —
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works. lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .15 - —
Red, com'l, 50-75%, kgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .15 - —
Resinate, precip., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Stearate, precip., bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol)
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 14.00 -15.00
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 16.00 -17.00
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
5-24, works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
1-4, works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 12.00 -13.00
Copra, bgs., Pacific Coast lb. .0225- .0235
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs. lb. .05½- .06
bleached, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Russian, bgs. lb. .03 - .03½
Corn sugar, tanner's, bbls., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.28 - —
ex whse. 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
43° bbls. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .07½- .08
Corrosive sublimate, bxs., flo. dms., kgs. lb. .81 - .86
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .11½- .13
Cottonseed hull ash, 25-30% pot-ash, bulk, dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Coumarin, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Cramp bark, genuine, bls. lb. .20 - .21
so-called, bls. lb. .07 - .09
Cranesbill root, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Cream tartar, cryst., bbls. lb. .17½- .17½
kgs. lb. .17¾- .18
gran., bbls. lb. .16¾- .17¼
kgs. lb. .17¼- .17½
powd., bbls. lb. .16¾- .17¼
kgs. lb. .17¼- .17½
Creosote, wood, beech., bots. lb. .70 - .75
pine, dms. gal. .28 - —
USP, bots. lb. .45 - .47
Carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Oil, crude, I, tanks, works gal. .12½- .13½
II (coaltar solution), tanks, works. gal. .10 - .12
refd., bbls., c.l., works. gal. .22½- —
l.c.l., works. gal. .25 - —
tanks, works. gal. .13 - .13½
Cresol, USP., dms. lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., 5 tons, E. of Rockies, f.o.b. N. Y., Balto. lb. .33½- —
1 ton, same basis. lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .36 - —
1 bbl., same basis. lb. .38 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .28½- —
1 ton, same basis. lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .31 - —
1 bbl., same basis. lb. .33 - —
3% rotenone, bbls., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .24½- —
1 ton, same basis. lb. .26 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .27 - —
1 bbl., same basis. lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
powd., cs. lb. .40 - .41
Culver's root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs. lb. .11¾- .12½
Indian, bgs. lb. .11 - .11¾
Morocco, bgs. lb. .11¾ Nom.
Cutch, Philippine, bls., c.l. lb. .04 - —
Cyanamid, 21-22% N., dom., pulv., bgs., f.o.b. Gulf ports, dlvd. interior, NH_3 unit. 1.07½- —
Atlantic ports, NH_3 unit. 1.00 - —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75%, gran., dms. lb. .18 - .17
lump, dms. lb. .14 - .15

D

Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, German, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Degras, common, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., works. lb. .05¾- .06
English, bbls. lb. .04¾- .05¼
Japanese, bbls. lb. .05¾- .05¾
neutral, dom., bbls. lb. .08 - .10
English, bbls. lb. .09¾- .09¼
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., 5 tons, E. of Rockies, f.o.b. N. Y., Balto. lb. .43 - —
1 ton, same basis. lb. .44 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .46 - —
1 bbl., same basis. lb. .48 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .37 - —
1 ton, same basis. lb. .38 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
1 bbl., same basis. lb. .42 - —
3% rotenone, bbls., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .32 - —
1 ton, same basis. lb. .33 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .35 - —
1 bbl., same basis. lb. .37 - —
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Potato, import., bgs. lb. .07¾- .08¾
Tapioca, bgs., ex whse. lb. .06 - —
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .092 - —
tanks, works. lb. .075 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
5-gal. dms., works. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Diamylamine, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.00 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .102 - —
tanks, works. lb. .085 - —
Dianisidin, bbls. lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific est., works. ton. 22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 45.00 -150.00
import., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton. 40.00 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms. lb. .18 - .12½
Tartrate, dom., dms. lb. .35 - .40
import., dms. lb. .80 - .85
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic)
Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works. lb. .15 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .062 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .04 - —
tanks, works. lb. .026 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. lb. .31 - .35
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms. lb. .31¾- —
refd., 99%, dms. lb. .50 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol)
Phthalate, dms., c.l. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
tanks lb. .17½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .52 - .54
Diethylene oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .21 - .24
tanks, works. lb. .19 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works. lb. .26 - .27
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works. lb. .15 - —
Digitalis leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls. lb. .24 - —
Dill seed, dewhiskered, polished, bgs. lb. .06¼- .07
recleaned, bgs. lb. .05¾- .06
Dimethyl phthalate, dms. lb. .19½- .20
Dimethylanilin, dms. lb. .29 - .30
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol)
Dinitrobenzene, bbls. lb. .17 - .17½
purified, bbls. lb. .19 - .19½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, bbls. lb. .14½- .15½
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .23 - .24
Dinitrotoluene, dms. lb. .15½- .16½
oily, dms. lb. .09½- .10
Diorthotoluoiguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd. lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd. lb. .47 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Dipentene, dms. gal. .47 - .50
tanks gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - .25
Oxide, bots. lb. .70 - 1.00
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .31 - .32
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots. lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic)
Divi-divi, bgs., shipment. ton. 42.00 -45.00
Extract, 25% tan., bbls. lb. .05 - .05½
Doggrass root, cut, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Dogwood bark, dom., bls. lb. .04 - .05
Jamaica, bls. lb. .06½- .07
Dover's powder, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs. lb. .60 - .85
reeds, thin, cs. lb. .95 - 1.00
Duboisine sulphate, vls. oz. 34.50 -35.00
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G. lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R. lb. .90 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet. lb. .90 - 1.00
165 Lake red C. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
176 Fast red A. lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR. lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste. lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powdered. lb. 8.60 - 8.10
202 Chrome blue black U. lb. .33 - .40
204 Chrome black A. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
206 Fast red blue R. lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B. lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R. lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F. lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B. lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
364 Paper yellow. lb. .85 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G. lb. .58 - .70
Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of colour index scale).
394 Direct violet N. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
397 Direct scarlet B. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B. lb. 1.00 - 1.20
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B. lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R. lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F. lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B. lb. .40 - .43½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B. lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G. lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD. lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B. lb. 1.10 - 1.35
520 Direct pure blue. lb. .80 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF. lb. .85 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW. lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX. lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B. lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO. lb. .25 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .25 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste. lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L. lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black. lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue. lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown. lb. .25 - .30
Sulphur maroon. lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive. lb. .25 - .34
Sulphur tan. lb. .30 - .39
Sulphur yellow. lb. .30 - .39
Zambesi black. lb. .75 - .80
Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 5c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives. lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base. lb. 15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base. lb. 6.00 - —
729 Victoria blue. lb. .75 - —
Browns:—
Brown lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 5.00 - —
.... Green lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I. lb. .70 - —
.... Orange, red shade. lb. .75 - —
Red:—
73 Sudan II. lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV. lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
Violet:—
1060 Anthroquinone violet base. lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet. lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB. lb. 1.40 - —
Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
729 Victoria blue. lb. 2.55 - —
860 Indulin lb. .70 - —
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown. lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
657 Malachite green base. lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G. lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R. lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS. lb. 3.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet. lb. 1.30 - —
Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
865 Nigrosin lb. .36 - —
873 Methylene gray. lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A. lb. 1.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B. lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin lb. .57 - —
900 New blue R. lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue. lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B. lb. 1.50 - —
1180 Indigotin IA. lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y. lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
831 Bismarck brown G. lb. .52 - —
832 Bismarck brown R. lb. .57 - —
793 Phosphin lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B. lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green. lb. 1.85 - —
662 Brilliant green. lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B. lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S. lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B. lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.85 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G. lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R. lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y. lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R. lb. .34 - —
Red:—
81 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
87 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .63 - —
79 Ponceau R. lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B. lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A. lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin lb. .52 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 8BX. lb. .60 - —
185 Cochineal red A. lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M. lb. .65 - —
677 Fuchsin lb. 1.90 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G. lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G. lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B. lb. .52 - —
681 Crystal violet C. lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN. lb. .53 - —
Yellow:—
19 Naphthol yellow S. lb. .53 - —
138 Metanil yellow. lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow. lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow. lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin lb. .90 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Egg albumen (see Albumen)
Yolk, dom., cs. lb. .68 Nom.
import, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .16 - .17
dark, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Elecampane root, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .09 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - .16
select, bndls., cs. lb. .17 - .18
Emetine hydrochloride, bots., vls. oz. 15.00 -15.35
Ephedra, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Ephedrine, tins, 100 cns. oz. 1.00 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 cns. oz. 1.00 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 cns. oz. 1.00 - —
powd., tins, 100 cns. oz. 1.05 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
U&P, cryst., dgm., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
import, bgs. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l. lb. .06 - .08
Ergot, USP, bgs., cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Eserine, bots., vls. oz. 42.00 -42.25
Salicylate, bots., vls. oz. 29.00 -29.25
Sulphate, bots., vls. oz. 30.00 -30.25
Ether, acetic, dms. lb. .10 - .11
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric)
Nitrous, conc., bots. lb. .75 - .77
Sulphuric, conc., dms. lb. .09 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms. lb. .26 - .27
USP, 1880, dms. lb. .36 - .40
washed, dms. lb. .27 - .33
Ethyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .07½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .06 - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .07 - —
Bromide, tech., dms. lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns. lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, bots. lb. 3.40 - 4.85
Crotonate, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Formate, dms. lb. .27 - .28
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.55 - 5.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .33 - —
5-gal. dms., works. lb. .36 - —
Oxalate, dms. lb. .80 - .84
Ethylbenzylanilin, dms. lb. .88 - .90
Ethylene bromide, dms. lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .05½- .0994
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .21 - .24
tanks, works. lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works. lb. .15 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
tanks, works. lb. .13 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - .22
tanks, works. lb. .18 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms. lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. pd. lb. .08 - —
tanks, frt. pd. lb. .06½- —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .55 - —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Eucalyptol, cns. lb. .51 - .53
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .05 - .05½
Eugenol, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Euphorbia, bls. lb. .06 - .06½

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 14.00 -15.00
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works. ton. 11.00 -13.25
pottery, bulk, Me. works. ton. 17.00 -19.00
N.C. works. ton. 17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, French, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
German, large, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
small, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Fenugreek seed, bgs. lb. .04½- .05
Ferric sulphate, dms., works. ton. 35.00 -40.00
Film scrap, colers, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, E. works lb. .12½- .13
smaller lots, E. works. lb. .13½- .16
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, E. works. lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, E. works. lb. .15 - .16
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, E. works. lb. .15 - .18
smaller lots, E. works. lb. .16 - .19
Film scrap prices f.o.b. Calif. works, 1c. lb. lower.
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 9.00 -10.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. .90 - 1.10
Fish berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures unit-ton. 2.50 + .10
grd., 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto. ton. 41.00 - —
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, E. Cst. factories, contracts unit-ton. 2.00 & .50
sardine, meal, Calif., 12-13% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. E. Cst. ports unit-ton. No prices
Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, May shipt. ton. 37.00 -38.00
Flake white, bbls., kgs. lb. .09¾- .10¾
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Indian, blonde, bgs. lb. .06¾- .07¼
Fluorspar, enamel, 96-98%, bgs.. ton. 30.00 -35.00
standard, gravel, washed, 85 and 5%, dom., bulk, f.o.b. Ill., Ky. mines.. ton. 18.00 - —
import., bulk, Atlantic ports, duty-paid. ton. 21.25 -21.75
lump., 85 and 5%, dom., bulk, f.o.b. Ill., Ky., mines. ton. 20.00 - —
powd., 97%, import., bgs., Atlantic ports, duty paid. ton. 31.00 -32.00

Formaldehyde – Iron, sulphate

Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .06½- .07
Fringetree bark, bls..... lb. .10 - .11
Fuller's earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.10.00 - —
import., bgs., c.l., ex dock.ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —
Furfural, refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs., works..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms. incl., dlvd. lb. .16 - .18
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls...lb. .20 - .22
liquid, bbls..... lb. .06½- .09
solid, dms..... lb. .16 - .18

G

G salt, bbls..... lb. .45 - .47
Galangal root, bls..... lb. .08 - .09
Gall extract, bbls..... lb. .18 - .20
Gambier, common, bgs..... lb. .06¾ Nom.
plantation, bgs..... lb. .09 Nom.
Cubes, Singapore, bgs..... lb. .07 - .08½
Extract, bbls..... lb. .08 .10
Gasoline, at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, 62-65 octane, tanks..gal. .06¾- —
65 octane, tanks..... gal. .07 - —
above 65 octane, tanks.gal. .0755- —
California, 56-58, 375 e.p., tanks..gal. .04¾- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, bulk, export..gal. .06½- —
60-62, 380 e.p., bulk, export. gal. .05¾- —
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export. gal. .05½- —
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export. gal. .05¾- —
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, tanks..gal. .04½- .04¾
58-60, 450 e.p., tanks..gal. .04½- .04¾
64-66, 375 e.p., tanks..gal. .05¾- .05¾
68-70, 380 e.p., tanks..gal. .04¾- .04¾
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 57 octane, tanks..gal. .04¾- —
60-64 octane, tanks..... gal. .05½- .05¾
65 octane, tanks..... gal. .05¾- .06¾
above 65 octane, tanks.gal. .06 - —
60-62, 400 e.p., tanks...gal. .04¾- .05
64-66, 375 e.p., tanks...gal. .05¾- .05½
natural, 12-lb. v.p., tanks, gal. .05½- .06¾
14-lb. v.p., tanks..... gal. .04¾- .05
16-lb. v.p., tanks..... gal. .050 - —
22-lb. v.p., tanks..... gal. .053 - —
26-70-lb. v.p., tanks...gal. .03 - .06¼
Pennsylvania, US motor, tanks gal. .05¾- —
52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .05½- —
60-62, 400 e.p., strt. run, tanks..gal. .06 - —
tankwagon and service station (Federal and State taxes included):—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta ..... gal.	.205	.225
Boston ..... gal.	.13	.15
Chicago ..... gal.	.15	.17
Cincinnati ..... gal.	.175	.195
Denver ..... gal.	.19	.21
Louisville ..... gal.	.19	.21
Minneapolis ..... gal.	.154	.164
New Orleans..... gal.	.19	.235
New York..... gal.	.165	.192
San Francisco..... gal.	.17	.19

Gelatin, silver, cs..... lb. .50 - .55
Gelsemium root, bls..... lb. .12 - .18
Gentian root, bls..... lb. .09 - .10
grd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .12 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .13 - .14
Geraniol, cns..... lb. .75 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs..... lb. .13½- .14
Cochin, lemon, bgs..... lb. .16¼- .16¾
Jamaica, bold, bgs..... lb. .18 - .18½
grinding, bright, bgs..... lb. .12½- .13
medium, bold, bgs..... lb. .13½- .14
Ginseng fibers, cs..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Root, cultivated, cs..... lb. 2.00 - 4.00
wild, Southern, cs..... lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate), cryst., dom., bgs., 5 tons or over..100 lbs. .85 - —
smaller lots..... 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., 5 tons or over..... 100 lbs. .85 - —
smaller lots..... 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
import., bgs..... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.85
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 34 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .11½- —
28/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
38/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
43/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13½- —
Hide, calcimine type, 53 millipoise, 125 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd, East, Midwest..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14 - —
60/164, bgs, c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14½- —
67/192, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .15½- —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16¼- —
83/251, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½- —
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18½- —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - —
125/379, bgs, c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ¼c. lb. higher; grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C. P., cns., l.c.l..... lb. .16½- .17½
dms., extra, c.l..... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
dynamite, dms., extra, c.l.... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
saponification, basis 88%, dms. returnable, dlvd..lb. .11¼- .12¼
soaplye, basis 80%, dms. returnable, dlvd..lb. .10¼- .10¾
yellow, distilled, dms. extra, c.l. lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14⅞- —
Glycol boriborate, dms..... lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms..... lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dms..... lb. .22 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid, brown, bots..oz.21.75 -22.00
yellow, bots..... oz.19.75 -20.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots..... oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. .14 - .14½
Golden seal root, bls..... lb. 2.35 - 2.40
powd., bxs..... lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Grains of paradise, bgs..... lb. .09 - .09½
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90% 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .05½- —
powd., 90% 325 mesh, 85% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .03¼- —
80% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, trcs..... lb. .03½- .03¾
white, trcs..... lb. .04½- .06
yellow, trcs..... lb. .03½- .03¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras)
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .20 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
over 50%, bbls., same basis lb. .30 - —
Chrome and chrome oxide greens prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; 1¼c. higher dlvd. Texas (El Paso, 2c.); for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are f.o.b. Chicago.
reduced, C.P. color content up to 5%, bbls., same basis, lb. .05¾- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
Chrome oxide, dom., pure, bbls., contract or open order, same basis as chrome C.P..lb. .17 - .18½
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .23 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .22 - —
import, bbls., kgs., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .21 - —
Paris (see P)
Verdigris (see V)
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls..... lb. .06½- .10
Guaiac resin, cs..... lb. .85 - .90
strained, cs..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls..... lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns..... lb. 1.85 - 1.92
Carbonate, bxs., kgs..... lb. 2.15 - 2.40
Guarana, powd., cs..... lb. .70 - .71
Gum, aloe (see A)
Ammoniac, tears, cs..... lb. .80 - .95
Arabic, lump amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .09½- .10
white, sorts, 1, bgs..... lb. .25 - .27
2, bgs..... lb. .24 - .26
powd., bbls..... lb. .13 - .14
Asafetida (see A)
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Siam, cs..... lb. 1.15 - 1.85
Sumatra, cs..... lb. .17 - .19
Camphor (see C)
Chicle, bgs..... lb. No prices
Copal, Congo 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran..lb. .40¾- —
Copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yucca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c higher for 1-9 bgs.
2, cloudy white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .27½- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19½- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
5, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs, c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
7, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
9, medium light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
12, selected bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
14, selected, fully scraped ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
17, pale fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs, c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
25, No. 2 natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
26, pale bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., bgs., same basis..lb. .04¾- —
East India, Batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .05½- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04½- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¾- —
Hiroe Macassar, pale, bold, bgs, c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .03¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .04¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .03¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .10¾- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
B, bskts., c.l., same basis.lb. .10¾- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07 - —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis.lb. .09½- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
DU, bskts., c.l., same basis lb. .03¾- —
dust, bskts., c.l., same basis. lb. .05¼- —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
Singapore, dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis. lb. .06¾- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis.. lb. .06½- —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis.. lb. .09¼- —
Philippine Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
small, bskts., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis.. lb. .10¾- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
Dammar, Batavia A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .21¾- —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .15¾- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13¾- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .20¾- —
C, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .16¾- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .14¼- —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .13¾- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .05¼- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .09¾- —
Kauri, dms., 75,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .07¾- —
10,000-74,999 lbs., dlvd..lb. .07¾- —
3,000-9,999 lbs., dlvd.... lb. .08¼- —
less than 3,000 lbs., dlvd.lb. .08¾- —
Euphorbium, cs..... lb. .18 - .20
Galbanum, cs..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs..... lb. .58 - .59
powd., bbls..... lb. .65 - .66
Ghatti, soluble, bgs..... lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs..... lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, XXX, bbls., bxs., dms. lb. .24 - .25
XX, bbls., bxs., dms..... lb. .16 - .17
1, bbls., bxs., dms..... lb. .09½- .10
2, bbls., bxs., dms..... lb. .08½- .09
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .53 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
pale, XXX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .40 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .22 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .15 - —
Kino, tins..... lb. .70 - .80
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .60 - —
Myrrh, USP, cs..... lb. .40 - .41
Olibanum, siftings, cs..... lb. .07 - .08
tears, cs..... lb. .18 - .28
Opium (see O)
Resin (see R)
Sandarac, cska., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .26¼- —
Gum, scammony, cs..... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
senegal, picked, bgs..... lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs..... lb. .11½- .12½
Talha, bgs..... lb. .05 - .06
Thus, bbls..... 280 lbs. 11.00 - —
strained, bbls..... 280 lbs. 11.00 - —
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1, cs....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
2, cs..... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
3, cs..... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
4, cs..... lb. .90 - .95
5, cs..... lb. .80 - .85
6, bgs..... lb. .21 - .25
sorts, bgs..... lb. .30 - .35
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .03¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .04½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equaled..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighten, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.15.70 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Oakfield, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y., Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import., bgs., ex dock....ton.27.50 - —

H

Heliotropin, cryst., cns..... lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Hellebore, white, root, powd., bbls. lb. .16½- .11
Helonias root, bls..... lb. .86 - .88
Hematine crystals, bbls..... lb. .18 - .24
Hemlock extract, 25% tan., bbls. lb. .03½- —
tanks ..... lb. .02¾- —
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs..... lb. .02¼- .02¾
Henbane leaves, bls..... lb. .22 - .23
Henna leaves, bls..... lb. .07 - .08
powd., bbls, bxs..... lb. .09 - .10
Heptane, mixed, 77-113°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12 - —
l.c.l., Group 3..... gal. .15 - —
tanks, Group 3..... gal. .09 - —
normal, 96-100°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3..... gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3..... gal. .10 - —
Hexalin, dms..... lb. .90 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .15 - —
l.c.l., Group 3..... gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3..... gal. .12 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., Group 3..... gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms..lb. .35 - .37
USP, dms., 1,000 lbs..... lb. .46 - .47
Hexyl acetate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. dest..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, f.o.b. dest..... lb. .115 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., vls..oz.13.00 -13.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 2.35 - —
Hops, dom., 1934 crop, bls..... lb. .09 - .11
1935 crop, bls..... lb. .13 - .16
import., 1934 crop, bls..... lb. .45 - .65
1935 crop, bls..... lb. .55 - .85
Horehound, bls..... lb. .06½- .07
Hydrangea root, bls..... lb. .08 - .09
Hydrastine, vls..... oz.11.00 -11.50
Hydrochloride, vls..... oz.11.00 -11.50
Sulphate, vls..... oz.13.00 -13.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .02¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. R. lb. .20 - —
W. of Miss. R..... lb. .21 - —
Hydroquinone, bbls., kgs..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vls.... oz.12.00 -12.25
Hyoscyamine, vls..... oz.15.00 - —
Hydrobromide, vls..... oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, vls..... oz.15.00 - —
Hypernic, liq., 51°, bbls..... lb. .15 - .20
solid, bxs..... lb. .17 - .20

I

Iceland moss, bls..... lb. .12 - .13
Ichthyol, bots..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Bengal, bbls..... lb. 2.40 - —
synth., liq., bbls..... lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls..... lb. 1.00 - —
Indol, CP, bots..... lb. 34.00 -36.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs..... lb. .90 - —
resubl., kgs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
tincture, bbls..... gal. 1.90 - —
Iodoform, kgs., 100 lbs..... lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Ionone, bots..... lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Ipecac root, bgs..... lb. .90 - 1.05
powd., bxs..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Irish moss, ordinary, bls..... lb. .11 - .12
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..... lb. .22 - .30
prime, bleached, bls..... lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, CP, 17% solut., bbls. lb. .03 - .04
Chloride, tech., cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .05 - .06
USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .07½- .09
solut., cbys..... lb. .06¼- .06½
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, cns., lb. .72 - —
powd., cns..... lb. .84 - —
scales, cns..... lb. .77 - —
Hypophosphite, cns..... lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots..... lb. 2.95 - 3.00
syrup, djns..... lb. .42 - .45
Nitrate, comi., kgs..... lb. .02¾- .03
Oxalate, powd., kgs..... lb. .47 - .50
scales, cns..... lb. .63 - .65
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - —
scales, cns..... lb. .59 - —
Ferrous, cns..... lb. .35 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns... lb. .59 - —
scales, cns..... lb. .64 - —
Reduced, 90%, cs..... lb. .60 - .65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .04¼- .04½

Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .20 - .40
pearls, cns..lb. .20 - .40
scales, cns..lb. .40 - .50
green, gran., cns..lb. .20 - .40
pearls, cns..lb. .20 - .40
scales, cns..lb. .40 - .50
Oxalate, cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .24½- .25½
Iron-potash oxalate, cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .42 - .45
Iron-soda oxalate, cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .24½- .25½
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Isopentane, dms., works..lb. .46 - —
small lots, works..lb. .56 - —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., cl., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
..c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07½- —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l..lb. .08 - —
tanks..lb. .06 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Jalap root, NF, bls..lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .19 - .21
Juniper berries, bgs..lb. .04½- .05½

K

Kamala, tins..lb. .24 - .25
Kava kava root, bls..lb. .14 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- —
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export, gal. .03½- —
w.w., bulk, export..gal. .04½- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .03¾- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04¾- .04½
43-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- .04¾
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .05½- —
46 w.w., tanks..gal. .05¾- —
tankwagon:—
Atlanta..gal. .135 - —
Boston..gal. .075 - —
Chicago..gal. .098 - —
Cincinnati..gal. .125 - —
Denver..gal. .11 - —
Louisville..gal. .10 - —
Minneapolis..gal. .102 - —
New Orleans..gal. .12 - —
New York..gal. .07½- —
San Francisco..gal. .115 - —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$, bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs..lb. .05½- .06

L

Lady slipper root, bls..lb. .32 - .35
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs..100 lbs. 10.75 -11.00
Middlewestern, trcs...100 lbs. 10.45 -10.55
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs. 10.55 -10.60
compound, trcs..100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
neutral, trcs..100 lbs. 11.75 -12.00
Larkspur seed, bgs..lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bls..lb. .09 - .10
Leaves, Ital., bls..lb. .05 - .05½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls. lb. .50 - .53
select, bls..lb. .85 - 1.10
Lead acetate, brown, broken, bbls. lb. .03½- —
white, broken, bbls..lb. .11 - —
cryst, bbls..lb. .10½- —
gran., bbls..lb. .11 - —
powd., bbls..lb. .11¼- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .09½- —
jobbers, E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
W. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., consumers, W. of Rockies..lb. .10¾- —
dealers, E of Rockies, 1,000 lbs. or over..lb. .09¾- —
101-999 lbs..lb. .10¾- —
100 lbs. or less..lb. .11¾- —
W. of Rockies..lb. .09¾- —
jobbers, E. of Rockies..lb. .09¾- —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 99 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., cl., dlvd. E..lb. .06 - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .06½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .06½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bxs..lb. .49 - .50
Iodide, jars..lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms. lb. .18 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report)
Nitrate, bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Oleate, bbls..lb. .15 - —
Peroxide, cns., works..lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95 p.c., or less Pb_3O_4, bbls, c. l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07¾- —
other points..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb .07¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.....lb. .06 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .06½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .06¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06 - —
Lead, red, dry, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons) dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .0760- —
other points.....lb. .0735- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .08 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .08½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 ton), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .0785- —
other points.....lb. .0760- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
in oil, steel kgs., 1,000 lbs. lb. .10½- —
500 lbs..lb. .11 - —
smaller lots..lb. .12 - —
Resinate, fused, bbls.....lb. .09 - .10
precip., bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Sulphate (see Lead, white)
Titanate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. St. Louis, frt. paid E. of Rockies or f.o.b. Pac. Cst. terminal..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. St. Louis or f.o.b. whses., frt or etge paid E. of Rockies..lb. .10½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
Basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .06¼- —
other points.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¼- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., 1,000 lbs., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .28
Root, bls.....lb. .04½- .05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .07 - .09
select, bndls., cs.....lb. .17 - .19
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Bellefronte, Pa....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 7.00 - —
California, northern..ton. 12.25 - —
southern.....ton. 11.25 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 7.25 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Dallas, Texas.....ton. 8.50 - —
Durbin, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 6.25 - —
Easton, La.....ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 7.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Leroy, Minn.....ton. 8.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 7.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 7.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Petosky, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 6.25 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 6.25 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.00 - —
Sheboygan, Wis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 7.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo.....ton. 11.00 - —
California, northern..ton. 14.75 - —
southern.....ton. 12.75 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago.....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Dallas, Tex.....ton. 12.00 - —
Durbin, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Easton, La.....ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Milltown, Ind.....ton. 12.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Pelham, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Petosky, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 9.00 - —
Siluria, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Durbin, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton. 11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Salts (see Calcium)
Lime-sulphur, dry, bgs., consumer, dlvd. Ore..lb. .06¼- .06½
Idaho, Utah, and W. Mont..lb. .07¼- .07½
Wash. (excepting Ferry, Lincoln, Pend-Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whiteman counties)..lb. .06½- .06¾
dealers, dlvd. E. of Rockies, except Fla..lb. .07¾- .08½
Ore.....lb. .06½- —
Idaho, etc.....lb. .06¾- —
Wash. (as above)...lb. .06 - —
Lime-sulphur, dry, bgs., jobbers, dlvd. E. of Rockies, except Fla..lb. .07¼- 08¼
Ore.....lb. .06½- —
Idaho, etc.....lb. .06¾- —
Wash. (as above)...lb. .06¾- —
dms., dealers, dlvd. E. of Rockies, except Fla..lb. .11 - .12
Fla.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.00
jobbers, dlvd. E. of Rockies, except Fla..lb. .10¼- —
solution, dms., dealers, dlvd. Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. E. States, N. J., N. Y., N. C. (Allegheny, Ashe, Rockingham, Stopes and Surry counties), Ohio, Pa., Tenn. (W. of Term. R.), Va., W. Va., Wis. gal. .12 - .16
jobbers, same basis...gal. .12¼- .16
tanks, 4,000 gals. min., dealers, dlvd. Del., etc..gal. .11 - —
jobbers, same basis...gal. .10½- —
Linalool, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Linalyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .16 - .17
without leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Linseed cake, bgs., export....ton. 21.50 - —
Meal, 32%, dom., bgs....ton. 29.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0635- —
other points.....lb. .0610- —
5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .07¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .07¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Citrate, bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Lithopone, dem., high-strength, bgs., 5 tons, dlvd. E. or ex whse. Pac. Cst.....lb. .06 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .06¼- —
bbls., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .06¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .06½- —
ordinary, bgs., 5 tons, same basis..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .04¾- —
bbls., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .05 - —
titanated, bgs., 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .06¼- —
bbls., 5 tons, same basis. lb. .06¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .06½- —
Import., bbls., ex dock.....lb. No prices
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls. lb. .16 - .20
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .06½- .10½
solid, bxs.....lb. .13½- .17½
Sticks, Haitian, shipt.....ton. 24.00 -25.00
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .65
Import, bls.....lb. .26 - .35
Lupulin, N.F., dom., old crop, tins..lb. 1.50 - —
new crop, tins.....lb. 2.00 - —
import., tins.....lb. No stocks
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30

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Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .60 - .63
Batavia, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
Siauw 1, cs.....lb. .58 - .60
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Magnesia arsenate, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, dom., four-hour, including activator, ctns., 10,000 lbs. or over, f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Pa., frt. alld. to Balto., Bost., N. Y., Phila..lb. .27 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .28½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
tech., heavy, bbls., f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Pa., frt. alld. to Balto., Bost., N. Y., Phila..lb. .28 - —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - —
1-lb. tins, same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, heavy, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
special, bbls., same basis. lb. .27 - —
super light, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
import., heavy, pharm., bbls. lb. .50 - —
light, extra, bbls.....lb. .36 - .40
standard, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - .06½
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works..ton. 36.00 -60.00
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Oxide (see Calcined)
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .23 Nom.
Perexide, 15%, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l....lb 20 - —
1 ton.....lb. .21 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .22 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Magnesite, calc., import., bbls. ton. 60.00 -65.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash...ton. 22.00 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Blue, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

Manaca root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, csks., c.l., works..ton. 61.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 64.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 59.50 - —
ouriap bgs., c.l., works. ton. 49.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton. 52.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 57.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton. 50.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 55.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., cns., 100 lbs..lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 5.20 - 5.25
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 6.2%, bbls..lb. .17½- .19
Ore, 52% basis, bbls., c.i.f. Atl. pts..unit-ton. .26 - .27
Resinate, fused, 5½%, bbls..lb. .08¼- .09½
precip., dms.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .07 - .07½
cryst., 65% $MnSO_4$, bbls., c.l., dlvd. South.....ton. 48.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..lb. .03½- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipmt. ton. 27.00 -27.50
Extract, 55%, bgs.....lb. .04 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
small cs.....lb. .24 - .26
Mannitol, pure, cryst., cs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton. 12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Tunisan, bls.....lb .21 - .22
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Menthol, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
synthetic, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Mercurial ointment, 30%, cns..lb. .74 - —
33⅓%, cns.....lb. .77 - —
50%, cns.....lb. 1.07 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver)
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Bisulphate, kgs.....lb. 1.33 - —
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, kgs., jars.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Yellow, kgs., jars.....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment)
Oxide, black, dms., kgs.....lb. 3.85 - —
Red, N.F. (see Red precipitate)
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide)
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl...lb. 1.19 - —
USP, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.69 - —
Mercury and chalk, kgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
Composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 1.65 - 1.90
Gold, XX deep, 5¾x5¾ in. pkg. 14.50 -15.00
3¼x3¾ in.....pkg. 16.00 -16.50
4x4 in.....pkg. 18.50 -19.00
3¼x5½ in.....pkg. 21.50 -22.00
3¼x5½ in.....pkg. 32.50 -34.00
Silver, 3¼x3¾ in.....pkg. 2.50 - 2.75
Metanitroanilin, kgs.....lb. .67 - .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .82 - .84
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .67 - .69
Methanol, natural, denat. grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld....gal. .42 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
contracts, frt. alld....gal. .40 - —
95%, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .37½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .39½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .40 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .43 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .58 - —
5, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .49½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .33 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .34½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
97%, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .35½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .41½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .43½- —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .41 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .45½- —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .59 - —
5, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .50½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .40 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .45½- —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .42½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .47 - —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .45½- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .61 - —
5, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .35½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .39 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .39 - —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .39 - —
Methanol prices, bbls., 2½c. gal. more than drums
synthetic, guaranteed 99.5%, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .40 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .45½- —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .42½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .47 - —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .45½- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .61 - —
5, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .35½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .39 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .39 - —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .39 - —
Methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.; Zone 5, N. Mex., Texas, Wyo.

Methyl acetate—Oil, peppermint

Methyl acetate, 90%, dms., c.l.; frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .16 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .17 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17½- —
82%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .13 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .14 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .37 - —
Acetone, dms., c.l., contracts Zone 1, frt. alid..lb. .45½- —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .47½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .48½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .51 - —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .48 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .50½- —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .51 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .65½- —
5, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .58½- —
tanks, contracts, Zone 1, frt. alid..gal. .41 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .44½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .44½- —
5, frt. alld.....gal. .44½- —

Methyl acetone in bbls. 2½c. per gal. more, in all brackets. The sales zones are: Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, L. A. and San Fran., Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Zones 4, Ariz., Cal., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah and Wash.; Zone 5, N. Mex., Tex., Wyo.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .52½- —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. gal. .54½- —
3, Pacific coast.....gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .55 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. gal. .59½- —
3, Pacific coast.....gal. .58 - —
Tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .48 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. gal. .49½- —
3, Pacific coast.....gal. .51 - —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D. Zone 3, Pacific coast.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .70 - 1.00
Chloride cylra.....lb. .40 - —
Cinnamate, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 5.80 - 5.85
Salicylate dms.....lb. .40 - .42
tins .....lb. .42 - .45
Violet toner, bbls. (500 lbs.)..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
permanent, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Methylanthraquinone, bbls.....lb. .80 - .83
Methylene blue, medicl., kgs...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb. 27.50 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylpropyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 10.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 12.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
Mica, dry-grd., plastic, No. 100, 40 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 42.75 - —
second grade, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 33.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 41.25 - —
250, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 32.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 -50.00
second-grade, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 28.90 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 29.90 -47.50
200, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 62.50 - —
roofing, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 23.50 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 30.00 -37.50
wet-grd., 160 mesh, pure white, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
W. of Miss. R. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
W. of Miss R. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Michler's ketone, kgs.....lb. 2.50 - —
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbl., c.l..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
Millet seed, bgs.....lb. .02¾- .03¼
hulled, bgs.....lb. .05 - .06¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V. M. & P. naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..gal. .08 - .08½
Molybdenum metal, 98%, powd., kgs..lb. 1.80 - 2.15
Monoamylamine, dms., l.c.l. works..lb. 1.00 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms.....lb. .31 - .35
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Morphine, cns.....oz. 10.90 -10.95
Acetate, bots.....oz. 8.80 - 8.85
Ethylhydrochloride, vis.....oz. 10.50 -10.55
Hydrobromide, cns.....oz. 8.70 - 8.75
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 6.75 - 6.80
Mullein flowers, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Cabardine, grained, bots..oz. No stocks
pods, bots.....oz. No stocks
Tonquin, grained, bots....oz. 21.00 -22.00
pods, bots.....oz. 14.50 - —
synth., ambrette, cns.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ketone, cns.....lb. 4.35 - —
Xylol, 100%, cns.....lb. 1.25 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs..lb. .07½- .08
California, brown, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .05¼- .05⅝
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08⅝
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08⅝- .09
Hungarian, yellow, bgs....lb. .07¼- .07⅝
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07⅝
yellow, bgs.....lb. .05⅝- .06¼
Roumanian, yellow, bgs....lb. .06¼- .06½
Sicilian, brown, bgs.....lb. .11¼ Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt...ton. 22.75 -23.50
J2, bgs., shipt.....ton. 14.50 - —
R2, bgs., shipt.....ton. 14.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls...lb. .04¼- —

N

Naphtha hydrogenated (see Petroleum naphtha, high solvency).
Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V.M.&P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., bgs., works..100 lbs. No prices
import., 74-78%, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports..100 lbs. 3.50-4.50 Nom.
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. E. works..lb. .07¼- —
cs., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis..lb. .08 - —
(12 oz.), same basis... pkg. .06½- —
chipped, crushed, bbls., bgs., same basis..lb. .06½- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .07½- —
Refined naphthalene Western prices are ½c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. Chicago and Granite City, Ill.; storedoor delivery in metropolitan N. Y., Phila. and Chicago made in mim. 2,000-lb. quantities; smaller lots, 30c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Neroli, cryst. cns.....lb. 1.27 1.33
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .19¼
kgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36
Salt, double, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
single, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine, 50%, cns.....6 lbs. 5.25 -10.15
Sulphate, 10-lb. cns.....lb. .76½- 1.06½
5-lb. cns.....lb. .94 - 1.17
dms.....lb. .75 - .85
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .06½- —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, 15-20, 30-40, sec. vis., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., 20-49, works.....lb. .30 - —
1-19, works.....lb. .31 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., 20-49, works.....lb. .32 - —
1-19, works.....lb. .33 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, ¾, 15-20 sec. and higher vis., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., 20-49, works.....lb. .28 - —
1-19, works.....lb. .29 - —
lacquer, 20, 40 and 70 sec. vis., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., 20-49, works.....lb. .33 - —
1-19, works.....lb. .34 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra, excepting film scrap; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable; contract prices are 1c. lower than the above quotations. A contract price of 25½c. is standard for consumers of 50,000 pounds or over of ester-soluble nitrocellulose a year.

Nitrogen solution, 45½% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10% ammon., dom., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., unit-ton. 1.80 - —
Chemical, Ill., May-June shipt..unit-ton. 1.85 Nom.
East Coast producing points..unit-ton. 2.00 - 2.25
import., bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..... unit-ton. 2.05 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Nitrotoluene, mixed, dms.....lb. .10½- .11
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.....lb. .20 - .25
Chinese, shipmt., cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs, cs.....lb. .19 - .20
110s, bgs, cs.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .07¼- .08

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls. lb. .03½- —
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .10 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .15 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .08 - —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
s.p.a., bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Sweet, true, exp., cns.....lb. .56 - .67
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .20 - .21
refd., cns.....lb. .50 - .51
Amyris, cns.....lb. 2.70 - 2.80
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 64.00 -80.00
Seed, bots.....lb. 72.00 -160.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns, dms.....lb. .60 - .63
Apricot kernel, dom., dms., frt. alld..lb. .23½- .28
spot .....lb. .26 - .28
Russian, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Bay, W.I., cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
natural, coppers.....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms.....lb. .14 - .15
rectifd., cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Bois de rose, Brasil, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Cayenne, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Cade, USP, cns.....lb. .26 - .28
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .48 - .50
USP IX, cns.....lb. .52 - .60
Calamus, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .16½- .18
dms. .....lb. .15 - .17
white, cans.....lb. .17½- .23
dms. .....lb. .16 - .20
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
rectifid., cns.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 10.50 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
tanks .....lb. .10 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
tanks .....lb. .09½- —

Castor oil, med. and No. 3, prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices, ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.

sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
Cedarleaf, cns.....lb. .85 - 1.10
dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.05
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. .18 - .22
Celery, bots.....lb. 10.50 -12.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs..lb. .85 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chinawood, dms.....lb. .18¾- .19
tanks .....lb. .1830- .1850
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 9.00 - 22.00
Seychelle, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .23 - .24
dms. .....lb. .20 - .21
Java, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. .97 - —
dms .....lb. .94 - —
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .03½- —
Pac. Cst.....lb. .03½- .03⅝
edible, 76°, tax inc., dms. (returnable), c.l..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .09½- —
tanks .....lb. .08½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, tanked, bbls..gal. .40 Nom.
Norwegian, bbls.....gal. .34 - .36
Codliver, med., Norwegian, bbls. bbl. 24.00 -26.00
poultry, USP, bbls.....gal. .70 - .75
Coriander, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.75
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .08¼- .08⅝
refd., bbls.....lb. .10¾- .11
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
salad, bbls.....100 lbs. 11.10 - —
import., Brazilian, semirefd., dms..lb. .05⅝ Nom.
British, refd., tanks.....lb. .10⅝ Nom.
semirefd., dms.....lb. .0680 Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.40 -10.00
Cypress, cns.....lb. 12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.65 - —
California, 27 plus, bulk..bbl. .80 - .90
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Weed, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.55
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .35 - .36
dms .....lb. .32 - .34
Fennelseed, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water..bbl. .62½- .85
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .90 - —
Kansas, 24-26.....bbl. .80 - .85
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20.. bbl. .60 - .70
18-20 .....bbl. .65 - .75

N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
North Texas, 24-26.....bbl. .65 - .70
26-30 .....bbl. .70 - .75
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .65 - .70
24-26 .....bbl. .70 - .75
26-30 .....bbl. .80 - .85
28-30 .....bbl. .90 - .95
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04¾- .04⅞
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery .....gal. .05¼- —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04½- —
3, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04¾- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04½- —
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .03½- .03¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 38-40, light straw.....gal. .02½- .03
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03 - .03½
32-36 .....gal. .03¼- .03½
36-38 .....gal. .03¼- .03½
38-40, straw.....gal. .03½- .03¾
38-40, zero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03¾- .03¾
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk..gal. .04½- —
Gulf Coast, 32-36, bulk....gal. .02 - —
Kansas, 32-36, bulk.....gal. .02¾- .02¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36, bulk .....gal. .03 - .03½
Gas, North Texas, 32-36, bulk. gals. .02¾- —
Oklahoma, 32-36, zero, straw, bulk..gal. .02½- .02¾
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Turkish, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 3.30 - 4.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots. lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Haarlem, dom., bots.....gross 3.25 - 3.35
import, bots.....gross 3.40 - 3.50
Halibut-liver, dms..... 1,000 A unit-gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. .70 - .80
Hempseed, crude, dms.....lb. .08¼- .08½
refd., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09⅝
Herring, tanks, Pac. Cst...gal. No stocks
Juniper berry, USP, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Lard, common, 1, bbls..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
2, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
extra, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
1, bbls.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
headlight, burning, bbls. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
prime, ed., bbls.....100 lbs. 13.50 - —
ined., bbls.....100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Oil, lard, winter, strained, extra, bbls...100 lbs. 10.00 - —
prime, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.25 - —
Lavender flowers, French, USP, cns..lb. 2.75 - 7.25
Garden, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. .95 - 1.40
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.80
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. .48 - .50
Lime, dist., cns.....lb. 5.45 - 6.00
expressed, cns.....lb. 9.35 -12.00
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0980- .1080
l.c.l., 5 or over.....lb. .1020- .1040
less than 5.....lb. .1060- .1080
tanks .....lb. .0920- .0940
double boiled, bbls., less than 5..lb. .1080- .1100
raw, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0940- .0960
l.c.l., 5 or over.....lb. .0980- .1060
less than 5.....lb. .1020- .1040
tanks .....lb. .0880- .0900
Lovage, bots.....lb. 65.00 -66.00

Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal.):—
California, green, 70 vis., tanks..gal. .21½- —
80, 100 vis., tanks...gal. .24½- —
115, 125 vis., tanks..gal. .26½- —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., tanks..gal. .21½- —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis., tanks..gal. .21½- —
pale, red, 100, 140, 1,000 vis., tanks..gal. .21½- —
pale, 75, 175 vis., tanks..gal. .21½- —
Oklahoma, 100 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .13¾- .14
150 vis., 0-10° pour, tanks, gal. .17 - —
15-25° pour, tanks...gal. .16½- —
3 color, tanks.....gal. .14 - .14¼
4 color, tanks.....gal. .13½- .13¾
E, tanks.....gal. .21 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks. gal. .15¼- .15½
4 color, tanks.....gal. .14¾- .15
190 vis., tanks.....gal. .25 - —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks. gal. .15¾- .16
4 color, tanks.....gal. .15¼- .15½
5 color, tanks.....gal. .14¾- .15
E, tanks.....gal. .24 - —
220 vis., 3 color, tanks. gal. .16¾- .17
4 color, tanks.....gal. .16¼- .16½
5 color, tanks.....gal. .16¼- .16½
240 vis., 3 color, tanks. gal. .17¾- .18
4 color, tanks.....gal. .17¼- .17½
250 vis., 3 color, tanks. gal. .18¾- .19
4 color, tanks.....gal. .18 - .18¼
5½ color, tanks.....gal. .17½- .17¾
Pennsylvania, bright, 600 cold test, 10-40 pour, tanks, gal. .25½- —
10-15 pour, tanks...gal. .26½- —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks, gal. .15½- —
600 flash, tanks.....gal. .18½- —
630 flash, tanks.....gal. .23 - —
635 fire, tanks.....gal. .17 - —
650 fire, tanks.....gal. .17½- —
Warren, E, amber, tanks..gal. .19 - —
neutral, 150 vis., N color, tanks..gal. .22½- —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks. gal. .24 - —
200 vis., 2 color, tanks. gal. .26½- —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s..gal. .30½- —
unfiltered, 600 s.r., bbls., c.l., f.a.s..gal. .23 - —
600 flash, s.r., bbl., c.l., f.a.s..gal. .24½- —
630 flash, s.r., bbls., c.l., f.a.s..gal. .27½- —
650 s.r., bbls., f.a.s...gal. .23½- —
Warren, E, bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .25 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b..gal. .31 - —
Mace, dist., cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto..gal. .32 - .33
refd., alkali, dms, c.l.....lb. .0680- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0720- —
tanks .....lb. .0640- —
blown, dms.....lb. .0700- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0820- —
light, pressed, dms, c.l...lb. .0620- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0640- —
tanks .....lb. .0580- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP., bots...lb. 1.73 - 1.78
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
expressed, bbls.....gal. .70 - .75
Neatsfoot, cold test, bbls. 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
extra, bbls.....100 lbs. 8.50 - —
1, bbls.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
pure, bbls.....100 lbs. 11.50 - —
special, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10½- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 35.00 -60.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Officica, dms.....lb. .14½- .14¾
shipment .....lb. .14¾- —
Oleo, 1, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
2, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Olive, denat., bbls.....lb. .74 - .75
edible, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - 1.80
foots, bbls.....lb. .08 - .08½
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, African, cns., dms..lb. .95 - 1.00
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Florida, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
West India, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.35
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong, bots..oz. 5.50 - 5.75
Palm, Niger, cks.....lb. .0435- .0450
shipment .....lb. .0420- —
softs, 12%, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0360- —
20%, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0350- —
Sumatra, tanks.....lb. .03⅝ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0490 Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
330° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls. extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls. extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05⅝- —
Patchouli, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works. lb. .07¾- .08
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
import., cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Peppermint, natural, cns....lb. 1.90 - 2.30
redist., USP, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.50

Oil, perilla, dms.	lb.	.07¼- .07½
tanks	lb.	.0700- .0710
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	1.00 - 1.15
Pimento berry, cns.	lb.	2.20 - 2.25
Leaf, cns.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd. E. ports.	gal.	.44 - —
steam-dist., straw-color, bbls.	gal.	.59 - —
tanks	gal.	.54 - —
water-white, bbls.	gal.	.64 - —
tanks	gal.	.59 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb.	.90 - 1.10
Putty, bbls., El Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
Whiting, Ind.	gal.	.28 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid.	gal.	.25½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.	lb.	.0880- .0880
denat., bbls.	gal.	.52 - .52½
Red, dist. or saponif., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10½
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - .10
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
white, dms, dvld.	lb.	.11½- .12½
Rose, artif., bots.	oz.	2.00 - 3.00
natural, coppers	oz.	5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, tech., cns.	lb.	.30 - .42
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.34 - .45
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.	gal.	.42 - .44
2d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.48 - .50
3d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.55 - .57
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
Sage, cns.	lb.	1.70 - 1.75
Salmon, tanks, Pac. cst.	gal.	.31 Nom.
Sandalwood, Australia, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
E.I., USP, cns.	lb.	4.80 - 5.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. cst.	gal.	.31 Nom.
rfd., alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.0680- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0720- —
tanks	lb.	.0640- —
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.0820- —
light, pressed, dms., c.l.	lb.	.0620- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0640- —
tanks	lb.	.0580- —
poultry feed., dms., Pac. cst.	gal.	.50 - —
Sassafras, artif., dms.	lb.	.40 - .43
cns.	lb.	.42 - .46
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.25
Savin, cns.	lb.	1.85 - 2.00
Sesame, dom., refd., white, dms.	lb.	.12¾- .13¼
yellow, dms.	lb.	.12¾- .13¼
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works,	gal.	.17½- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.14½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	10.25 -12.50
Soybean, dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.0760-.0800
tanks	lb.	.0700- —
refd., dms	lb.	.0810-.0900
tanks	lb.	.0750-.0800
Spearmint, USP, cns.	lb.	1.40 - 1.50
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.0940-.0960
45°, dms.	lb.	.0870-.0890
natural, dms.	lb.	.0820-.0840
Spruce, cns.	lb.	.70 - .80
Sunflowerseed, refd., dms.	lb.	.09½- .10
Sweet birch, North., cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
South., cns.	lb.	1.90 - 2.10
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	100 lbs.	8.00 - —
tanks	100 lbs.	7.50 - —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Tar, commil., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.26 - —
E. ports.	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.20 - —
Tar acid (see T).		
Teaseed, dms.	lb.	.08¼- .08½
shipment, lb.	lb.	.08½- —
Thyme, NF, red, dms.	lb.	.68 - .85
white, dms.	lb.	.80 - 1.10
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).		
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine (see T).		
Turtle, cns.	gal.	4.00 - 5.00
Valerian, bots.	lb.	13.50 -14.00
Vetiver, Bourb., bots.	lb.	10.50 -11.00
Walnut, crude, dms.	lb.	.10¼- .10½
refd., dms.	lb.	.11¼@ .11¾
Whale, refd., natural, dms.	lb.	.0760- .0780
winter, bleach., dms.	lb.	.0800- .0820
White mineral, dom., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.	gal.	.42 - .44
65-75 vis., dms.	gal.	.44 - .46
U.S.P., 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.54 - .56
125-135 vis., dms.	gal.	.75½- .77½
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.78½- .80½
320-330 vis., dms.	gal.	.85½- .87½
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.87 - .89
Russian, 75-85 vis., dms.	gal.	.52 - —
145-155 vis., dms.	gal.	.74½- —
185-190 vis., dms.	gal.	.76½- —
275-285 vis., dms.	gal.	.80 - —
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.85 - —
Wintergreen, natural, North., cns.	lb.	4.00 - 8.00
South., cns.	lb.	3.35 - 3.75
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.05 - 2.15
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.35
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.	lb.	3.50 - 6.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	26.00 -60.00
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	11.50 -12.50
gran., cns.	lb.	12.50 -13.50
powd., cns.	lb.	12.50 -13.50
Orange, chrome (see Yellow, chrome).		
Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore and Wash.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.10¾- —
Other points	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11 - —
Other points	lb.	.10½- —
French Tours, csks., ex dock.	lb.	.17 - —
kgs., ex dock	lb.	.18½- —
Peel, bitter, bls.	lb.	.08½- .09
Sweet, bls.	lb.	.08½- .09
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
fingers, cs.	lb.	.95 - 1.00
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Verona, bls.	lb.	.08 - .09
powd., bxs., cs.	lb.	.11 - .12
Orthoaniaidin, bbls.	lb.	.82 - .84
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.85 - .75
Orthocreacol, dms.	lb.	.13 - .15
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.06½- .11¼
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.45 - .60
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.26 - .29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.70 - .75
Orthonitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.85 - .90
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.07 - .10
Orthotoluene sulphonate, kgs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.05
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.14½- .15
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
liquid, 51°, bbls.	lb.	.07 - .08
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb.	3.65 - 4.00

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	1.45 - 1.55
Paprika, Hungarian, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .23½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.22½- .23
fair, bgs.	lb.	.21½- .22
fancy, med., bgs.	lb.	.22 - .23
Para-aminoacetanilide, kgs.	lb.	.85 Nom.
Para-aminophenol, bgs., bbls.	lb.	1.05 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - —
Para-amylphenol, tertiary, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.50 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.30 - .45
Paracymene, rfd., dms.	gal.	.70 - 1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.16 - .20
kegs	lb.	.18 - .25
Paraffin, crude, scale, waite. 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.02¼- .02¼
bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.0230- .0240
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla. refy.	lb.	.02¼- .02¼
bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.0235- .0245
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.02¼- .0256
fully rfd., slabs, 120-122 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	No prices
123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0445- —
export, f.a.s. N. Y.	lb.	.0440- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0455- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y.	lb.	.04½- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0480- —
export, f.a.s. N. Y.	lb.	.04¾- —
130-132 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0495- —
export, f.a.s. N. Y.	lb.	.0490- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0555- —
export, f.a.s. N. Y.	lb.	.05½- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0580- —
export, f.a.s. N. Y.	lb.	.05¾- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0655- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0790- —
Refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price.		
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.03 - —
semirfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs.	lb.	.02¾- Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, kgs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.38 - —
100-lbs.	lb.	.39 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., dms., wks.	lb.	.16 - .18
USP, cbys.	lb.	.37 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs.	lb.	.47 - .49
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.23½- .24
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - .37
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.36 - .37
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratertiaryamylphenol, dms., 36,000 lbs., Wyandotte, Mich.	lb.	.32 - —
10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35 - —
2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.40 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.50 - —
6 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.00 - —
1-5 lbs., same basis	lb.	2.00 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - .75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, bbls.	lb.	.55 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.58 - .60
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.14 - .16
Paris green, bxs., frt. all'd E. of Cleve.	lb.	.26 - .27
kgs., same basis	lb.	.22 - .24
kite, same basis	lb.	.26 - —
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
Pennyroyal, bls.	lb.	.10 - .11
Pentane, norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.10 - —
l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.15 - —
tanks, G.S.	gal.	.09 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.19 - —
l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
Lampong, bgs.	lb.	.05¼- .05¾
Tellicherry, bgs.	lb.	.10½- .11
Red, birdseye, new crop, bgs., afloat.	lb.	.15 - .15½
old crop, bgs.	lb.	.13 - .13½
Japanese, 1, bgs.	lb.	.12¾- .12¾
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.13¾- .14¼
White, Borneo, bgs.	lb.	.10 Nom.
Java, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
Saigon, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
Singapore, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.30 - .32
import., bls.	lb.	.50 - .75
Persian berry extract, bbls.	lb.	.55 Nom.
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Petrolatum, amber, dark, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02½- .02¾
light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.03½- .03¾
medium, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02½- .03½
cream, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.05 - .05¼
green, dark, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02½- .02¾
red, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02¾- .02¾
veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02¾- .02¾
white, lily, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.06 - .06½
snow, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07 - .07½

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—

California:—		
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.74 - .95
Athens	bbl.	.84 - 1.06
Belridge	bbl.	.70 - 1.32
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.70 - 1.38
Coalinga	bbl.	.70 - .90
Coyote Hills (West)	bbl.	.78 - 1.32
Dominguez	bbl.	.79 - 1.04
East Coyote	bbl.	.76 - .96
Elk Hills	bbl.	.65 - 1.04
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. shipping	bbl.	1.28 - 1.43
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.78 - 1.22
Inglewood	bbl.	.79 - 1.27
Kern Front	bbl.	.70 - —
Kern River	bbl.	.70 - —
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	1.19 - 1.43
La Habra	bbl.	.76 - .96
Lakeview	bbl.	.65 - 1.04
Lost Hills	bbl.	.70 - 1.32
McKittrick	bbl.	.70 - —
Midway - Sunset (except Lakeview)	bbl.	.70 - 1.38
Montebello	bbl.	.77 - 1.43
Mt. Poso	bbl.	.70 - —
Mountain View	bbl.	.70 - 1.20
Newhall	bbl.	.70 - —
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.76 - 1.27
Orcutt	bbl.	.70 - .96
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipeline	bbl.	.80 - 1.16
Richfield	bbl.	.76 - 1.09
Rosecrans	bbl.	.84 - 1.66
Round Mt.	bbl.	.70 - —
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.78 - 1.42
Santa Paula	bbl.	.70 - 1.01
Seal Beach	bbl.	.79 - 1.19
Signal Hill	bbl.	.80 - 1.21
Torrence	bbl.	.80 - 1.06
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.70 - .83
Whittier	bbl.	.76 - .96
Canada:—		
Oil Springs	bbl.	2.17 - —
Petrolia	bbl.	2.10 - —
Central West:—		
Illinois	bbl.	1.23 - —
Lima	bbl.	1.26 - —
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	.90 - —
Princeton	bbl.	1.13 - —
East Texas	bbl.	1.15 - —
Gulf Coast:—		
Barber's Hill	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Batson	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Conroe	bbl.	1.24 - 1.84
Dayton	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Evangeline	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Goose Creek	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
High Island	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Hull	bbl	.92 - 1.22
Humble	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Liberty	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Markham	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Orange	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Pettus	bbl.	1.25 - —
Pierce Junction	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Port Lavaca	bbl.	.80 - —
Refugio, heavy	bbl.	.90 - —
light	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Saratoga	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Sour Lake	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Spindle Top	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Sugarland	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
Terry	bbl.	.92 - 1.22
West Columbia	bbl.	.92 - 1.22

Oil, perilla—Petroleum, ether

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,

Kentucky, Tennessee:—		
Oil City, in Stoll lines.	bbl.	.100 - —
Somerset	bbl.	1.30 - 1.33
Western Kentucky, all gravities.	bbl.	1.28 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas:—		
Bosco	bbl.	1.02 - —
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.71 - 1.06
Caddo	bbl.	.78 - 1.10
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.82 - 1.13
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.78 - 1.10
De Soto	bbl.	.78 - 1.10
El Dorado	bbl.	.78 - 1.10
Haynesville	bbl.	.78 - 1.10
Homer	bbl.	.78 - 1.10
Iowa	bbl.	.72 - 1.06
Lockport	bbl.	.92 - 1.23
Miller County	bbl.	.78 - 1.10
Nevada	bbl.	.65 - —
Pine Island	bbl.	.84 - 1.06
Rodessa	bbl.	.78 - 1.10
Smackover	bbl.	.75 - .90
Urania	bbl.	.97 - —
Mexico, f.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract:—		
Panuco	bbl.	1.00 - —
Tax, 12.365c. per bbl.		
Tuxpan	bbl.	No prices
Tax, 20.261c. per bbl.		
Midcontinent:—		
Corsicana	bbl.	.80 - —
North Texas	bbl.	.86 - 1.13
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.16
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—		
Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	2.45 - —
Corning	bbl.	1.42 - —
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines.	bbl.	1.97 - —
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.12 - —
S.W. Penn lines	bbl.	2.17 - —
lower district in National Transit lines.	bbl.	2.37 - 2.42
Rocky Mountain:—		
Big Muddy	bbl.	1.11 - —
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.07 - —
Elk Basin	bbl.	1.28 - —
Frannie, heavy	bbl.	.72 - —
light	bbl.	.78 - —
Grass Creek, heavy	bbl.	.72 - —
light	bbl.	1.28 - —
Greybull	bbl.	1.28 - —
Lance Creek	bbl.	.75 - —
Pondera	bbl.	1.06 - —
Rock Creek	bbl.	1.12 - —
Salt Creek	bbl.	.94 - 1.18
Sunburst	bbl.	1.26 - —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—		
Cass County	bbl.	.86 - 1.10
Darst Creek	bbl.	.97 - 1.06
Luling	bbl.	.99 - —
Lytton Springs	bbl.	1.00 - —
Mirando	bbl.	.85 - —
Panola County	bbl.	.84 - 1.06
Salt Flat	bbl.	1.02 - —
Saxet	bbl.	.90 - —
Tomball	bbl.	1.30 - —
Van	bbl.	.79 - 1.06
Texas Panhandle:—		
Carson-Hutchinson counties	bbl.	.81 - .96
Gray County	bbl.	.84 - .90
West Texas:—		
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.75 - —
Crane	bbl.	.75 - .90
Crockett	bbl.	.75 - .90
Ector	bbl.	.75 - .90
Glasscock	bbl.	.75 - .90
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.65 - —
Hogback	bbl.	1.21 - —
Howard	bbl.	.75 - .90
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.75 - —
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.75 - .90
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.75 - —
Mitchell	bbl.	.80 - —
Pecos	bbl.	.75 - .90
Upton	bbl.	.75 - .90
Winkler	bbl.	.85 - —
Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.15 - —
l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.17 - —
tanks, G-S	gal.	.13 - —
35-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.35 - —
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.15 - —
l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.16 - —
tanks, G.S.	gal.	.13 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.19 - —
l.c.l., G.S.	gal.	.25 - —
10-gal. lots, G.S.	gal.	.50 - —

LET'S TALK IT OVER

DEEP ROCK is one of the pioneer refiners of petroleum Naphthas and Spirits. Many years of wide, practical experience behind the development of DEEP ROCK'S line of quality industrial lubricants assures industry of a dependable source of supply. Write for information about any of the DEEP ROCK products . . . ask us to prove how they will serve your needs better.

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RUBBER SOLVENT · MINERAL SEAL OIL · KEROSENE · INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

DEEP ROCK OIL CORPORATION

GENERAL SALES OFFICE: 155 NORTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO

Decatur Des Moines Milwaukee Minneapolis Oklahoma City Omaha St. Louis Tulsa

Refinery: Cushing, Oklahoma

Petroleum—Rosin, gum

Petroleum, lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California, 49-51, 257 l.b.p., 365 e.p., tanks..gal. .13 - —
58-62, 180 l.b.p., 270 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles..gal. .13½- —
San Francisco..gal. .14 - —
f.o.b. Richmond..gal. .14 - —
Willbridge, Ore.; Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .14½- —
61-63, 149 l.b.p., 275 e.p., tanks..gal. .15 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .12 - .12½
drums .....gal. .19 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .06¼
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09¼- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07½
tankwagon, Boston, ex-tax, gal. .13 - —
Chicago, inc. 3c. tax...gal. .155 - —
Decatur, inc. 3c. tax..gal. .135 - —
Des Moines, inc.3c.tax.gal. .133 - —
Milwaukee, inc. 4c. tax. gal. .198 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 3c. tax..gal. .189 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11½- —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .11¼- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .186 - .20
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .11¼- —
St. Louis, ex tax.....gal. .152 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .16 - —
milk cans.....gal. .21 - —
high solvency, aromatic, 8, tanks, frt. alld. within 100 mi. radius of Paulsboro, N. J...gal. .17 - —
delivery beyond 100 mi., f.o.b. Paulsboro, frt. equald nearest comp. pt.....gal. .16¼- —
80, same basis.....gal. .16¼- .17
hydrogenated, 1, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, frt. equald. nearest comp. pt..gal. .16 - —
2, same basis.....gal. .16 - —
3, same basis.....gal. .15 - —
4, same basis.....gal. .13 - —
V.m.& p., at refinery:—
California, 49.5, 255 l.b.p., 390 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .13½- —
Richmond .....gal. .14 - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .14½- —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles..gal. .12½- —
San Francisco..gal. .13 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group, 3, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07½
Pennsylvania, tanks...gal. .07¾- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex-tax, gal. .18 - —
Chicago, inc. 3c. tax..gal. .165 - —
Decatur, inc. 3c. tax..gal. .135 - —
Des Moines, inc.3c.tax.gal. .133 - —
Milwaukee, inc. 4c.tax.gal. .196 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 3c. tax..gal. .189 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .12½- —
New York, ex tax.....lb. .11¼- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .194 - .204
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .13 - —
St. Louis, ex tax.....gal. .153 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery:—
California, 60.2-63.5, 167 l.b.p., 230 e.p., tanks, inc. tax..gal. .14 - —
62.3, 194 l.b.p., 293 e.p., tanks, inc. tax..gal. .14 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, light, 120 l.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks..gal. .07¾- .07½
standard, 180 l.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks..gal. .07¾- .07½
Stoddard (CS 3-28), at refinery):—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax. gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 3c. tax..gal. .14 - —
Decatur, inc. 3c. tax..gal. .17½- —
Des Moines, inc.3c.tax.gal. .173 - —
Milwaukee, inc. 4c.tax.gal. .188 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 3c. tax..gal. .184 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
New Orleans, ex tax..gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .14 - .15
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, ex tax.....gal. .138 - —
Thinner, at refinery:—
California, 35.5, 500 l.b.p., 413 e.p., low anilin, tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles...gal. .14 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .15 - —
Richmond .....gal. .13½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .15½- —
42-46, 305 l.b.p., 410 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore. gal. .13½- —
Richmond .....gal. .12 - —
Southern Calif'nia.gal. .11½- —
45.4, 190 l.b.p., 300 e.p., low anilin, tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. .18 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .19 - —
Richmond .....gal. .17½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .19½- —
55, 200 l.b.p., 305 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo, gal. .13½- —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .14½- —
Richmond .....gal. .14 - —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .14½- —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks.gal. .09 - —
47-49, tanks.....gal. .09 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .06½
Pennsylvania, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany .....gal. .135 - —
Baltimore .....gal. .11 - .14
Bingham, N. Y.....gal. .14 - .16
Boston, 20,000 gals.....gal. .12 - —
smaller lots.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .13 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .14 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .115 - .135
Chicago .....gal. .162 - —
Decatur, Ill.....gal. .175 - —
Des Moines.....gal. .173 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .188 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul..gal. .179 - —
Newark .....gal. .10½- —
New York.....lb. .10½- —
Omaha .....gal. .15½- .16½
Philadelphia .....gal. .115 - .135
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12 - .14
Providence, 20,000 gals.gal. .12 - —
smaller lots.....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .12 - .16
St. Louis.....gal. .142 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Trenton .....gal. .11½- .13½
Wilmington .....gal. .15 - —
contracts, 1,000 gals.gal. .13 - —

Phenobarbital, bots.....lb. 4.60 - 4.85
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tins, c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .65 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs. lb. .67 - —
yellow, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .16 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 3.80 - 5.19
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 3.30 - 3.60
pure, bots., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works. lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 4.35 - —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 1.85 - —
70% min., bulk, mines... long ton. 2.35 - —
72% min., bulk, mines... long ton. 2.85 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines..long ton. 6.85 - —
Tenn., 72%, bulk, mines..... long ton. 4.50 - —
75%, bulk, mines...long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
Yellow, cs.....lb. .28 - .37½
Oxychloride, cyls.....lb. .16 - .20
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .16 - .20
Phthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz. 2.60 - 2.75
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 2.40 - 2.65
Pimento, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .84 - .85
Pitch, Burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l. works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dm., c.l., divd. Akron..ton.20.00 -21.00
f.o.b. works.....ton.15.00 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .04½- .05
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, bbls.....bbl. 4.00 - 4.50
Stearin, dms.....lb. .03 - .04½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Podophyllin, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Poke root, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Hungarian, bgs.....lb. .0640-.0670
Polish, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Potash acetate, USP, bbls.,kgs. lb. .26 - .28
50% sol., bbls.....lb. .08¼- .09
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .09 - .13
gran., bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .08½- .09
Binoxalate, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Bisulphate, kgs.....lb. .15½- .18
Bromide, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36
Carbonate, calc., 99-100%,cks. lb. .08¼- .09
96-98%, cks., c.l., Bost., Balto. arrival..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., 5 or over, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
N. Y. arrival.....lb. .07¼- —
N. Y. stocks.....lb. .07¼- —
less than 5, Bost., Balto. arrival..lb. .07¼- —
N. Y. arrival.....lb. .07¾- —
N. Y. stocks.....lb. .07¾- —
80-85%, cks.....lb. .07¼- .07½
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .06¼- —
1-9 .....lb. .06½- —
liquid, dms., divd.....lb. .05½- .05¾
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .16 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
import., dms.....lb. .07 - .07¼
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03¼
tanks .....lb. .02½- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
import., cks.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chlorate cryst., kgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
gran., kgs.....lb. .12 - .13
powd., kgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bbls. lb. .04 - .04½
Chromate, kgs.....lb. .23 - .26
Citrate, U.S.P. gran. bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .38 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .39 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .41 - .42
Cyanide, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Guaiacolsulphonate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns.lb. .36 - .37
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .77
Iodate, bbls.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Iodide, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Kainit, high-grade, 20% K_2O, bulk, shipt..unit-ton. .55 - —
Manure salt, dom., 27-31%, bulk, c.l.f. ports..unit-ton. .48 - —
run of mine, approx. 30% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports, unit-ton. .48 - —
import., 80% K_2O, bulk, shipt. unit-ton. .48 - —
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .13½- —
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min. 50% K_2O, bulk..unit-ton. .45 - —
import., all strengths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports..unit-ton. .45 - —
Potash muriate prices in bags are $2 ton higher than bulk price.
Nitrate, crude, 95%, for fert. use, bulk, bgs., c.l.f. ports. ton.45.00 -46.80
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls.....lb. .26 - .26
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09 - .11
Permanganate, tech., dms...lb. .18½- .19
USP, dms.....lb. .18½- .19
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
Sulphate, NF, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
tech., 90-95%, min. 50%, bgs., shipt., c.l.f. ports..ton.33.75 - —
Vegetable, bulk, f.o.b. Balto. ton.19.97 Nom.
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 45%, bgs., shipt. ton.22.25 - —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs..lb. .33 - .35
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Berries, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Propane, tanks, G.3.....gal. .01½- .04¾
cyls., 100 lbs., G.3.....gal. .40 - —

Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03 - —
less than 3, works..lb. .03½- —
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03½- —
less than 3, works..lb. .04 - —
0, 0½, 0¾, and 1, bbls., 0, 0-½, 0-¾, and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .04 - —
less than 3, works..lb. .04½- —
Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt., ex dock, N. Y...ton.33.00 - —
l.c.l., 5-20 tons, ex whse. ton.35.00 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.30.00 - —
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.41.00 - —
single bgs., ex whse.ton.46.00 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .12
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrins (Seil test) dms. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 4.25 - 4.60
standard make.....gal. 4.25 - 4.60
outside brands.....gal. 3.75 - —
basis 3.6% pyrethrins, dms. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand. gal. 6.25 - 6.60
Pyrethrum flowers, Japan, 1935 crop, bls. 15 tons or over, ex whse. N. Y..lb. .0740- —
afloat .....lb. .0740- —
1936 crop, basis 0.90% pyrethrins (Gnadinger test), bls. 15 tons or over, c.i.f. N.Y., July-Dec..lb. .0715- —
coarse, grnd. (g.f.p.), Japan, bgs., 15 tons or over..lb. .11½- —
fine powd., Dalmat.. bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .17
Japan, bbls., 5 tons.....lb. .14 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.....gal. 1.30 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. .12 - .13
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins. lb. 4.60 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .03¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
Queen of the meadow, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Root, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls..lb. .06 - .09
solid, dms.....lb. .10 - .12
Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), divd. N. Y..flask.75.50 -76.50
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .45 - 1.85
Quinidine, cryst., cns.....oz. .96 - .98
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .87 - —
Quinine, cns.....oz. .72 - —
Acetate, cns.....oz. .96 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. .96 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. .96 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .51 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .69 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .72 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .72 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. .91 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.11 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .65 - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .72 - —
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. .96 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. .96 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .80 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .70 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .51 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. .94 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .55 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. .94 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .90 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns. oz. .72 - —

R

R salt, bbls.....lb. .52 - .57
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .04½- .05
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Raspberries, dried, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.....lb. 1.10 - —
Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher divd. Pac. coast; 1¼c. higher divd. Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are f.o.b. Chicago.
Amaranth (see Red, maroon lake).
Cadmium, lithopones, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .90 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .70 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .75 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .75 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .80 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .95 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. 1.00 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .80 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .85 - —
Selenide, bbls., c.l., works. lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.50 - —
Orange, bbls., c.l., works. lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Carmine 40, cns., 300 lbs....lb. 4.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 4.15 - —
11 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N.Y..lb. .08¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07 - —
Iron oxide (see Red, oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.25 - —
open order.....lb. 1.30 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order.....lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.65 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake, contracts, lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom., bbls., lb. 1.19 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N. Y..lb. .08¼- —
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
Para toner, concent., kgs., same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order..lb. .80 - —
Persian Gulf oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y..lb. .04¾- —
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .04¾- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle....lb. .05 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .20 - .30
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .25
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .45 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .35
Spanish oxide, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., Pa., ship. pt. or ex dock N. Orleans, Phila.lb. .03½- —
f.o.b. St. Louis.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y., N. Orleans, Phila..lb. .03¼- —
St. Louis.....lb. .03¾- —
ex dock or ex whse., San Fran., Los Ang., Port., Seat..lb. .04¼- —
ex whse., Chgo., Cleve., Pgh..lb. .04 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., Pa., ship. pt. or ex dock N. Orleans, Phila..lb. .02½- —
f.o.b. St. Louis.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y., N. Orleans, Phila..lb. .02¾- —
St. Louis.....lb. .03 - —
ex dock or ex whse., San Fran., Los Ang., Port., Seat..lb. .03¾- —
ex whse., Chgo., Cleve., Pgh..lb. .03¼- —
3 bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., Pa., ship pt. or ex dock N. Orleans, Phila..lb. .0240- —
f.o.b. St. Louis.....lb. .0265- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N. Orleans, N.Y., Phila..lb. .0265- —
St. Louis.....lb. .0290- —
ex dock or ex whse., San Fran., Los Ang., Port., Seat..lb. .03¾- —
ex whse., Chgo., Cleve., Pgh..lb. .0315- —
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Tuscan, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .25½- —
2, bbls., same basis.....lb. .30½- —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
5, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
6, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
7, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
8, bbls., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
9, bbls., same basis.....lb. .31½- —
10, bbls., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0190- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0215- —
12%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¼- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0335- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Vermilion, American, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .15 - —
English quicksilver, bbls., 500-lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, bxs., fib. dms., kgs., 100-lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., cns., works..lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., cns., kgs., works. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots.....lb. 5.75 - 9.00
Rhubarb, root, bbls., cs., kgs..lb. .30 - .31
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls.....lb. .14 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Red, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Water, triple.....djn. 4.75 - 5.00
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Leaves, bls.....lb. .05 - .06½
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock, 280 lbs. 4.50 - —
D, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.10 - —
E, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.10 - —
F, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.55 - —
H, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.55 - —
I, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.55 - —
K, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.60 - —
M, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.65 - —
N, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.65 - —
W. G., bbls.....280 lbs. 5.70 - —
W. W., bbls.....280 lbs. 5.80 - —
X, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.85 - —

Rosin, wood, F.F., bbls., spot, 280 lbs. 4.92 - 6.00
works 280 lbs. 4.20 - —
I, bbls., spot 280 lbs. 5.47 - 6.50
works 280 lbs. 4.45 - —
M, bbls., spot 280 lbs. 5.57 - 6.60
works 280 lbs. 4.55 - —
N, bbls., spot 280 lbs. 5.87 - 6.90
works 280 lbs. 4.95 - —
Rottenstone, dem., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.40.00 - —
import., lump, bbls lb. .12 - —
pwd., bbls lb. .08½- .10
Rue, bls lb. .21 - .23

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .19 - .20
Saccharin, cns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Safflower, bls lb. .33 - .35
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .50 - .55
Spanish, tins lb.11.50 -11.75
Safrol, cns lb. .57 - —
dms. lb. .54 - —
Sage leaves, Dalmat., fancy, bls, lb. .07 - .07½
stemless, bls lb. .06½- .06½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .02¾- .03¾
Salicin, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Salol, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Salt, reclaimed, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..ton.13.40 - —
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..ton.14.08 -14.58
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y ton.17.00 - —
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton.19.00 -23.00
bulk, works ton.12.00 -16.00
import, bulk, c.i.f ton.12.00 -12.50
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cruds (see Potash nitrate).
dbl. refined, cryst., bbls., 25 to c.l. 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.65
5-24 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.75
1-4 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.00
gran., bbls., 25 to c.l. 100 lbs. 5.90 - —
5-24 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
1-4 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
powd., bbls., 25 to c.l. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
5-24 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
1-4 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns lb.43.00 -45.00
Saponin, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls lb. .10 - .11
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .11 - .12
select, bls lb. .19 - .21
Savory, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Scammony root, bgs lb. .06 - .07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb. .48 - .50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls lb. .11¼- —
kegs lb. .11¾- —
Senega root, bls lb. .35 - .36
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls. lb. .09 - .15
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .11 - .12
2, bls lb. .07½- .08
3, bls lb. .05½- .06
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .09 - .10
siftings, bls lb. .09 - .10
Pods, bls lb. .06 - .07
Serpentaria root, bls lb. .45 - .48
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .19 - .20
dlvd. Boston lb. .19½- .20½
Chicago lb. .20 - .21
Pacific Coast lb. .22 - .23
refd., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y lb. .27 - —
dlvd. Boston lb. .27½- —
Chicago lb. .28 - —
Pacific Coast lb. .30 - —
Garnet, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond, cases lb. .25 - .26
superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N.Y. lb. .15½- .16
dlvd. Chicago lb. .16½- .17
Pacific Coast lb. .18½- .19
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N.Y. lb. .14½- .15
dlvd. Chicago lb. .15½- .16
Pacific Coast lb. .17½- .18
Shellac, varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls. lb. .90 - 1.05
4½-lb. cut., bbls gal. .85 - 1.00
4-lb. cut, bbls gal. .80 - .95
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
4½-lb. cut, bbls gal. 1.00 - 1.15
4-lb. cut, bbls gal. .95 - 1.10
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.23.00 - —
95-97% 400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works ton.36.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.38.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works ton.22.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.24.00 - —
96-98% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works ton.23.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.25.00 - —
99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
Silver, bullion oz. .45¾- —
Govt. purchase oz. .7757- —
Nitrate, vls oz. .33¼- .35¼
Nucleinate, cns., 500 ozs oz. .35 - .36
Proteinate, cns., 500 ozs oz. .34 - .35
Simarubra bark, bls lb. .30 - .32
Skatol, bots oz. 4.00 -10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls lb. .16 - .17
Western, bls lb. .14 - .15
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .11 - .12
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .09½- .10
Smalt, black, extra velvet, bbls. lb. .05 - .06
Blue, bbls lb. .06½- .07
Snakeroot, Canad., bls lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls lb. .07 - .08
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .11 - .12
cut, bls., bbls lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls lb. .13 - .14
Soda ashtate, dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, anhyd., dms lb. .06½- .13
flake, 60%, dms lb. .04½- .07
Alginate, dms lb. .64 - —
Antimoniate, bbls lb. .12¾- .13½
Arsenate, dms lb. .09½- .11⅛
Arsenite, liq., dms lb. .40 - .75
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
1A 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.96 - —
5 100 lbs. 2.20 - —

Soda, ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.37 - —
1A 100 lbs. 2.42 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.52 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.17 - —
5 100 lbs. 2.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.23 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
1A 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.43 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.88 - —
5 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.47 - —
1A 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.62 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.87 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.27 - —
5 100 lbs. 2.57 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
lt. ht, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.23
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.08 - —
1A 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.46 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
5 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.37 - —
1A 100 lbs. 2.42 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.52 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.77 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.17 - —
5 100 lbs. 2.47 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. 1.05 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are for 5 or more pkgs. of one sort, dlvd. usual trucking distance of whse., or f.o.b. cars whse. pt.; less than 5 pkgs., add 15c. per 100 lbs.; ex-whse., deduct 10c. per 100 lbs. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky.; Zone 1A, N. B. States (in Me., N.H., Vt., special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N.C., Omaha, S.C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane)

Benzoate, USP, kgs lb. .46 - .47
Bicarbonate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Bichromate, cnks lb. .06¼- .07
Bifluoride, bbls lb. .11¼- .12
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.35
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 35-40%, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.10
Bromide, bbls lb. .35 - .38
Cacodylate, jars lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda, sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, grd., powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
1A 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
2 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
3 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
5 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
electro. process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.22½- —
seller's tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.27½- —
seller's tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1A 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
3 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
5 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.

Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .09
powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09½
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., bbls., 225 lbs lb. .28 - —
cns., 50 lbs lb. .25 - —
25 lbs lb. .27 - .28
kgs., 100 lbs lb. .24 - —
USP X, gran., bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .23½- —
cns., 50 lbs lb. .21½- —
25 lbs lb. .22½- .24½
kgs., 100 lbs lb. .20½- —
powd., bbls., 250 lbs lb. .20 - —
cns., 50 lbs lb. .22 - —
25 lbs lb. .24 - .25
kgs., 100 lbs lb. .21 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms lb. .15½- .17½
import., cs lb. .16¾- .17
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis lb. .07¾- —
5-9, same basis lb. .08 - —
1-4, same basis lb. .08¼- —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis lb. .08 - —
5-9, same basis lb. .08¼- —
1-4, same basis lb. .08¾- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.

Glycerophosphate, cryst., bbls., cns., 100 lbs lb. 1.15 - —
solution, 75%, cns lb. .90 - —
50%, cns lb. .55 - —
Hydrosulphite, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs lb. .32 - .34
Hypophosphite, cns lb. .67 - .72
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bbls., 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
pea, bbls 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.85
gran., bbls 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodate, jars lb. 4.60 - 5.00
Iodide, jars lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Metasilicate, kgs lb. .41 - .43

Soda, metasilicate, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
Molybdate, tech., anhyd., kgs., lb. .75 - .80
cryst., kgs lb. .65 - .70
Monohydrated, bbls 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthenate, bbls lb. .09 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .52 - .54
Nitrate, crude, 100 lb.-bgs. May-June dlvy, fert. mfrs. indust. buyers, perts..ton.26.50 - —
200 lb.-bgs., same basis ton.25.50 - —
bulk, same basis ton.24.50 - —
refd., gran., bbls 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls lb. .05½- —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l. lb. .0710-.0735
l.c.l. lb. .0685-.1175
Oxalate, neut., bbls., kgs lb. .09 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls lb. .17 - .18
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Monobasic, anhyd., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.61 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
Tribasic, bgs. c.l. dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 3,500 lbs. or over, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
less than 3,500 lbs. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
bbls., c.l. dlvd E. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., 3,500 lbs. or over.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
less than 3,500 lbs. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
kgs. c.l. dlvd E. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., 3,500 lbs. or over... 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
less than 3,500 lbs. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda phosphate, tribasic, prices in West are 15c. to 25c. per 100 lbs. higher, depending on location.

Picramate, kgs lb. .67 - .69
Prussiate, yellow, dom., bbls., works, contracts..lb. .11¼- —
prompt shipmt lb. .12 - .13
import, cks., contracts lb. .11¼- —
prompt shipmt., cks lb. .12 - —
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., bbls. lb. .10 - —
cryst., bbls lb. .09¼- —
Sal, bgs. dlvd. N.Y 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N.Y 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs lb. .47 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls lb. .05¾- .06
import., bbls lb. .05¾- .06
Stannate, dms lb. .31¼- .34¼
Stearate, lump, bbls., works lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., works lb. .23 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., 5 tons or over, dlvd. Bost., N.Y., Phila. areas, or f.o.b. Bost., Jersey City, N.Y., Norfolk, Phila., or frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., 5 tons or over, same basis..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
flake, chips, broken, bbls., c.l. works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs lb. .27 - .28
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns lb. .28 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .12 - —
Tungstate, CP, kgs lb. 1.30 - 1.40
tech., kgs lb. .85 - .90
Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works, frt. equald. gal. .36 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .31 - —
Water-white, dms., works. gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
W. of Omaha, works gal. .30 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, syrup, dms., basis sorbitol cont., works. lb. .25 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 1.10 - 1.15
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
Spikenard root, bls lb. .08 - .09
Spruce extract, bbls., works lb. .01¼- —
tanks, works lb. .01 - —
powd., bgs lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., works lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Squawvine leaves, bls lb. .13 - .14
Squill, red, bls lb. .14 - .15
White, bls lb. .07½- .08
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .16
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. .45 - .50
St. John's bread, bls lb. .08 Nom.
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs. 100 lbs. 3.19 - 3.30
powd., bgs 100 lbs. 3.29 - 3.40
Iodide, bots lb. 1.87 - 1.92
Potato, dom., bgs lb. .04½- .05½
import, bgs lb. .05¾- .06
Rice, bbls lb. .07¼ Nom.
Wheat, bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo, bbls lb. .07½- .07¾
Stillingia root, bls lb. .07 - .08
Stoneroot, bls lb. .06½- .07
Storax, cs lb. .25 - .26
Stramonium leaves, bls lb. .07 - .08
Seed, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Strontium bromide, bbls lb. .50 - .51
Carbonate, pure, bbls lb. .30 - .31
Iodide, jars lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Nitrate, dom., works, bbls lb. .09¾- .09¾
import., cks lb. .09¼- .10¼
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Strychnine, cryst., cns oz. .83 - .87
powd., cns oz. .58 - .67
Acetate, cns oz. .76 - —
Arsenate, cns oz. .70 - —
Arsenite, cns oz. .76 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns oz. .76 - —
Hydrochloride, cns oz. .76 - —
Hypophosphite, cns oz. .86 - —
Nitrate, cns oz. .71 - —
Phosphate, cryst., cns oz. .76 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns oz. .54 - .59
powd., cns oz. .44 - .49

Rosin, wood—Titanium dioxide

Sucrose octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls gal. .60 - .65
Milk, bbls., c.l. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over lb. .15 - —
less than 10 lb. .16 - .17
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Sulphur, crude, bulk, 1,000 tons, mines, contracts. long ton.18.00 - —
less than 1,000 tons, mines, contracts. long ton.20.00 - —
c.l., spot, nearby long ton.21.00 - —
ex vessel, Balto., N. Y., Phila., Southern ports. long ton.22.00 -25.00
Bost., Portland. long ton.22.50 -26.50
flowers, bgs 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.75
bbls. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.10
rfd., broken, bgs 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.90
bbls. 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.05
flour, com'l, bgs 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.35
bbls. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.70
rfd., ext. fine, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.95
heavy, bgs 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.30
bbls. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.65
light, bgs 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.40
bbls. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.75
roll, bgs 100 lbs. 2.35 - 3.10
bbls. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.25
Sulphur chloride, dms., works lb. .03¼- .04
tanks, works lb. .03 - .04
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., wks. lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works lb. .04 - .05
refrigeration, cyls., works lb. .11 - .15
multi-unit cars, works lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Sumac, Sicilian, grd., bgs ton.52.00 Nom.
Extract, 42°, bbls lb. .04½- .06½
51°, bbls lb. .06½- .08½
Stainless, bbls lb. .08¼- .09¼
Leaf, Sicilian, bls ton.57.00 Nom.
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
medium, bgs lb. .06½- .07
poultry, bgs lb. .05 - .05½
Superphosphate, guaranteed 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto. ton. 8.25 Nom.
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis. ton. 7.75 Nom.
triple, 44-45% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. Balto. unit-ton. .75 - —

T

Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills ton.17.00 - —
N.Y., fibrous, 93-94% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.13.00 - —
l.c.l., mills ton.15.00 - —
96-98% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills ton.16.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.10.00 - —
Ohio, alum-magn. type, grd. bgs., c.l., mills. ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.25.00 - —
import, Canad., bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton.28.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.28.50 - —
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival. ton.28.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival. ton.75.00 -77.00
ex whse ton.85.00 - —
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival. ton.70.00 -72.00
ex whse ton.75.00 - —
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls lb. .06½ Nom.
extra, loose, works lb. .04½- —
special, loose, works lb. .04 - —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .07 - —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
Tamarinds, W. I., bbls lb. .06 - .07
kegs keg 4.00 - 5.00
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 10-15%, bulk unit-ton. 2.85&.10
ungr., 10-15% bulk, unit-ton. 2.50&.10
fertilizer grade, 11-15%, bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 2.40 & .10
high-grade, feeding, 11-12%, bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 2.70 & .10
import., S. Amer., bulk, c.i.f. ports, May shipt unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .18 - .20
Tapioca flour, bgs lb. .03¼- .03½
Tar, pine, retort, bbls., dlvd. ports gal. .26 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities gal. .26 - —
dlvd. ports gal. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities gal. .20 - —
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms gal. .22½- .23½
25%, dms gal. .24½- .25½
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more lb. .24¾- —
less than 5 lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more lb. .24¾- —
less than 5 lb. .25 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .30 - .30½
Terebene, cns lb. .70 - .75
Terpenyl acetate, cns lb. .85 - 1.00
Terpin hydrate, kgs lb. .45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns lb. .26 - —
dms. lb. .23 - —
Alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾- —
contracts lb. .13¾- —
tanks lb. .14 - —
contracts lb. .13 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .06 - .06¼
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms lb. .25 - .28
tech., dms lb. .10 - .10½
Tetralin, dms lb. .12 - —
Theobromine, cns lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Sodiosalicylate, cns lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .20 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 2.20 - —
Thyme, French, bls lb. .11¾- .12½
Thymol, bots., 100 lbs lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs lb. 3.25 - 3.30
25 lbs lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Tin, crystals, bbls., kgs lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, Straits lb. .46¾- —
Oxide, bbls lb. .51 - .53
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls lb. .23¾- —
Titanium dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), E., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd lb. .17½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse lb. .17½- —
1 ton, E., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse lb. .18 - —
300 lbs., E., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse lb. .18¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
1 ton, E., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
300 lbs., E., dlvd lb. .18¾- —

● For control of proper acidity (pH) in the tan yard Grasselli Lactic Acid is unexcelled. Its use makes active otherwise apparently stagnant liquors, thereby assuring soakage to the maximum.

Grasselli Lactic is an excellent deliming agent and is very effective as an acid wash before bateing light leathers, such as calf, kip and sides. For sole leather it is used as a surface delimer and often replaces the bateing operation entirely.

It is also an effective bleaching agent and can be used *safely* in the bleaching of vegetable tanned leather.

To be certain the Lactic you buy is of the highest quality and unvarying uniformity, specify GRASSELLI GRADE.

FOR MANY YEARS GRASSELLI HAS SPECIALIZED IN HIGH GRADE **TANNERS' CHEMICALS:**

Acetic Acid
Alum
Aqua Ammonia
Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Bi-Chromate of Soda
Bi-Sulphite of Soda
Delimer K*
Fixtan A & B*
Epsom Salts
Formic Acid
Glauber's Salt
Hypo-Sulphite of Soda
Muriatic Acid
Oxalic Acid
Sulphide of Soda
Sulphite of Soda
Sulphuric Acid
Tri-Sodium Phosphate
(*Trade-Mark Reg.)

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL COMPANY
Founded 1839 INCORPORATED CLEVELAND, OHIO

GRASSELLI

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GRASSELLI GRADE
A standard held high for 97 years

Titanium pigment—Wax, Bees

Titanium, pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), E., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd...lb. .06 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .06 - —
smaller lots, Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .06¼- —
400 lbs., E., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E., frt. alld..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
400 lbs., E., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
calcium base, c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse...lb. .06 - —
smaller lots, Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .06¼- —
400 lbs., E., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E., frt. alld..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd...lb. .06¼- —
400 lbs., E., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
Tolidin base, kgs.....lb. .88 - .90
distilled, kgs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .50 - .55
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .27 - .28
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works..gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
W. of Omaha, works....gal. .30 - —
Tonga vine, NF, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .36 - —
Triamylamine, dms., l.c.l.,works. lb. 1.25 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .089 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .099 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .094 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .104 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .44½- —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
tech., 1, cns., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
2, cns., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., works.lb. .26 - .30
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .37 - .39
Triphenylguanidin, dms.....lb. .58 - .60
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.....ton.40.00 - —
1 ton, works.....ton.30.00 - —
1 bg., works.....bag. 4.00 - —
double-grd., bgs.,c.l.,works.ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton, works.....ton.22.50 - —
1 bg., works.....bag. 3.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton, works.....ton.20.00 - —
1 bg., works.....bag. 3.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal powd., 98%,dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
tech., kgs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Turmeric root, Alleppy, bgs...lb. .06½- .07
Madras, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06¼
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .41¾- —
l.c.l., 10, ex dock.....gal. .43¾- —
5, ex dock.....gal. .45¾- —
wood, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities...gal. .33 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .33 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
10 to 19 tons, same basis. ton.100.00- —
1 to 9 tons, same basis.. ton.110.00- —
100 to 1,900 lbs., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
import, 46% N, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports, shipt..ton.95.00 - —
10 to 19 tons, same basis. ton.100.00- —
1 to 9 tons, same basis .. ton.110.00- —
100 to 1,900 lbs., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
pure, cs.....lb. .14½- .15½
Urea-ammonia liquor, 55% ammon., tanks, f.o.b.Atl. ports. unit-ton. .96 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .06 - .07

V

Valerian root, USP, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt...ton.64.50 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt.....ton. No price
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
cut, tins.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
South American, tins.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins,100 lbs. lb. 3.75 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 3.85 - 4.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 100 lbs....lb. 3.65 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb. .47 - .48
Verdigris, kgs., lots of 5.....lb. .20 - —
less than 5.....lb. .21 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P., naphthas (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, root, bls.....lb. .46 - .50
Tree, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.....ton.27.00 -29.00
Extract, 60°, bbls.....lb. .03¾- —
Wax, bayberry, import., bgs...lb. .17½- .20
Bees, white, bleach., slabs., cs. 500 lbs..lb. .36 - .38
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10..lb. .25 - .26
1 bg.....lb. .25½- .26½
Brazil, Chile, bgs., 5-10 tons..lb. .26 - .26½
1 ton.....lb. .26½- .27
500 lbs.....lb. .27 - .27½
100 lbs.....lb. .27½- .28
refd., slabs, cs., 500 lbs...lb. .28 - .30

Wax, Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16 - .16½
Carnauba, chalky 3, bgs.,1 ton.
lb. .35 - .36
5 bgs.....lb. .35½- .36¼
1 bg.....lb. .36 - .37
N.C. 2, bgs.....lb. .40½- .41
N.C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .35 - .36
5 bgs.....lb. .35½- .36¼
1 bg.....lb. .36 - .37
refd., bgs.....lb. .39½- .41
yellow 1, bgs, 1 ton.....lb. .44½- .45
5 bgs.....lb. .45 - .45½
1 bg.....lb. .45½- .46
yellow 2,bgs.....lb. .43½- .44
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p. bgs, 1 ton..lb. .08 - —
jobbing lots.....lb. .09 - —
150°-160° m.p. bgs., 1 ton.lb. .09 - —
jobbing lots.....lb. .10 - —
160°- m.p. bgs., 1 ton....lb. .10 - —
jobbing lots.....lb. .11 - —
import., pure, snow-white, 176° m.p. bgs., 1 ton..lb. .43 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
156° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.lb. .44 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .46 - —
yellow, natural, 176° m.p. bgs., 1 ton..lb. .36 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .38 - —
Japan, cs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
5 tons.....lb. .11 - .11½
less than 1 ton.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
Ozokerite, hard green, congeal p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. .82 Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. .38 Nom.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .22 - .24
cakes, cs.....lb. .23 - .25
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .05 - .06
White precipitate, bbls., bxs., fib. dms..lb. 1.46 - —
Whiting, chalk, coml., dry-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.20 -12.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.20 -14.80
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 -20.00
gilder's, bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.16.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.60 -15.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.60 -17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
Paris white, blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -26.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).
limestone, air floated, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs. (extra), c.l., frt. alld. to $2 per ton..ton.10.00 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, bgs.,c.l., same basis..ton. 9.00 - —
95-98% 200 mesh, c.l., same basis..ton. 7.50 - —
40-93% 200 mesh, c.l., same basis..ton. 6.50 - —
gilder's, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.. ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs.(extra),c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
precipitated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .05 - .05¼
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Wild indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .55 - .65
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., c.l., works..ton.24.00 -30.00
standard, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.18.00 -24.00
import, 40-70 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton.20.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs.,ex dock.ton.25.50 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.31.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Levant, bgs.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .09 - .10

X

Xylol (xylene), coml., dms., works..gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
W. of Omaha, works....gal. .30 - —
nitration, dms., works.....gal. .46 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
W. of Omaha, works....gal. .41 - —
5°, dms., works.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .36 - —
W. of Omaha, works....gal. .36 - —
10°, dms., works.....gal. .38 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
W. of maha, works.....gal. .33 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .36 - .37

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 2.50 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., 1 ton, works, frt. alld.lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
kgs., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Sulphide, orange, bbls.,works. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Yellow, bbls.. works.....lb. .90 - —
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R, including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St.Paul, contracts..lb. .11 - —
open order.....lb. .12 - —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; 1½c. higher dlvd. Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are f.o.b. Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .08 - .10
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, American, golden, A. bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
yellow, A, bbls., works..lb. .02¾- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0195- —
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾- —
H, bbls., works.....lb. .01¼- —
French, light shades, cks.,c.l., ex car L. Angeles..lb. .03775- —
ex dock Balto., Bost., N. Orleans, Phila. (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional..lb. .03½- —
Port., S. Francisco, S. Pedro, Seattle.lb. .0365- —
ex whse. L. Angeles, Port., S. Francisco, Seattle..lb. .039 - —
f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Brook., Hoboken, J. City, L. I. City, N.Y. (Newark, 5c. per 100 lbs. additional), from dock..lb. .03¼- —
from whse.....lb. .03½- —
ex car L. Angeles...lb. .03925- —
ex dock Balto., Bost., N. Orleans, Phila. (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional..lb. .03¼- —
N. Y.....lb. .03½- —
Port., S. Francisco, S. Pedro, Seattle.lb. .038 - —
ex whse. Balto., Bost., N. Orleans, Phila., (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional)..lb. .03¾- —
Chi., E. St. Louis, Indipolis., K. City, Milwk., St. Louis (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional)..lb. .04 - —
L. Angeles, Port., S. Francisco, Seattle.lb. .0405- —
Minneap. (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional...lb. .04¼- —
N. Y.....lb. .03¾- —
Ptsbgh. (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional)...lb. .03¾- —
f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton..lb. .03¼- —
N.Y., from dock...lb. .03¼- —
from whse.....lb. .03¼- —
other shades, cks., c.l. ex car L. Angeles..lb. .03475- —
ex dock Balto., Bost., N. Orleans, Phila. (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional..lb. .02¾- —
Port., S. Francisco, S. Pedro, Seattle.lb. .0335- —
ex whse. L. Angeles, Port., S. Francisco, Seattle..lb. .036 - —
f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Brook., Hoboken, J. City, L. I. City, N.Y. (Newark, 5c. per 100 lbs. additional). lb. .03 - —
from whse.....lb. .03¼- —
ex car L. Angeles...lb. .03625- —
ex dock Balto., Bost., N. Orleans, Phila. (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional)..lb. .03 - —
N. Y.....lb. .02¾- —
Port., S. Francisco, S. Pedro, Seattle.lb. .035 - —
ex whse. Balto., Bost., N. Orleans, Phila., (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional)..lb. .03¼- —
ex whse., Chi, E. St. Louis, Indipolis, K. City, Milwk., St. Louis (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional)..lb. .03¾- —
L. Angeles, Port., S. Francisco, Seattle.lb. .0375- —
Minneap. (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional)..lb. .03¾- —
ex whse. N. Y.....lb. .03½- —
Ptsbgh. (dlvd. or f.o.b., 10c. per 100 lbs. additional)...lb. .03¾- —
f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton..lb. .03¼- —
N. Y., from dock..lb. .03 - —
from whse.....lb. .03¼- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP, contracts..lb. .18 - —
open order.....lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .06 - .09
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.oz. 2.50 - 2.55

Z

Zinc, arsenite, bgs., ca., c.l., consumers..lb. .09½- .12½
dealers.....lb. .09¾- .12¾
jobbers, E. of Rockies..lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., consumers, 5,000 lbs. or over..lb. .10½- .13½
1,000-5,000 lbs.....lb. .11 - .14
less than 1,000 lbs....lb. .11½- .14½
dealers, 5,000 lbs. or over. lb. .10½- .13½
1,000-5,000 lbs.....lb. .10½- .13½
less than 1,000 lbs....lb. .11 - .14
jobbers, E. of Rockies..lb. .10 - .12
Zinc arsenite prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck. allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .09 - .10½
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .31 - .32
Chloride, fused, dms., works.lb. .04½- .05¾
gran., dms., works.....lb. .05 - .05¾
solution, dms., works.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02 - —
Cyanide, bbls., works.....lb. .36 - .38
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0690- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .0765- —
less than 10,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. .0815- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.20 - 4.25
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, coml., lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. except Pac. cst..lb. .05¼- —
ex whse.,Pac.cst.lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
ex-whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .05½- —
leaded, 5%, 35%, 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .05¼- —
ex whse.,Pac.cst.lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
ex-whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .05½- —
French process, coml., lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. except Pac. cst..lb. .05¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
ex-whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .05½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. except Pac. cst..lb. .04¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .04¾- —
ex-whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .04½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. except Pac. cst..lb. .05¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06 - —
ex-whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .06 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07 - —
ex-whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .07 - —

Candelilla—Zirconium nitrate

Zinc, oxide, import., gold seal, csk., ex dock..lb. .11½- —
green seal, bbls.,1-15 tons, ex dock..lb. .07¼- .09¾
ex whse.....lb. .07¾- .09¾
red seal, bbls., 1-15 tons, ex dock..lb. .08¾- —
ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
white seal, cks., lots of 3, ex dock..lb. .10¼- —
ex whse.....lb. .10¾- —
smaller lots,ex dock.lb. .10¾- —
ex whse.....lb. .11 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .26
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .09 - .10
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .20 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
less than 1,000 lbs..lb. .22 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .11 - —
1 ton, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .11½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. E. or ex-whse. Pac. cst..lb. .11¼- —
1 ton, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .11¾- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls....lb. .24 - .26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, cks....lb. .0465- .06
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs.,c.l., dlvd..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. except Pac. cst..lb. .04¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .04½- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 73-75%, grd.,bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
kgs., small lots, works..lb. .04¾- .04½
white, 99%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.40 - 1.86

Synthetic Resins
and other
Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices heretofore printed weekly under the above heading will henceforth be printed once a month. The next printing will be in the June 1 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Materials market, which begins on page 35.

N.Y. Section of A.C.S. Extends Officers' Terms

The New York section of the American Chemical Society held a joint meeting with the Society of Chemical Industry at the Chemists' Club, this city, May 8. At the short business session preceding the scientific discussions, the New York section extended the terms of the incumbent officials to conform with the fiscal year policy recently adopted. Terms of officers will henceforth run from July 1 to June 30. The present officials will remain in office till June 30, 1937.

The official business was followed by a short general program devoted to the chemistry of living matter. Included was a motion picture depicting the culture of bacteria in microculture presented by Dr. Ralph W. G. Wyckoff, of the Rockefeller Institute. After the general meeting, the assembly broke up into three groups to hear papers on physical, organic, and biological chemistry.

The organic chemical division, presided over by Dr. P. A. LeVene, heard a paper on the proteins and protealytic enzymes, by Dr. Joseph S. Fruton, and a discussion of the chemical structure of the ergot alkaloids, by Dr. Lyman C. Craig. Dr. Fruton explained the manner in which proteins differ from other substances and from one another by their definite pattern of molecular structure and the manner in which these complex structures are utilized by the living cells only after being acted upon by specific protealytic enzymes. He stated that a study of the uses and specificities of enzymes will eventually lead to a clarification of the structure of proteins and perhaps also the structure of the virus.

Dr. Craig presented the most recent ideas as to the molecular arrangement of the various alkaloids of ergot. He mentioned how the leavo-rotatory alkaloids: ergotoxine, ergotamine, and ergometrine are physiologically active while the dextro-rotatory alkaloids: ergotinine, ergotaminine, and ergometrinine are not physiologically active. He also stated that the leavo-rotatory alkaloids upon hydrolysis yield leavo-rotatory dihydrolysergic acid and the dextro-rotatory alkaloids yield a dextro-rotatory variety of the same acid when hydrolyized. Lantern slides were presented to illustrate the structure of various of the alkaloids and of lysergic acid which is a constituent common to all of the alkaloids.

The division of physical chemistry, under the chairmanship of Dr. Leonor Michaelis heard a paper on semiquinones, presented by the chairman, and a paper on the automatic pH control of bacterial growth, by Dr. Lewis G. Longsworth.

The section interested in biological chemistry, with Dr. D. D. Van Slyke as discussion leader, listened to a presentation of papers on the chemical constitution and biological specificity of bacterial polysaccharides, by Dr. W. F. Goebel, and on the crystalline tobacco virus protein, by Dr. W. M. Stanley.

Following the technical presentations a social period was enjoyed by the gathering of approximately 250 who attended the meeting.

Soap Imports Must Be Marked

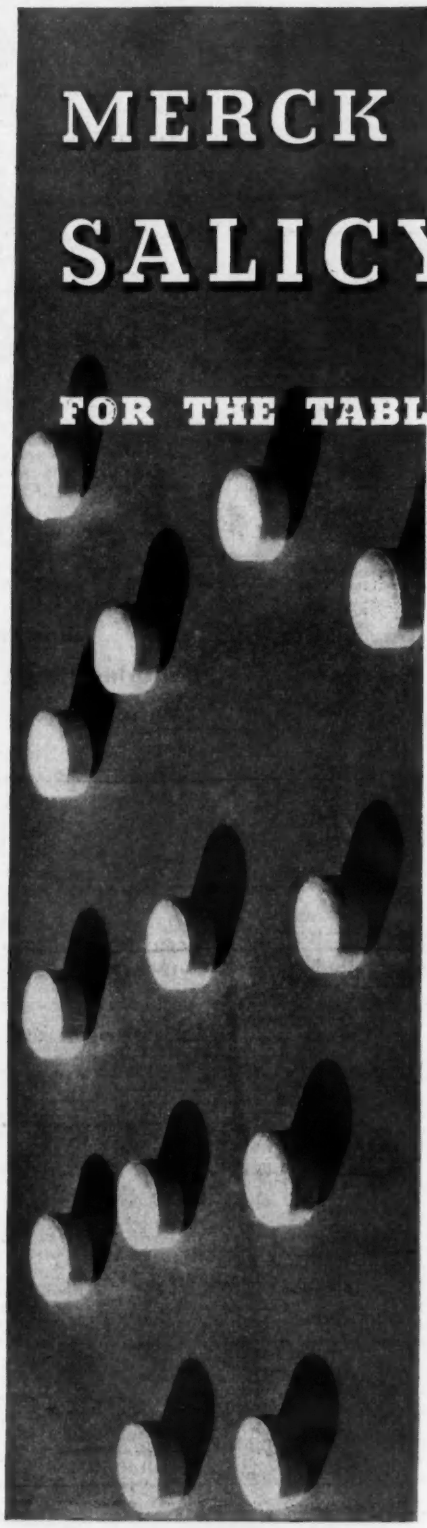
Soap imported in cakes or bars should be individually marked to indicate the country of origin, whether packed in cartons containing one or more cakes wrapped or unwrapped or whether imported loose in cases, the Customs Bureau has ruled.

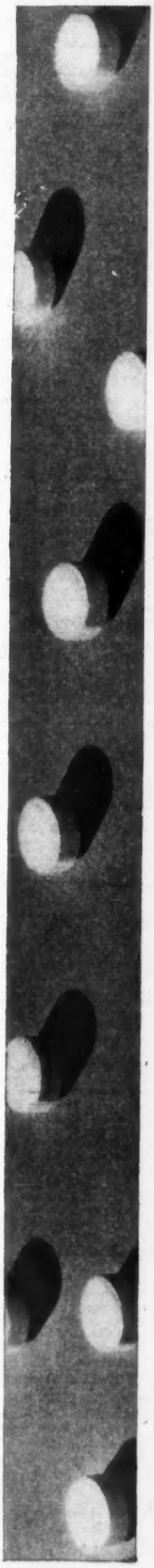
Robert J. Moore, of the Bakelite Corporation, addressed the May meeting of the Chicago Paint and Varnish Production Club, speaking on "Facts in Regard to Protective Coatings."

A Guaranty of MERCK *Purity & Reliability*

MERCK SALICYLATES

FOR THE TABLET MANUFACTURER





Tablet manufacturers have a variety of requirements. In preparing aspirin tablets, for example, some manufacturers prefer to make their own starch granulation and consequently use Merck Acid Acetylsalicylic, U.S.P. Fine Crystals. Others employ Merck Starch Granulations, prepared ready for direct feeding to the machines, in either the 10%, 16% (new) or 20% mixtures. Experienced tablet makers know that the Merck product gives no trouble such as pitting, sticking, splitting or capping. In making tablets from Merck Starch Granulations, freedom from development of Acetic Acid odor is assured. When the finished tablets are placed in water, disintegration starts immediately. Furthermore, the particles are fine and soft, an important factor when the finished product is used for gargling.

Sodium Salicylate Merck (U. S. P. Crystals Free Flowing) has been preferred by druggists and manufacturers alike for many years. Rapid solubility, permanence of color, and freedom from caking are some of its outstanding qualities. The Merck Powder, U. S. P. is excellently adapted to straight tablet and compound tablet manufacture. If you are not using these high quality Merck products we invite you to request samples for examination.

MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

NEW YORK · PHILADELPHIA · ST. LOUIS

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE MARKET AUTHORITY SINCE 1871

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U.S.P. Text Corrected

The eleventh revision of the Pharmacopeia of the United States was printed a few months ago. Its standards will become professionally effective and legally mandatory June 1. Already the revision committee has made more than fifty corrections in the printed text, and has modified the requirement that only distilled water may be used in the manufacture of U.S.P. products.

Perfection in human endeavors is unattainable, and in no work is this more frequently evident than in that of printing. It might be assumed that the six years devoted decennially to the revision of the pharmacopeia would afford ample time for a very close approach to perfection in the finished, printed product of the labors of the well-qualified revisers. But, only a small portion of the revision period can be devoted to the reading of proofs; hence, the existence of typographical errors was to have been expected.

Typographical errors are not in the majority among the matters which the revision committee has already corrected. For the most part they have to do with misplaced decimal-points—a serious matter in consequences, although simple in itself. The larger number of the corrections have to do with complete changes in figures. These errors cannot be attributed to inadequate proofreading; they are, as is the lack of clarity or adequacy calling for rewriting of a number of operative directions, the result of errors of judgment.

The old adage about the fate of the patient when his attending doctors of medicine disagree applies most aptly to the undertakings of doctors of philosophy, of science, of law, of all other classes. The results of disagreements among the learned collaborators in U.S.P. revision can be very serious, especially as they affect the legal application of determined standards. It is not to be expected that analysts will agree in opinions any more than they do in their results with a given process. Analytical error must always be allowed for. The main point with respect to applying this variability of analytical work to the determining of U.S.P. standards is that it sometimes appears that the mental channels are unnecessarily constricted at certain points.

Open-mindedness can be carried so far as to prevent the determination of a standard and its basic test; but it should be a primary principle of U.S.P. revision that full attention be paid to the judgment and views of those, qualified to advise, who are under the statutorily enforced necessity of getting accurate results with given methods. The pharmacopeia should be practicable first; because its application is primarily to the practice of drug manufacturing.

It is gratifying to have the U.S.P. revision committee accept before the new revision becomes official the practical suggestion that natural water is perfectly satisfactory in all material respects for certain pharmacopeial processes. Failure of the committee to recognize this in the printing of the book has led to a deal of acrimony. The reasons for the failure have not been made clear, but it has seemed that it was not the result of a simple, human error.

Practical men co-operate most usefully in the work of U.S.P. revision. Their labors produce results that are quite intelligible. Nothing should be done in the process of revision, that even implies a lack of regard for their judgment, and the adjustment of natural differences should be broadly tolerant.

Consider the Whole Truth

Every debatable question has three sides—the affirmative, the negative, and the whole truth. In debate it is quite natural that neither those who support the affirmative side of any question nor those whose arguments are negatively directed will present an exact picture. To do so would weaken their arguments; because some of the truth in every question is useful in the defense of the proposal, while perhaps as much or maybe more of the truth will strengthen the opposition.

Those who argue the big questions of the day, if they would hope to attract adherents to their cause, must dwell largely upon part-truths. Those who protest against so-called "regimentation," for example, must avoid all reference to more or less silly and wholly unnecessary, everyday customs to which they themselves strictly adhere. The reason for this is not that there is any fundamental difference between discarding straw hats on a given date every year, whatever may be the prevailing weather, and adhering to a minimum wage scale. The difference which exists in the attitude of the same individual toward the two obligations arises wholly from the fact that he has become accustomed to changing his hats according to the calendar. Perhaps if he was ordered to replace his straw headgear with one of felt, he would assert his rugged, or stubborn, individualism and wear his straw hat through the Winter.

Of course, these differences in attitudes lead very often to inconsistencies. They also open the ardent champion and the strenuous opponent of every proposal alike to telling blows by alert members of the differing school. Fortunately for most debates—and often unfortunately for progress—the alert opponent is seldom on hand to make the most of his opportunity.

Those who argue that greater progress toward economic recovery is being made in every other important country than is being made in the United States have statistical data to support their position. They must, however, avoid the whole truth. The conditions under which certain other nations are making progress toward at least a semblance of better prosperity could never be applied in the United States. In fact, alleged trends in that direction are vigorously denounced by the very ones who make the odious comparisons.

In other nations where, statistically at least, a greater degree of recovery has been accomplished, there has been in existence for greater or less periods of time legislation that matches many of the bills proposed as economic remedies in this country. Great Britain, for example, has had social security laws for a number of years. Great Britain, it is argued, is progressing much more rapidly than the United States. Canada is making gratifying strides in recovery. Canada has laws which obligate adherence to wage and hours schedules.

Fundamentally, most debatable subjects are an outgrowth of a state of mind. The truth of the question involved is measured by the desires of the debater, rather than by its own standards. The objective point of view is most difficult to attain with reference to any matter to the influences of which one may be sometime subjected. It is necessary, in the long view, to look upon debatable matters objectively. Nothing has ever been accomplished without more or less discomfort or damage to someone or something. Very often those who expect the worst find that they get the best. Sometimes, in fact, those who are at first most disastrously affected are the greatest beneficiaries in the long run.

To Hear Both Sides

With the purpose of providing opportunity to get at the whole truth on a number of the big questions of its industry the Toilet Goods Association has arranged for the presentation of both the affirmative and the negative side of these questions in its annual meeting next week. Instead of having a single, more or less partial commentary or report on each question, the association's convention plan provides for reports on both sides—a sort of debating society idea. These reports will be opened for general discussion following their presentation, and in this manner it is hoped that the various subjects will be fully illuminated and their adequate understanding facilitated.

This is a somewhat radical departure from the customary method of treating pertinent subjects in meetings of trade associations. The reports usually submitted are frequently rather narrow in their views, a natural result of the general conception of the duties of a committee, and the all too popular practice of leaving all the work of a committee to a chairman. It must be expected that the views of a single individual will be biased rather than judicial; for that is the nature of men accustomed to look upon the problems of their group in the light of perceived or conceived effects upon themselves.

The departure from the customary in the T. G. A. convention plans is a commendable step. The broader elucidation of the problems of the industry may reasonably be expected to provide a means of determining a sound course of procedure with respect to the matters involved. Partial arguments are so much more easily answered and overwhelmed by the opposition than are those which, taking cognizance of all perceptible angles and many of the conceivable, pick out solid ground on which to build a case.

There is nothing weak about the presentation of a proposal, or of opposition to a proposal, which is based on careful and thorough analysis of the matter in hand. The results of such analyses do not necessarily imply the sacrificing of principles, although they may represent the relinquishing of desires. Of course it is customary for each side to seek far more than it expects to get, with the idea of getting close to what is acceptable in the consequent reciprocal whittling. How much more sensible it is to determine in advance what is reasonable and to adhere unwaveringly to the demand for that!

The Toilet Goods Association has some really big problems—the growing penchant for State sales taxes on cosmetics, for example. Its experiment in debating these problems will be interesting and should be conducive to a deal of good. The arguments against a cosmetic tax have not been specially convincing—nor have those in support of such a tax. Hence recognition and application of the whole truth on this subject should prove far more helpful than a voluminous dissertation which cannot be stronger than its most easily punctured point. An argument is like a waterpail: one small hole in it seriously impairs its usefulness.

Price Stabilization Debated At Drug-Chemical Meeting

Objections Stated by Miss Kneitel And Supporting Argument By Gottesman

Approximately 200 representatives of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of drug products attended a luncheon meeting of the Drug Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, May 12, to hear a discussion of the subject, "Can Prices Be Stabilized Under Fair Trade Laws," between Miss Frances Kneitel, attorney for the National Independent Pharmacists, Inc., and George Gottesman, president of the Consolidated Brooklyn Pharmacists, Inc.

Miss Kneitel contended that price stabilization is uneconomic, unsound, a "wolf in sheep's clothing," and would destroy the independent druggists whom it was intended to help. She stated that the first real test of price stabilization was gained under the NRA retail drug code, which had increased the prices on a very few products and lowered the prices on a great many products, thus penalizing druggists generally to benefit a few. She urged manufacturers not to believe that retail druggists would refuse to sell their products if their prices were not stabilized or that the retailers would refuse to sell competing private brand merchandise if prices were stabilized. "Distribution is our product," said Miss Kneitel. "If we can improve our efficiency and sell merchandise at lower prices, we are improving our product, and no one has the right to try to stop us."

Mr. Gottesman said that legitimate merchants were being forced more and more to engage in "switching"—which means selling the customer a substitute for the article asked for. He warned manufacturers that "unless we get stabilization in this industry, we are going into a switching campaign that will make the cut-rate stores look like amateurs."

Mr. Gottesman felt that the California Fair Trade law would be eventually declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, which, in his opinion, would similarly affect price stabilization laws in this state. He further declared that the group for whom he spoke preferred to be destroyed by price stabilization, if destroyed they must be, rather than by illegitimate selling methods. He was opposed to the consignment form of selling by wholesalers, saying that it meant lower profits to the retailers and higher profits to the wholesalers.

Foreign Tariff Notes

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariffs and related trade regulations includes the following data:—

Alcohols.—Venezuela has provided for the payment of an export bounty of 25 percent ad valorem, calculated on the f.o.b. price of the goods at the port of embarkation, on alcohols in general.

Almond Oil.—France has passed a law authorizing the temporary duty-free admission of sweet almonds for the manufacture of re-exportation of fixed almond oil.

Chemicals.—Czechoslovakia, in a new commercial agreement with Austria, is reported to have granted customs tariff reductions on chemicals.

Gasoline and Alcohol.—French Indo-China requires gasoline and similar motor fuels imported into the country to be mixed with 11.11 percent of domestic alcohol by volume.

Insecticides and Disinfectants.—Ecuador, in a reciprocal commercial agreement with Chile, has exempted insecticides and disinfectants for use in stock raising and agriculture, from general and specific import duties and surcharges.

Iodine.—Ecuador, in a reciprocal commercial agreement with Chile, has exempted iodine from general and specific import duties and surcharges.

Oleaginous Seeds.—Venezuela has provided for the payment of an export bounty of 25 percent ad valorem, calculated on the f.o.b. price of the goods at the port of embarkation, on oleaginous seeds and their products.

Potash Bichromate.—United Kingdom has increased the duty on potash bichromate imported from non-Empire sources, from the general ad valorem duty of 10 percent, to 10 shillings per hundredweight of 112 pounds.

Soda Nitrate.—Ecuador, in a reciprocal commercial agreement with Chile has exempted soda nitrate from general and specific import duties and surcharges.

Chemical Exports and Imports Up in March

Outward Shipments Increase 19% for First Quarter Over 1935; Inward 21%

The foreign demand for American chemical products continued active during March, particularly for coaltar dyes, chemical specialties, paint products, fertilizers and sulphur, according to C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Total exports of such products were valued at $13,100,000 in March, bringing the total for the first quarter of the year to $36,591,000, an increase of approximately 19 percent over the first three months of 1935, when chemical exports were valued at $30,850,000.

The export demand for American fertilizers of all types has been especially heavy since the beginning of the year, shipments during the first quarter totaling 493,164 tons, valued at $5,737,370, compared with 246,000 tons, valued at $2,344,562. The largest increase was recorded in shipments of nitrogenous materials, the quantity advancing from 23,695 to 101,900 tons and the value from $566,500 to $2,359,670. Shipments of phosphates also advanced sharply during the first quarter of the year to a total of 351,985 tons against 201,785 tons in the corresponding months of last year. Potash shipments increased from 14,715 to 30,100 tons.

Exports of coaltar products, particularly dyes, have advanced substantially, the total for the first quarter reaching the value of $3,786,600 compared with $3,382,850 for the corresponding period last year. In this group shipments of coaltar colors, dyes, stains, etc., increased in quantity from 4,626,500 to 6,209,780 pounds and the value advanced from $1,589,500 to $1,979,500.

American sulphur has staged a remarkable recovery in export markets since the beginning of the year, preliminary statistics show. Shipments during the first quarter aggregated 128,545 tons, valued at $2,572,600 against 77,875 tons, valued at $1,544,000, during the first three months of last year.

Paint products also continue in active demand, with monthly shipments of ready mixed paints going forward to practically every country of the world, Mr. Concannon stated. Shipments during the first quarter were valued at $4,205,000 compared with $3,671,800 for the corresponding period last year. Exports of ready mixed paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., advanced from 891,000 to 979,000 gallons and carbon black from 30,763,000 to 36,958,500 pounds.

Exports of naval stores have shown but little change from the record of the first quarter of 1935, both rosin and turpentine declining slightly in quantity. The total export value of these products reached $3,845,700 in the first quarter compared with $3,705,000 during the 1935 three-month period.

Exports of industrial chemicals valued at $5,370,600 during the first quarter were slightly lower than for the same period last year, but chemical specialties, a grouping which includes a long list of high-grade products, increased in value from $3,258,000 to $4,378,000.

Medicinal exports at $3,106,275 were about the same as in the first quarter of last year. Other items showing little or no change included crude drugs valued at $371,600; essential oils, $612,260; and soaps, $586,000.

Toilet preparations increased in value from $984,750 to $1,139,275, and industrial explosives, the only important item on the chemical export list to suffer a substantial export loss, declined in value from $690,000 to $553,000, according to Mr. Concannon.

Chemical Imports at Record

Imports of chemicals and related products continued at record levels in March due to heavy receipts of paint and varnish oils, waxes, medicinal oils, crude and semi-manufactured drugs, and fertilizer materials, according to Mr. Concannon. Receipts of most finished products including industrial explosives, soaps and toilet preparations, matches, potash and coaltar dyes, were lower.

The total invoice value of chemicals and related products received from foreign countries in March aggregated $12,281,250, bringing the total for the first quarter to $39,745,600, an increase of approximately 21 percent over the corresponding period of 1935, when imports of such products were recorded at $32,846,000.

While a large part of this value increase was due to heavier volume, some of it has resulted from increased prices for certain raw materials, notably Chinese tung oil and Brazilian carnauba wax.

Imports of fertilizer materials were valued at $11,035,000 in the first quarter compared with $9,373,000 for the corresponding period of last year, and the volume increased from 458,000 tons to 521,700 tons, preliminary statistics

(Continued on page 28)

N.J. Fair-Trade Act Held Unconstitutional

The noncontractor provision of the State of New Jersey fair trade act of 1935 was declared to be unconstitutional by Vice-chancellor Alfred A. Stein May 15 in Newark. The case upon which Judge Stein ruled was one brought against Weissbard Brothers, a cut-rate retail drug store in Newark, by the Bristol-Meyers Company, Hillside, N. J., the Lambert Pharmacal Company, Jersey City, the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, and Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, who had sought to restrain Weissbard Brothers from alleged unfair trade practice in selling their products at prices lower than those set by the manufacturers.

In deciding against the complainants and ruling that the provision violated both the State and the Federal constitutions, the vice-chancellor said:—

It does not appear that the business of the complainants' trademarked or branded articles suffers from a crisis or emergency. Even where such legislation, born of an emergency, is upheld, it must provide a limitation of duration.

Merritt Lane, counsel for the complainants stated that an appeal would be taken.

U.S.P. Corrections Announced by Cook

E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee, has issued the following statement with regard to corrections to be made in the text of the U.S.P.XI:

Corrections in U.S.P.XI

Since the appearance of the new Pharmacopoeia in December of 1935, the text has been subjected to intensive review and some corrections have been found necessary. Insofar as these cover typographical errors or accidental inaccuracies, authority has been given to publish the list of corrections in pharmaceutical and medical journals.

Purchasers of the new Pharmacopoeia may also obtain a printed list of these corrections for insertion in their copies of the U.S.P. Send a 3-cent stamp to cover postage to the publishers of the Pharmacopoeia, the Mack Printing Company, Easton, Penna.

Questions have also arisen concerning certain Pharmacopoeial assays or tests and these are under investigation. In those cases where it becomes desirable to revise any of the printed monographs such changes will be announced by "Interim Revision" procedure.

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Chemical Prices Variously Changed

Price changes were not many or of much importance in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals. Quotations were moved in both directions and did not provide evidence of any definite trend. Business continued spotty, with a little more curtailment in consuming circles where seasonal influences obtained. The more noticeable activity was in coaltar chemicals and paint materials. The fine chemicals price structure developed certain weaknesses.

Quotations were advanced on nitrate of silver, imported calcium phosphate, Japanese sardine scrap, imported tankage, and dried blood at Chicago. Reductions were made in prices of quicksilver, antimony metal, acetylsalicylic acid, ethylmethyl ketone, mannitol, and acid fish scrap.

The REPORTER's composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals was not affected by the changes in quotations and stood at 125.4 (compared with August 1, 1914, as 100). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 88.8, against 89.5 at this time last year.

Obituaries

John F. Murray

John Francis Murray, director and treasurer of the American Home Products Corporation, this city, and long a well-known figure in proprietary medicine and advertising circles, died May 9 in his home in the Greenvale section of Roslyn, Long Island. He had been ill for several days from a recurrence of a heart ailment. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Murray was born in Monroe, Iowa, September 28, 1872. In his youth he was an instrumental musician and was engaged in concert work and also appeared in dramatic roles. About the turn of the century he became asso-

John F. Murray

ciated with William Wrigley in an advertising capacity. Severing this connection, he located in New York, where he established a music-distributing service and the John F. Murray Advertising Agency in 1903. His work in the latter field brought him into association with a number of leaders in the proprietory medicine industry, and he later became directly interested as the owner of several medicine concerns. These included, among others, the Wyeth Chemical Company, the Larned Company, and the Whitehall Pharmacal Company. His interests in the proprietary medicine field were the nucleus of the American Home Products Corporation, organized as a holding company in 1926.

Mr. Murray was an active member of the Proprietary Association and was a member of its executive committee for eighteen years up to the time of his death. He was president of the advertising agency that bears his name, and of Murray's Newspaper Services, Inc., also treasurer of the Wyeth Chemical Company and the Ripans Chemical Company, vice-president of the Larned Corporation, and a director of the Oxzyn Company.

Possessing a charming personality and practicing a firm belief in the value of friendliness, Mr. Murray had a host of staunch friends. He had exceptional executive judgment; his outstanding trait was a firm integrity. He was an ardent lover of the outdoors, and grasped every possible opportunity to ride, to golf, to angle, or to go camping. He was fond of horses and dogs, and his philanthropy was manifested in innumerable private charities.

Mr. Murray and Miss Bessie Dutton, Wheatland, Iowa, were married in 1894. Mrs. Murray survives her husband; they had no children.

The funeral services—a simple, friendly ceremony—were held May 12 in his home. The body was taken to Wheatland where the interment was May 14.

Colonel Beverly Wyly Dunn

Colonel Beverly Wyly Dunn, U.S.A., retired, inventor of a powerful explosive known as "Dunnite," and widely known for devising the safety regulations now in force for the transportation of explosives, inflammables and other dangerous articles, died in his home in this city May 10, following an illness of a year and a half from heart disease. He was seventy-five years old.

Born in Clinton Parish, La., Colonel Dunn was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1883. During his thirty years' continuous service with the army, ending with his retirement in 1913, he was with the ordnance branch. His expert ranking was shown when the government selected him in 1908 to organize the bureau of explosives of the American Railway Association in this city. While with this bureau, until illness forced him to retire in 1934, he devised the safety regulations now in force for the transportation of explosives. Colonel Dunn conducted the investigation of the Black Tom explosion in

(Continued on Page 62)

Robinson-Patman Bills Attacked by McFadden

N.P.V.L.A. Sales Groups Are Told Measures Have Spread From Original Idea

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, May 15, 1936.

Paint industry members attending the midyear conferences of the industrial sales and trade sales groups of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, heard Thomas J. McFadden, former general manager of the association, describe the pending Robinson-Patman bills as legislation which would upset the entire competitive system and alter the social structure of the nation. The Robinson bill already has passed the senate and favorable action is expected soon on the Patman bill in the house.

Mr. McFadden declared that while both measures in original form were simply designed to prohibit secret rebates and other fraudulent trading practices they have been so amended that now they have grown fat and ugly, with the fundamental purpose of preventing deviation in prices to meet competition. He added:—

This new law will obviously affect the buyer as well as the seller, not only in every interstate transaction but in nearly every local sale of goods as well, and the effect will be felt throughout our social structure. The Patman bill says there must be no discrimination in price and the test of discrimination is not what two buyers pay but what the seller receives. The purpose is to prevent the seller from absorbing the freight. It is just another way of saying that you may not meet competition by equalizing freight.

Some of the probable effects listed by McFadden are restriction of sellers to their own monopolistic zone, shifting of factories, payment of full freight by all buyers, curtailment of national advertising, and end of cross hauling by railroads.

Mr. McFadden's talk was a part of today's session of the trade sales conference of which Charles W. Eastwood is chairman and Laurence Kiefer secretary. William Knust's address on making the public paint conscious was an equally outstanding note. Yesterday's meeting was of the industrial group of which Paul S. Kennedy is chairman and Homer Flynn director.

At both sessions Ernest T. Trigg, president of the national association, reviewed the set up of the two groups and the progress made in the last two years. He declared that the ultimate objectives of each group cannot be attained until the local committees are fully functioning in accordance with the national committees programs of action. Other speakers laid emphasis on the importance of local activity and steps wll be taken by steering committes to assure efficient organization of such work. Cost accounting, credits and collections, advertising dealer helps, and fair trade practices were among dominant subjects.

Oils and Fats Taxes Increased by New Bill

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1936.

Additional taxes on certain oils and fats would be imposed under the terms of an amendment to the tax bill prepared by Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina.

The proposal would amend Section 601(c)(8) of the revenue act of 1932 so as to make tallow and inedible animal grease subject to the three cents per pound excise tax which under present law is collected on a number of fish oils sold or imported into this country. It would also place an excise tax of 4½ cents per pound on olive oil, sesame oil, perilla oil, sunflower oil, tung oil, rapeseed oil, kapok oil and hempseed oil; an excise tax of ⅝ cent per pound on fish scrap, fish meal and other marine animal scrap and meal; and an excise tax of 2 cents per pound on perilla seed, hempseed, rapeseed, sesame seed, kapok seed and tung nuts.

Sesame oil would no longer be subject to the 3 cents per pound tax now collected on the first domestic processing of that oil and of several others.

Petroleum Imports Limit Hearing

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1936.

The house ways and means committee will hold hearings on the bill (H.R. 10483) to limit imports of petroleum and its products, beginning May 18, it is stated by Representative Wesley E. Disney of Oklahoma, author of the bill.

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has added George C. Betz to the personnel of its sales department. Mr. Betz was graduated from Rutgers University in 1924 as a ceramic engineer. After a year in the terra cotta industry he did graduate work at Rutgers and since then has held several important positions in the ceramic trade.

U.S.-France Trade Pact Cuts Many Duties

Advantages Affect More Than One-Fourth of American Imports into France

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1936.

Important duty reductions on French perfumes, cosmetics, and other chemical items, and export concessions on a list of American products, are features of the reciprocal trade agreement with France, details of which were made public last night.

The agreement was signed May 6 and will go into effect June 15. It includes valuable trade concessions by both countries, and by its terms the United States is assured that, with a few exceptions it will enjoy the most favorable tariff treatment which France now or hereafter accords to any country. Advantages granted to the United States under the treaty affect over one-fourth of the total imports from this country into France, according to the State Department's figures, and the proportion of dutiable imports benefited is much higher, since nearly half of the American products entering France are free of duty. In return the United States has reduced duties, or bound the continuance of the present rates, on articles representing about one-third of the total imports from France into this country.

Schedules II and III of the agreement list specific commodities on which duty reductions or other advantages are granted by France. These include:—

(1) Reductions in 19 rates of duty affecting products of which the imports into France from the United States in 1935 were valued at about 53,500,000 francs (about $3,560,000); some of these reductions are of only nominal percentage and serve mainly to assure trade stability.

(2) Continuance of the existing rates of duty on a number of articles on practically all of which the United States already enjoyed the minimum rates of the French tariff, the value of the imports of these articles in 1935 being about 77,100,000 francs (about $5,140,000).

(3) Quota concessions on forty-four products, either in the form of supplementary quotas or of definite allocations to the United States where no separate allocation had been given heretofore; the value of French imports of these products from the United States in 1935 was 205,900,000 francs (about $13,730,000).

(4) Assurance with regard to the purchases of American leaf tobacco by the French Tobacco Monopoly for the 1936 season; the value of the imports of this article in 1935 was 37,400,000 francs (about $2,490,000; the purchases during that year were valued at $3,000,000).

(5) Assurance that the treatment of American motion picture films for exhibition in France will be no less favorable than at present.

Most Favored Tariff Treatment

In addition to advantages secured to the United States on specified commodities named in the schedules of the agreement, its general provisions are of major importance. Hereafter, with very minor exceptions listed in the agreement itself, American products exported to France or to its colonies and possessions will enjoy the benefit of the most favorable tariff treatment accorded to any country. As the result many American commodities heretofore paying the maximum or intermediate rates of the French tariff will hereafter enjoy the minimum rates; the value of the trade affected by this change, on the basis of 1934 statistics, was about 90,000,000 francs (about $6,000,000). This figure understates the importance of the concession because the descrimination itself operated to curtail the American share in French imports of these commodities.

Included in the list of commodities on which lower duties will result from the general most-favored-nation clause are paraffin wax, wallboard and insulating board, and a large number of chemicals and textiles. For canned pilchards, refined borax, and soda and potash chromates and bichromates the benefit of the minimum rates of the French tariff is granted but only for specified annual quantities.

Concessions granted to France in the trade agreement involve reductions on 71 items affecting 51 tariff paragraphs of the act of 1930. These items in 1935 accounted for $19,070,000 out of $58,333,000, the total imports into the United States from France in that year. Two items accounting for $571,000 additional in trade in 1935 are bound.

(Continued on page 28)

Tri-States, National and Southeastern Oil Mill Superintendents Association will hold a joint convention and machinery exhibit in Memphis, Tenn., May 21 to 23, at the Ellis auditorium.

Natural Gas Regulation Bill Reported Favorably

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1936.

The house committee on interstate commerce has reported favorably the bill (H.R. 12680) to regulate the transportation and sale of natural gas in interstate commerce. The measure is sponsored by Representative Clarence F. Lea, of California, and was reported without amendment, except that the definition of a natural gas company was broadened to include a company transporting natural gas mixed with artificial gas, as well as one handling natural gas alone.

The bill confers jurisdiction on the Federal Power Commission over the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce and the sale of such gas for resale to the public, but does not apply to any other sale of natural gas or deprive the States of authority over the distribution and sale of natural gas locally. The sale of natural gas for industrial use is exempted from the jurisdiction of the commission.

Drug Bill Consideration Finished by Subcommittee

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1936.

A subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee tonight completed its action on the food and drug bill, S. 5, following an all-day executive session. While no details of the action taken by the subcommittee were available, it is understood that Representative Virgil Chapman of Kentucky, who headed the subcommittee, will report to the full committee in the very near future.

The bill has already passed the senate, and the house subcommittee held hearings last Fall. Members of the subcommittee have declined to discuss any changes contemplated in the measure as it came from the senate, but it is understood that there will be many changes in the language, as well as possible changes in the scope of the measure.

There is still considerable doubt that the bill will be brought to a vote the house.

Paint Exports 1,000,000 Gallons

More than 90 foreign countries purchased approximately one million gallons of American ready mixed paints, varnishes and lacquers during the first quarter of the current year, an increase of 10 percent over the corresponding period of 1935, and an additional 190,000 gallons were shipped to our territories and possessions, according to C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The total value of paint product exports, exclusive of naval stores, aggregated $4,205,000 during the quarter, compared with $3,671,800 in the first three months of 1935, preliminary statistics show. Exports of ready mixed paints at 526,350 gallons were about the same as in the first quarter of last year, but shipments of varnishes increased from 97,840 to 137,600 gallons and lacquers were up from 244,800 to 351,850 gallons.

Foreign demand for American paste and cold water paints is also increasing steadily, according to Mr. Concannon. Exports of paste paints totaled 531,600 pounds in the quarter compared with 467,800 in the corresponding period of last year and shipments of kalsomine and cold water paints increased from 1,222,400 to 1,517,800 pounds.

Pigments, both mineral and chemical, increased substantially during the quarter compared with the same period in 1935—the former advancing from 6,141,000 to 8,520,000 pounds and the latter from 37,151,800 to 40,277,000 pounds. In the latter classification carbon black shipments increased from 31,000,000 to 37,000,000 pounds and the invoice value increased from $1,426,300 to $1,690,000.

Exports of naval stores valued at $3,845,700 were about the same as for the first quarter of last year when the figure stood at $3,705,000. Sales of rosin to foreign countries increased somewhat in quantity from 275,000 to 284,690 barrels and the value rose from $2,316,000 to $2,453,000. Turpentine declined both in quantity and value—from 2,227,600 to 2,121,600 gallons and from $1,194,000 to $966,360.

Reflecting activity in our domestic paint and varnish industry, imports of paint and varnish oils during the first quarter of the current year were more than double those for the first three months of 1935, and due to the higher price for tung oil, the value advanced approximately 200 percent.

Receipts of tung oil, the most important material in this group, increased from 26,491,000 to 42,123,000 pounds and the invoice price paid advanced from $1,880,500 to $5,137,000. Imports of perilla oil increased from 10,781,000 to 30,695,600 pounds.

P.A. President Has Confidence in Future

Blair Tells Meeting Public Appreciates Purpose of High Standards

ADVERTISING CONTROL LAUDED

Scientific Section Has Helped Much to Provide Better Service for Sick

Implicit confidence in the future of the package medicine industry was expressed by Frank A. Blair, president of the Proprietary Association, in his address to the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the association, opened May 14, in the Hotel Biltmore, this city. His confidence was unshakable, Mr. Blair said, in spite of, even because of, "the sinister snipers who believe that everything is wrong with everything."

The industry, Mr. Blair said, deservedly enjoys today the confidence

Frank A. Blair
President of the Proprietary Association

of the consumer in greater degree than ever before. Its standards, he added, have never been so high. Referring to the obvious problems that still must be met and solved, Mr. Blair said:

Legislative experimentation continues to be carried on to such an extent that this industry, along with others, finds itself beset at times by turmoil and uncertainty. We all know too well of the numerous bills that have been introduced in Congress, which if enacted, would tend to control or regiment industry as a whole and the multitude of bills that have been introduced in the State legislatures which, if enacted into laws, would make the pursuit of business increasingly difficult.

The manufacturer must be on the alert to protect his legitimate rights and it is only through strong trade organizations that this can be done. The Proprietary Association in its fifty-four years of existence has never faltered in fighting for the rights of members of the package medicine industry.

Pointing out that no member of the association is individually bound by action taken by the association, Mr. Blair expressed his gratification at the extent and permanence of the co-op-

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Phosphorus Can Be Made At Muscle Shoals Plant

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1936.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, working at its plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., has developed processes by which it can make elemental phosphorus, it is revealed in the hearings on the deficiency appropriation bill made public today.

Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, member of the board of directors of the TVA, told a house committee conducting the hearings that the authority is now able to manufacture a superphosphate having a concentration of 225 percent, as compared with the old 16 percent concentrate. He attached special significance to this development, he said, because it will make practical the manufacture of superphosphate from phosphate rock in the West, where, he said, about 95 percent of the country's supply of the rock is located.

Harry A. Curtis, chief chemical engineer of the TVA fertilizer department, told the committee that there is now in process of preparation a series of cost studies which will show that plantfood in concentrated form can be manufactured at least as cheaply as the old dilute material.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Acids

Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 93, by the Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for 10,000 pounds of muriatic acid.

Baking Powder

Quartermaster Supply, Fort Mason

Bids are wanted by May 26, circular 292, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., for supplies of baking powder.

Candles

Quartermaster Depot, Chicago

Bids are wanted by June 5, circular 291, by the Quartermaster Depot, 1819 Pershing road, Chicago, for 12,000 pounds of stearic acid and paraffin candles.

Caustic Soda

Post Office Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 22, procurement 185, by the Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington, for 190 gross of 13-ounce cans of caustic soda.

Chemicals and Drugs

Army Medical Depot, St. Louis

Bids are wanted by May 23, circular 23, by the Commanding Officer, St. Louis Medical Depot, Second and Arsenal streets, St. Louis, Mo., for 79 items of drugs and chemicals.

Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal

Bids are wanted by June 1, circular 89, by the Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for 4,900 pounds of zinc dust, 6,050 pounds of hexachlorethane, 1,480 pounds of ammonia perchlorate, 1,300 pounds of ammonia chloride, 160 pounds of nitrate of potash, and 103 pounds of antimony trisulphide.

Cresol

Veterans Administration, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 22, procurement 828, by the Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, for 3,000 gallons of saponified solution of cresol.

Fuel Oil

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 20, procurement 3832-FO, by the Purchase Division, Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for supplies of fuel oil for region 6, during a 6 or 12 months' period beginning July 1; and by May 20, procurement 3975-FO, for supplies of fuel oil for Meriden, Miss., during a 3, 6, or 12 months' period beginning July 1; and by May 25, procurement 4019-FO, for supplies of fuel oil for Great Lakes, Ill., during a 3, 6 or 12 months' period beginning July 1.

Gasoline and Oil

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Bids are wanted by June 4, circular 838, by the Contracting Officer, Material Division, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, O., for large quantities of aircraft engine fuel for various deliveries.

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 19, procurement 3854-G, by the Purchase Division, Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for supplies of gasoline for region 1, during a 3, 6, or 12 months' period.

Lard and Lard Substitute

C.C.C. General Depot, Schenectady

Bids are wanted by May 20, circular 24, by the District Supply Officer, District 6, N.Y., C.C.C. General Depot, Schenectady, N.Y., for supplies of lard and lard substitute.

Contracting Officer, Fort Benning

Bids are wanted by May 26, circular 113, by the Subsistence Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Fort Benning, Ga., for supplies of lard and lard substitute.

Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore

Bids are wanted by May 20, circular 143, by the Quartermaster, Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore, for supplies of lard substitute.

Quartermaster Depot, Chicago

Bids are wanted by May 20, circular 292, by the Quartermaster Depot, 1819 West Pershing road, Chicago, for supplies of lard and lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Fort Belvoir

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 26, by the Quartermaster, Fort Belvoir, Va., for supplies of lard and lard substitute.

Quartermaster, Fort Myer

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 30, by the Quartermaster, Fort Myer, Va., for supplies of lard substitute.

Sales Officer, Fort Wadsworth

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 23, by the Sales Officer, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for supplies of lard and lard substitute.

Lubricants

Panama Canal, Washington

Bids are wanted by June 8, schedule 3147, by the General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, for 37,000 pounds of mineral lubricating cup grease; 6,000 pounds of chain and wire-rope lubricant; and 5,000 gallons of car and locomotive engine oil.

Malt and Yeast

Interior Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 21, procurement 1-H, by the Purchasing Officer, Indian Service, Eighteenth and F streets, N. W., Washington, for malt and yeast required during the fiscal year 1937.

Mucilage

Post Office Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 25, procurement 197, by the Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington, for 26,800 quarts of mucilage and 7,300 pints of mucilage.

Paint and Varnish

Army Supply Base, Brooklyn

Bids are wanted by May 19, circular 295, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., for 500 pints of aluminum paint; 96 gallons of heat resisting gray paint, and 18 gallons of stencil paint.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 19, by the Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, for 10,000 pounds of chrome yellow.

Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal

Bids are wanted by May 27, circular 389, by the Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., for 435 gallons of yellow paint for ammunition.

Quartermaster, Chanute Field

Bids are wanted by May 25, circular 36, by the Quartermaster, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for 10 gallons of ready-mixed enamel; 100 gallons of boiled linseed oil; 5 gallons of heat-resisting ready mixed paint; 1 gallon of oil thinner; 100 gallons of turpentine, and 13,000 pounds of fire brick refractory plastic cement.

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 19, procurement 121-S, by the Purchase Division, Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 3,000 pounds of white lead in oil.

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 19, procurement 1236, by the Resettlement Purchase Section, Treasury Department, Washington, for 400 gallons of interior white paint; 120 gallons of oil stain, and 100 gallons of raw linseed oil, for Ashwood, S. C.

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 20, procurement 1229, by the Resettlement Purchase Section, Treasury Department, Washington, for 1,000 gallons of shellac; 125 gallons of shellac thinner, and 700 gallons of interior varnish, for Crossville, Tenn.

Veterans Administration, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 19, procurement 880-S, by the Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, for 4,400 gallons of floor polish, for Perry Point, and 4,400 gallons of floor polish for Chicago.

U. S. Engineers, Vicksburg

Bids are wanted by June 1, circular 262, by the U. S. Engineer Office, P. O. box 667, Vicksburg, Miss., for 2,000 pounds of white lead in oil; and by June 1, circular 264, for 300 gallons of black heat-resisting smokestack paint.

Rubber Cement

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 19, procurement 121-S, by the Purchase Division, Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 1,200 1-pint cans of liquid rubber cement.

Salt

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 30, procurement 128-S, by the Purchase Division, Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 24,000 pounds of crushed rock salt.

Soap and Cleaner

Army Supply Base, Brooklyn

Bids are wanted by May 25, circular 280, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., for 100,000 tubes of shaving cream; 100,000 tubes of tooth paste, and 100,000 cakes of toilet soap.

(Continued on page 29)

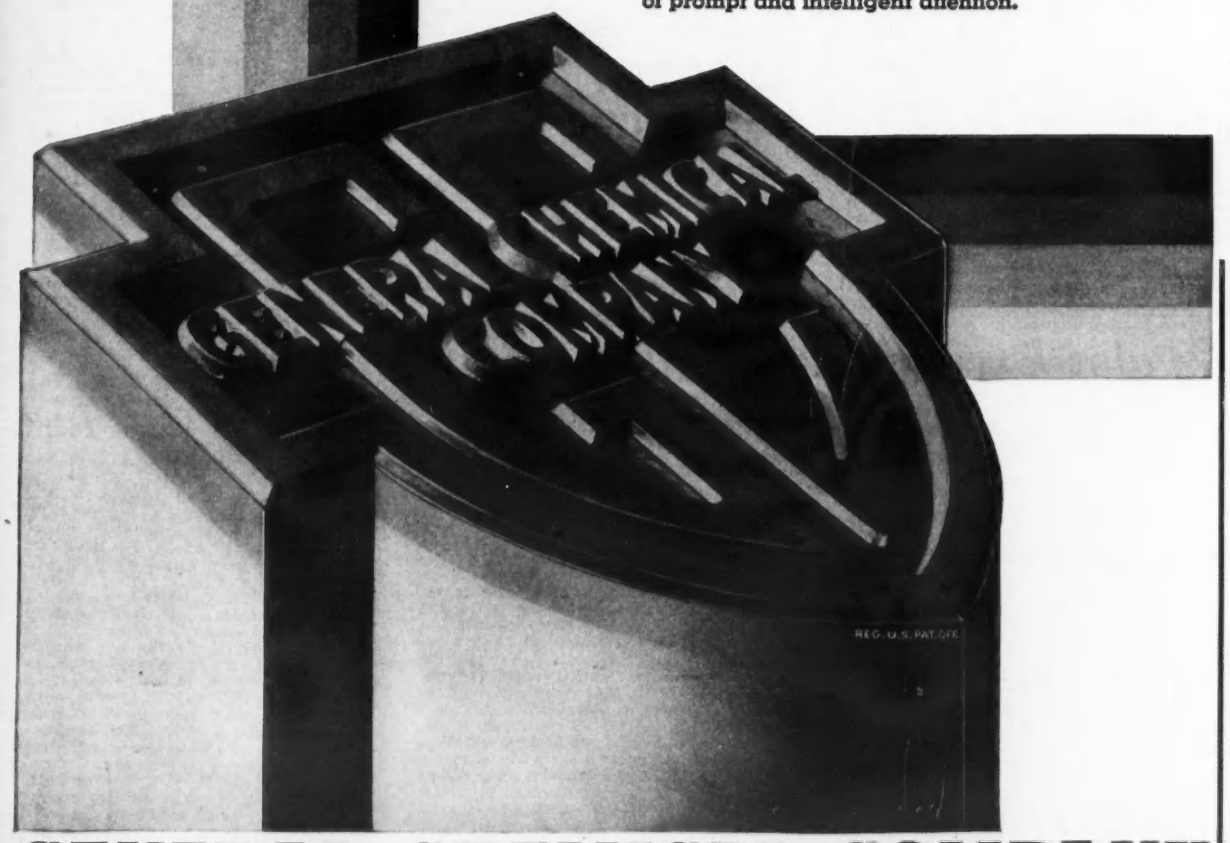
HEAVY CHEMICALS
OF STANDARD PURITY

Sodium Silicate

Clear and Opalescent—Standard Strengths

Also: NITRE CAKE, SALT CAKE, BARIUM CARBONATE, TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE, SODIUM FLUORIDE, SODIUM SULPHITE, HEAVY ACIDS and INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY manufacture plus nation-wide service makes this not only a logical, but an advantageous source of supply. The Company invites your inquiry which, in your interest as well as ours, should be addressed to the sales office nearest you. We assure you of prompt and intelligent attention.



GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

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QUALITY UNIFORMITY SERVICE

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(TRI-SODIUM) PHOSPHATE

Brilliant white free-flowing crystals of highest purity . . . product of an exclusive process that effectively prevents caking.

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 W JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO ILL.

Heavy Chemicals

Further Slackening in General Demand — Tin Salts Steady — Sharp Decline in Antimony Metal — Heavy Buying of Blue Vitriol—Soda Silicofluoride in Short Supply

Business in the market for the industrial chemicals revealed a further slackening during the week just closed. Manufacturing consumers have apparently adopted a more restricted buying policy in anticipation of the seasonal slackening in production schedules of a number of industrial units. However, the bright spot in the buying was supplied by the agricultural chemicals. Change in the market was a reduction in antimony metal.

Lowering of the price of antimony metal came about as a result of the slow call, for consumers appeared to be purchasing for immediate needs only, and another factor was the unloading of speculative stocks by some interests who have been dealing in antimony during the Italian-Ethiopian hostilities. The antimony derivatives were unchanged, with a good call in evidence for antimony oxide from the ceramic industry. Antimony needle was quiet. Tin salts were unchanged, with the crystals and tin anhydrous tetrachloride moving out at a fair pace.

Copper continued firm. World stocks of refined copper during April declined 12,300 tons, estimated at 471,000 tons. United States stocks of copper declined 4,800 tons to 233,800 tons, which is slightly larger than at the start of the year.

Blue vitriol was the active feature, with the shipments moving forward to the agricultural interests in good volume. In fact, sellers reported that the export demand continued heavy, with the result that estimates were to the effect that the shipments thus far this year were well above the ten-year average. The market was firm from a price standpoint, but another factor adding strength to the market was the firm character of the price tone for the basic metal. Arsenicals were also in good demand. Anhydrous ammonia was a firm feature, with the contract shipments moving forward in substantial volume. Calcium chloride was in heavy demand.

Business in the chemicals entering the textile industry was fairly good in some instances, with some units operating at a favorable ratio, particularly the wool trade. Sales of cotton cloth have been running below current production. Silk and rayon trades were operating on conservative schedules. Fluorspar was in broad demand, with the call such that sellers have adopted a firm price attitude. The good demand for fluorspar reflected the high level of operations in the steel industry, which were placed at 69.1 percent of capacity as compared with 70.1 percent in the previous week. Soda silicofluoride was firm, due to the limited supply. Sulphuric acid demand was irregular.

Alums.—Business in the commercial product continued at a fair pace during the week just closed with the prices displaying a steady to firm tone. The call for the iron-free was fair, and sellers reported no change in the quotations. Buying of the soda product was fair, and prices were unaltered.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—The market enjoyed a good demand again last week, with the buying resulting from the seasonal influences, and prices ruled firm at the levels in force previously.

Ammonia Aqua.—Industrial demand was spotty again last week, with the shipments moving against contracts at a pace sufficient to cover for nearby requirements only, but the price tone held steady.

Ammonia Bicarbonate.—Usual consumers furnished the interest here, with the demand moderate, and prices were held at the levels in force previously.

Ammonia Perchlorate.—This situation offered little change from recent weeks, with the shipments moving out in jobbing quantities, and prices ruled steady to firm at previous levels.

Antimony.—The market for the metal turned easy, with the price going down to 12c. per pound, and the decline was said to be due to the dull character of demand. It was quite evident that consumers were not planning to purchase beyond actual production requirements.

Antimony Oxide.—Business coming into the market from the ceramic industry was fairly good during the week just ended, and the prices were unchanged. The call for the needle product was fair, and the prices were in line with previous quotations.

Arsenic.—A good demand was noted for the white material during the week just closed, with the buying coming under seasonal influences, and prices were regarded as firm. The call for the red material was considered irregular, but quotations were without change.

Barium Salts.—There was a spotty demand for the chlorate, with the prices holding unchanged. Business in the carbonate continued at a representative pace, and the prices were unaltered. Buying of the chloride was much the same as the preceding period, with the quotation holding unchanged. The call for nitrate and hydrate was quiet, but prices were firm.

Bleaching Powder. — Business continued on a broad scale throughout the period under review, with the shipments moving forward against contracts in voluminous quantities, and producers were naming the quotations in order previously.

Blue Vitriol.—The start of the heavy withdrawals against contracts held by the agricultural interests was noted in this market during the week just closed. At the same time a heavy export demand has been noted, with the result that sellers reported that the call thus far this year has been above the average for ten years. Prices were firm.

Calcium Carbide. — Demand here was fair during the week with prices holding firm. March exports consisted of 76,878 pounds, valued at $3,302, of which Honduras received 26,199 pounds and Colombia, 12,878 pounds and Turkey, 10,000 pounds.

Calcium Chloride. — Further broadening was noted in the call for this material during the period just closed, with the seasonal influences playing a prominent part, and prices were decidedly firm. March exports amounted to 403,910 pounds, valued at $9,252, of which Canada consumed 60,041 pounds; Panama, 124,308 pounds; Mexico, 78,992 pounds; Cuba, 133,000 pounds, and Japan, 3,000 pounds.

Chlorine. — The market here noted a good demand during the period under review, with the shipments moving forward at a pace sufficient to give the market a firm tone. At the same time the producers were said to have a good volume of business on the books for forward delivery.

Cobalt Oxide. — A firm tone continued as the prominent factor in this market, with the shipments moving forward in substantial volume at the higher prices established recently.

Copper—The market for electrolytic copper noted a good demand and the price was firm. World stocks of refined copper dropped 12,300 tons during April, the Copper Institute announced. The stocks at the end of the month were estimated at 471,000 tons, the smallest since November, 1935. United States stocks of copper declined 4,800 tons to 233,800 tons, which is slightly larger than at the start of the year.

Copperas.—This market continned to enjoy a good demand throughout the week, with the shipments moving forward to the usual consumers in a volume sufficient to cause sellers to report that the surplus stocks were moderate, thereby giving the market a firm price appearance. Steel mill operations showed a slight decline.

Fluorspar. — A good interest continued to be noted for this material, with the shipments moving forward to the steel industry in such volume that sellers were reported to have assumed a decidedly firm attitude toward the market as far as price position was concerned. Steel ratio of

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Antimony metal, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
153.3	153.3	153.3	153.1

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.4	99.4	99.4	99.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

BARIUM CARBONATE
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION, CHARLESTON, W. VA.
CHLORATE OF SODA • CARBONATE OF POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • TRI-SODIUM PHOSPHATE
Carbon Tetrachloride
JOSEPH TURNER & Co.
83 EXCHANGE PL., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
500 Fifth Avenue • New York
OXALIC ACID • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • SODIUM METASILICATE

LARGEST BUYERS OF SURPLUS CHEMICALS
RAW MATERIALS BY-PRODUCTS
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May we serve you?
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75 VARICK STREET • NEW YORK • N. Y.

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EASTERN BUYERS, and also EASTERN SELLERS, should consider the advan ages offered both in service and freight savings, available through our organization.
Warehouses and sales offices for Chemical and Allied Products located:
Kansas City, Missouri
St. Louis, Missouri
Des Moines, Iowa
Chicago, Illinois
Omaha, Nebraska
New Orleans, Louisiana
Memphis, Tennessee
Dallas, Texas
Houston, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Wichita, Kansas
Denver, Colorado
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO.
KANSAS CITY. MISSOURI

MANGANESE Sulphate
ZINC Sulphate
COPPER Sulphate
TENNESSEE
CORPORATION
ATLANTA · GA.-LOCKLAND, O.-IN FLORIDA, U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODUCTS CORP., TAMPA

BLUE VITRIOL
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING
IRVINGTON WORKS NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

operations declined slightly last week, but the volume of business on the books assures a favorable rate of operations for at least another month.

Magnesia Silicofluoride. — A good buying interest was disclosed in this market, with sellers holding to previous prices, and a firm tone was in evidence, and the firmness could be traced to the limited supply on hand.

Manganese Sulphate. — The market for the anhydrous material was quiet, and prices remained unchanged. No change was disclosed in the 80-85 percent material.

Nickel Salt.—This market experienced a firm tone, and a good demand was in evidence. Platers continued to make sizable withdrawals, for the automobile industry was reported operating at a high level of operations, with the May output expected to approximate 450,000 units. However, some decline was looked for in the June production.

Potash Carbonate.—Shipments were moving for the account of the textile industry at an irregular pace, due to the mixed trend of operations, inasmuch as seasonal influences were having some effect on production schedules in certain lines.

Potash Caustic. — Business here showed little improvement, with the consumers ordering out in conservative fashion, and prices were firm at the levels in force previously.

Potash Chlorate.—Shipments were moving out at a slow pace, with the match makers and other usual consumers ordering out supplies commensurate with actual wants, and prices were unchanged.

Potash Permanganate.—This market noted a fair demand and prices were steady to firm.

Saltcake.—The paper and glass trades continued to place a fair volume of business in this direction, and prices were without change. March imports amounted to 9,144 tons, valued at $90,880, of which Belgium shipped 1,582 tons; Germany, 7,154 tons; Canada, 270 tons, and Chile, 138 tons.

Soda Acetate.—Nothing new was reported in this market, with the demand fair, and prices were firm.

Soda Ash.—A good volume of business was transacted for routine account during the week just closed, with a firm tone prominent in the dealings. The contract shipments scheduled for the balance of May were considered good. Soda ash exports amounted to 6,694,811 tons, valued at $75,254, of which British India received 1,236,957 pounds; Brazil, 992,000 pounds; Uruguay, 407,188 pounds; China, 228,200 pounds; Argentina, 305,550 pounds; Cuba, 238,800 pounds; Mexico, 1,123,300 pounds; Netherlands, 896,000 pounds and Canada, 357,847 pounds.

Soda Caustic.—A fair amount of

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

ZINC CHLORIDE

JUNGMANN & CO., Incorporated BArclay 7-5129 **157 Chambers Street New York**

CARBON BISULPHIDE

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. . . . constantly dependable for half a century

BORIC ACID : CARBON TETRACHLORIDE : BORAX : TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE . CAUSTIC SODA SULPHUR CHLORIDE SULPHUR : SILICON TETRACHLORIDE CREAM OF TARTAR SULPHURIC ACID : CARBON BISULPHIDE : TARTARIC ACID

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

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Carbide and Carbon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. • Rivera-Strong Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

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is Drying . . .

AIR	SULFUR DIOXIDE	ETHER
OXYGEN	METHYL CHLORIDE	ACETONE
HYDROGEN	ALCOHOLS	PYRIDINE
CARBON DIOXIDE	ESTERS	FORMIC ACID

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Fluo-Hard
Magnesium Fluosilicate
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PRODUCTS

Starting with Soda Ash and Caustic Soda, Solvay has developed a complete line of Alkali products, each conforming to the Solvay Standard of Quality.

These products are prepared to meet the exacting requirements of all alkali consuming industries.

Soda Ash
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Modified Sodas
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Nitrite of Soda
Liquid Chlorine
Calcium Chloride
Caustic Potash
Liquid—Flake—Ground—Solid—Lump
Ammonium Chloride
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Potassium Carbonate
Liquid—Granular Hydrated—Dustless Calcined
47% 83-85% 98-100%

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK
Branch Sales Offices:
Boston Syracuse Chicago Indianapolis Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit Philadelphia Kansas City St. Louis Houston Charlotte New York

business was moved for the usual consumers, and sellers reported prices were in line with previous values. March exports amounted to 11,659,840 pounds, valued at $249,573, of which Argentina consumed 1,473,125 pounds; Brazil, 1,626,439 pounds; Philippine Islands, 880,550 pounds; China, 672,336 pounds; Netherland India, 665,675 pounds; Netherland West Indies, 845,800 pounds, and Cuba, 877,927 pounds.

Soda Cyanide.—Plating trade continued to withdraw shipments in sizable quantities, with the prices holding firm. The undertone was firm. March imports amounted to 2,343,948 pounds, valued at $221,820, of which France shipped 135,806 pounds; Germany, 643,552 pounds; Netherlands, 111,000 pounds; Switzerland, 67,200 pounds; Canada, 1,384,185 pounds, and Japan, 2,205 pounds.

Soda Phosphate.—This market continued to experience an irregular call, and no change was disclosed as far as prices were concerned. March exports of mono, di or tri-basic phosphate amounted to 373,767 pounds, valued at $9,838, of which Canada consumed 189,715 pounds; France, 56,000 pounds, and Panama, 10,007 pounds.

Soda Silicate.—This market continued to enjoy a fair demand from the textile industry, with the prices displaying a firm tone. March exports amounted to 900,105 pounds, valued at $14,255, of which Cuba consumed 112,704 pounds; Canada, 416,514 pounds; Philippine Islands, 104,689 pounds; China, 100,500 pounds.

Soda Silicofluoride.—A short supply continued here, with the prices displaying a strong tone. March imports amounted to 361,888 pounds, valued at $9,620, of which Denmark shipped 285,276 pounds; Italy, 10,913 pounds; Lithuania, 43,212 pounds and Netherlands, 22,489 pounds.

Tin Salts.—The market here displayed a steady tone, with the shipments of the crystals and anhydrous tetrachloride moving forward at a fairly good clip, and prices for tin oxide were unchanged.

Acids

The market for the various acids moved through a quiet week, with the prices displaying a steady to firm tone. The quiet reflected the inclination of consumers to purchase for immediate production wants only. Chromic acid was a firm feature, with the plating trade ordering out a good volume of business, and the prices for sulphuric acid were firm, although the call reflected the mixed character of the production schedules in the consuming industries. Muriate acid was in fair demand, and the call for nitric acid held up favorably. Acetic acid buying was fair, with the prices displaying a steady to firm tone. The call for battery acid was fairly good, with a firm tone in prominence. A substantial demand was noted for hydrocyanic acid from the agricultural trade. Prices for phosphoric acid were firm.

Acetic. — Buying continued at a fair pace, with the prices displaying a steady to firm tone.

Battery. — This market continued to experience a good demand, with a firm tone governing the dealings.

Boric. — Interest here continued to be concerned with fair sized shipments, with the prices displaying a decidedly firm tone.

Chromic. — Platers were still ordering out substantial quantities, with the plating trade operating at a high level, and the prices were showing a firm tendency.

Formic. — Quiet prevailed in this market again last week, with the regular consumers taking commitments for nearby requirements, and prices were steady to firm.

Hydrocyanic. — Agricultural areas were withdrawing fair sized shipments of this material, with the quotations holding firm.

Muriatic.—Demand from the various industrial consumers continued fair during the week, and prices held steady to firm.

Nitric. — This material was moving out in good volume, and the price tone was firm.

Oxalic. — A representative amount of material was shipped against contracts, with the prices displaying a firm tone.

Phosphoric. — Important developments were lacking during the week, with routine consumers supplying the call, and prices held unchanged.

Sulphuric. — A highly irregular demand was shown for this material again last week, with the prices holding unchanged. The irregularity in the call reflected the mixed character of the production in the consuming industries. Steel mill operations were placed at 69.1 percent of capacity as compared with 70.1 percent of capacity.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The market for sulphuric acid continues to be characterized by uneventfulness, with the makers of fertilizer mixtures having few additional requirements to take care of and with other users of acid the larger factors in the market. The latest reports, however, are in the main encouraging to the acid producers, being to the effect that the movement in mixtures is proving to be larger than had been anticipated in the face of a series of obstacles. It looks, therefore, as if the makers of fertilizer mixtures will have some further needs to provide against, so that substantial additions to the business in acid may be recorded. Meanwhile, the acid producers are going along much as they have done for some time and adhering firmly to the figures that have been mentioned, these being $12 per ton for 6 degree and $15 per ton for 66 degree acid. This also applies to oleum, which is steadily held by the sellers at $16.82 per ton for 20 percent stocks.

Insecticides

The market for the agricultural insecticides and fungicides noted a good seasonal demand during the week just closed. Prices for the arsenicals were considered firm. Weather conditions, according to the government crop report, as they affect the cotton crop show marked improvement in the western half of the belt, where good rains have largely relieved the droughty conditions. However, in Eastern states an unfavorable situation has progressively developed. Here, following rains early in the season, three or four weeks of sunny weather has baked and crusted the soil, producing unfavorable conditions for young cotton, as well as delay in planting. In the northeastern belt germination is slow, with considerable cotton yet to plant. The unfavorable dryness at the top soil extends from the extreme northeast to the central portion of Alabama.

Bordeaux Mixture. — Demand was fairly good again last week, with the prices termed firm.

Calcium Arsenate. — Seasonal shipments were moving out, giving the market a decidedly firm tone.

Lead Arsenate. — This market continued to be the recipient of a good demand, with prices holding firm.

Nicotine Sulphate. — Nothing new occurred here, with demand fair and prices were well maintained.

Genuine Russian Oils vs. Inferior Mineral Oils

By Dr. S. Schwabacher

The "Notices of Judgment under the Food and Drugs Act" publish monthly decisions on violations of the law covering various products. As to mineral oils, the offenses are mostly adulteration and misbranding, namely, violation of the standard of strength, quality, and purity, as determined by the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopeia.

Experience over a number of years has shown that certain firms, generally cut-rate stores, sell:—

1. Low viscosity oils not having enough body to be of any benefit for the purpose intended, and label them as heavy viscosity grades.

2. Inferior qualities, labeled as U.S.P. oils, which latter are supposed to be free of sulphur compounds and carbonizable substances.

3. Non-Russian oils as "Genuine Russian Oils."

The last offense particularly is frequently committed, although the Food and Drug Administration condemns such practice, stating that their—

. . . investigations have shown that the public generally understands the term, "Russian," as applied to mineral oils as having a geographic significance. Under these circumstances, the use of the term, "Russian," in connection with mineral oils coming from wells elsewhere than in Russia, or in territory that was formerly included in Russia, would be misleading and therefore violative of the federal food and drugs act.

From this statement it appears that the term, "Russian Oil," should be applied exclusively to oils made from Russian crude, and that the designation of other white oils as "Russian Oil" would be misleading and therefore violate the law.

The New York State Board of Pharmacy has also issued serious warnings against mineral oil of low viscosity, and inferior quality, pointing out that:—

One cannot expect to get good merchandise at a price inconsistent with good quality. No drug product is a bargain at any price, if it can in any way injure health.

Reliable druggists therefore can protect themselves by purchasing their Russian oils exclusively from reputable firms which guarantee quality and origin.

Tin Consumption of World Rises

World tin consumption in 12 months ended February of the current year registered an increase of 21.5 percent compared with the preceding 12-month period, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the American consulate general in London. Figures compiled by the Hague statistical office show that the apparent world consumption amounted to 145,492 long tons compared with 119,750 long tons in the previous 12 months. United States consumption advanced during the periods from 45,795 tons to 66,439 tons. Consumption in the United Kingdom increased from 20,890 tons to 22,113 tons. World production of tinplate in the first two months of 1936 amounted to 539,000 tons against 511,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1935.

New York Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association's annual meeting will be held May 21 at the Hotel Biltmore, this city. Dinner at 6:30 o'clock will precede the meeting.

HIGHEST PURITY . . .

—an all important factor in the manufacture of Diamond Liquid Chlorine and a guarantee to industry of full strength and constant uniformity in all processes.

Whether you use it as an oxidizer or bleaching agent, water purification or sanitation agent—you can always depend on the quality of Diamond Liquid Chlorine to meet the most exacting requirements.

Diamond Liquid Chlorine is readily available in any convenient quantity including 100 and 150 pound cylinders . . . multi-unit tank cars of 15 one-ton containers and single unit cars containing 16 and 30 tons respectively.

DIAMOND ALKALI CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA., *and Everywhere*

DIAMOND *Liquid* CHLORINE

Chemical Exports And Imports Increase

(Continued from page 22)

show. The increase was due to heavier receipts of nitrogenous materials, particularly Chilean nitrate, imports of which increased from 128,260 tons, to 187,500 tons. Potash receipts were lower, declining from 172,325 to 128,730 tons, reflecting increased production of this important fertilizer material in the United States.

Receipts of paint and varnish oils during the first quarter of the current year were more than double those for the first three months of 1935, statistics show, and due to the higher price for tung oil, the value advanced approximately 200 percent. Imports of tung oil, the most important material in this group, increased from 26,491,000 pounds during the first three months of 1935 to 42,123,000 pounds in the first quarter of the current period, and the price increased from $1,880,500 to $5,137,000. Receipts of perilla, another oil important in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, increased from 10,781,000 pounds to 30,695,600 pounds.

The quantity of carnauba wax imported during the first quarter of the current year declined somewhat to 4,666,600 pounds compared with 4,878,400 pounds for the same period of 1935, but the invoice cost increased from $1,083,000 to $1,612,400.

Other items on the chemical import list registering increases over the first quarter of last year included medicinal and codliver oil, which advanced in value from $480,000 to $659,000; crude drugs, roots, herbs, etc., from $1,794,000 to $1,813,800; medicinals, chiefly quinine and menthol, from $881,400 to $1,207,900; and industrial chemicals, from $4,266,300 to $4,852,600.

Imports of natural dyeing and tanning materials were valued at $1,653,500 and were about the same as for the first quarter of 1935, but receipts of coaltar products declined in value from $3,689,000 to $3,160,500. In the latter group the decrease was due to smaller imports of coaltar colors, dyes, and stains, the total of which amounted to 834,000 pounds, valued at $1,168,200, compared with 1,352,300 pounds, valued at $1,755,000, during the first quarter of last year. The United States now enjoys a favorable balance in its coaltar dye foreign trade, exporting more than it imports, according to Mr. Concannon.

Other items imported in smaller quantities during the first quarter, compared with the first three months of last year, included industrial explosives, which declined in value from $135,000 to $46,300; soaps and toilet preparations, from $802,600 to $612,750; paints, pigments and varnishes, from $488,680 to $434,900; essential oils, from $1,192,450 to $1,027,400; and matches, from $84,178 to $71,950.

Soybean a Fire Hazard To Farm and Factory

David Price, of the Department of Agriculture, speaking before the annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association, at Atlantic City, said that soybeans, now widely used in chemical laboratories, had brought a new fire hazard to industrial and farming life. He cited several disastrous explosions and fires caused by soybeans, and announced that the association recommended that elevators handling soybeans observe the same safety code as all grain elevators maintain; that plants grinding soybeans employ the precautions prescribed for flour and feed mills, and that when hazardous solvents are used, instruments be installed to detect inflammable vapors and warn of their concentration.

The Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign was given special attention at the convention. A giant reproduction of President Roosevelt's letter to the National Clean Up and Paint Up bureau endorsing the campaign, greeted arrivals at the registration desk, and was flanked by a huge pnotograph showing 6,000 school children at a clean up and paint up mass meeting in St. Louis. Ralph W. Emerson, executive secretary of the bureau, addressed the convention outlining the aggressive work done by the bureau.

U.S.-France Trade Pact Reduces Many Duties

(Continued from page 23)

United States Concessions to France

The list of commodities on which duty reductions are made includes the following chemical items:—

Paragraph Tariff Act of 1930.		Old rate of duty.	New rate of duty.
18	Trichloroethylene ..	30%	15%
24	Flavoring extracts containing 20% or less alcohol.....	20c. lb. and 25%	15c. lb. and 18%
31a	Cellulose acetate made into finished or partly finished articles..	80%	40%
41	Glue size and fish glue, n.s.p.f., valued at less than 40c. a lb.....	2c. lb. and 25%	1c. lb. and 15%
42	Crude glycerin.....	1c. lb.	0.8c. lb.
58	Clove, patchouli, sandalwood, and all other essential or distilled oils, n.s.p.f.....	25%	12½%
60	Perfume mixtures..	40c. lb. and 50%	40c. lb. and 30%
61	Bottled perfumes— Containing alcohol	40c. lb. and 75%	40c. lb. and 37½%
	Not containing alcohol	75%	37½%
61	Cosmetics, etc.— Containing alcohol	40c. lb. and 75%	40c. lb. and 37½%
	Not containing alcohol	75%	37½%
62	Floral waters, n. s. p. f.....	20%	10%
72	Orange mineral.....	3c. lb.	2½c. lb.
73	Ochers, washed or ground	¾c. lb.	¼c. lb.
92	Vanilla beans.....	30c. lb.	15c. lb.
205b	White nonstaining Portland cement..	8c. per 100 lbs. inc. weight of container	6c. per 100 lbs. inc. weight of container
213	Crystalline flake graphite, crude or refined	1.65c. lb.	30% but not less than 0.825c. nor more than 1.65c. lb.
218e	Hand blown bottles when filled with perfume, etc.....	75%	37½%
764	Celery seed.....	2c. lb.	Bound at 2c. lb.

Exceptions to the Granting of the Minimum Tariff

With the exception of the articles listed below, the minimum rates of the French tariff as distinguished from the higher intermediate or maximum rates are to apply to all products of the United States:—

French tariff numbers.		
Ex	112 bis	Vanillin and its derivatives or substitutes.
Ex	126 bis	Flowers of mullein, borage, common chamomile, marshmallow, mallow, pansies, Provence roses, elder and violets.
Ex	189	Sulphur, ground, purified, refined or sublimated.
	068	Soda phosphate.
	080	Soda hyposulphite.
	0156	Caustic potash.
	0322	Phenacetin.
Ex	0376 bis	Synthetic resins other than infusible.
Ex	294 A, B, C	Products included under these tariff numbers for which the difference between the minimum tariff and the tariff applicable on the day of the signature of this agreement is more than 10 percent of the minimum tariff.
	295	Ultramarine.
	296	Prussian blue.
Ex	299 bis	Printing ink, black for newspapers, without dryer oil; and color inks, others, without dryer oil.
	303, 304	Ochers, etc.
	307	Pulverized talc.
	308	Paints ground in oil.
	309	Paints in paste prepared with water or with size, etc.
	310	Paints not elsewhere specified, etc.
	315 ter	Medicinal adhesive plasters.
Ex	316	Compound medicines, not elsewhere specified, appearing in an official pharmacopoeia, not packed (for retail sale). Synthetic organic chemical products, whether appearing in an official pharmacopoeia or not, imported for wholesale trade and not for sale to the public.

(Continued on page 32)

Proprietary Ass'n Offices Moved

The general offices of the Proprietary Association, Washington, have been moved from the Star building to the Otis building, 810 Eighteenth street, N.W., according to Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, general representative.

O. C. Olin has resigned as vice-president and director of the Northam-Warren Sales Company, and as sales manager for the "Cutex" division. A. F. Munro, vice-president and director, who has been in charge of the export business of the company for many years past, will assume direction of all sales, both domestic and foreign. Harry Haus, sales manager of the "Odorono-Glazo" division, will assist Mr. Munro in the management of Cutex sales.

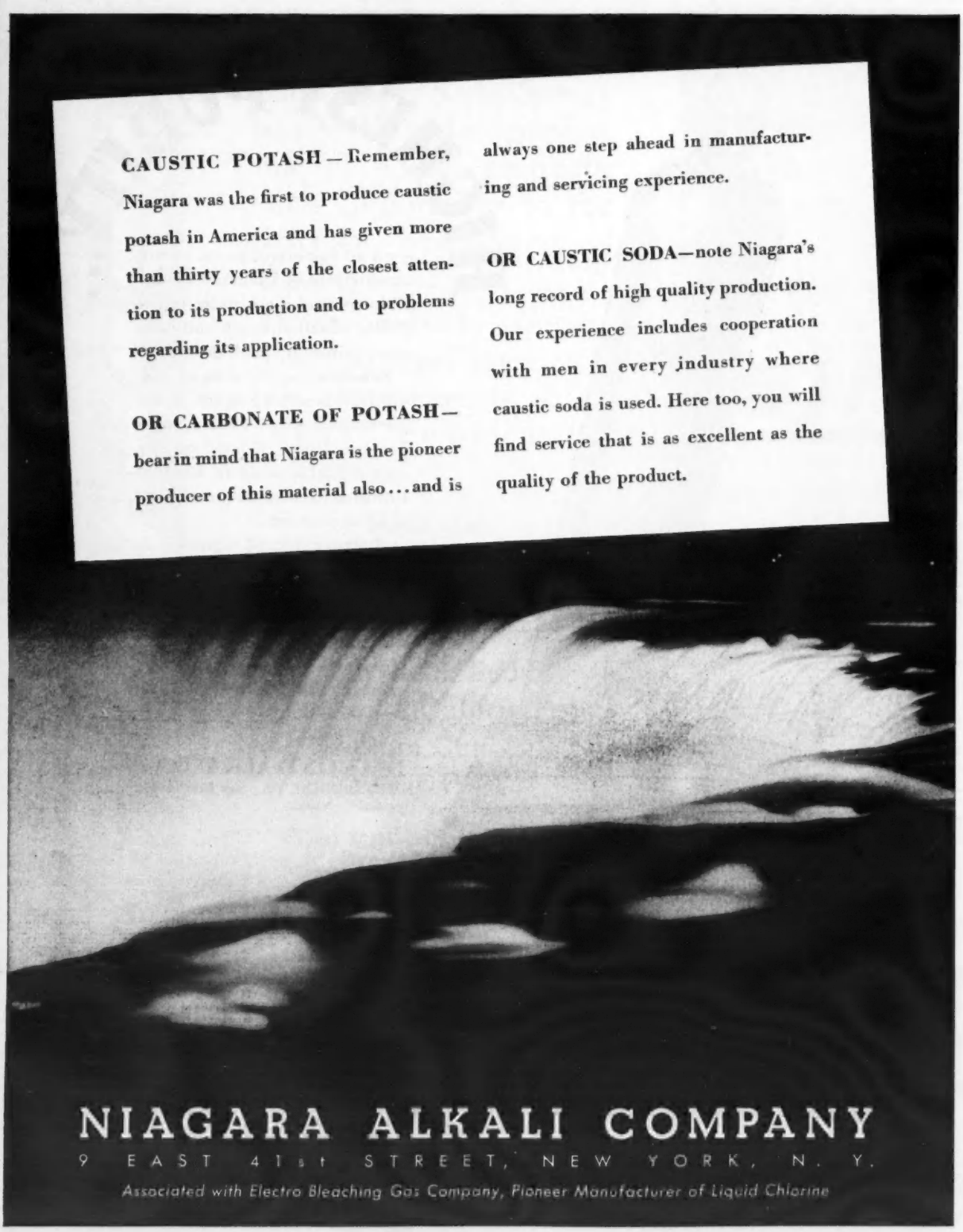
WHEN YOU NEED EXPERIENCED HELP

IN THE USE OF

CAUSTIC POTASH — Remember, Niagara was the first to produce caustic potash in America and has given more than thirty years of the closest attention to its production and to problems regarding its application.

OR CARBONATE OF POTASH— bear in mind that Niagara is the pioneer producer of this material also... and is always one step ahead in manufacturing and servicing experience.

OR CAUSTIC SODA—note Niagara's long record of high quality production. Our experience includes cooperation with men in every industry where caustic soda is used. Here too, you will find service that is as excellent as the quality of the product.



NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

9 EAST 41st STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Associated with Electro Bleaching Gas Company, Pioneer Manufacturer of Liquid Chlorine

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Soap and Cleaner

(Continued from page 24)

Contracting Officer, Fort Benning

Bids are wanted by May 26, circular 113, by the Subsistence Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Fort Benning, Ga., for supplies of scouring powder.

Contracting Officer, Fort Monroe

Bids are wanted by May 20, circular 82, by the Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Monroe, Va., for supplies of scouring powder, washing powder, ammonia, and borax.

Contracting Officer, Fort Slocum

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 20, by the Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Fort Slocum, N. Y., for supplies of washing powder, toilet soap and shaving soap.

Post Commissary, Fort Jay

Bids are wanted by May 27, circular 44, by the Post Commissary, Fort Jay, N. Y., for supplies of scouring powder.

Quartermaster Corps, Fort Bragg

Bids are wanted by May 22, circular 93, by the Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Bragg, N. C., for supplies of bluing, ammonia, talcum powder, and laundry starch.

Quartermaster, Chanute Field

Bids are wanted by May 20, circular 35, by the Quartermaster, Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for supplies of toilet soap, scouring powder, and washing powder.

Quartermaster, Fort Belvoir

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 26, by the Quartermaster, Fort Belvoir, Va., for supplies of blueing, borax, metal polish, shoe polish, tooth powder, laundry soap, grit soap and toilet soap.

Quartermaster Depot, Chicago

Bids are wanted by June 5, circular 291, by the Quartermaster Depot, 1819 Pershing road, Chicago, for 307,020 pounds of laundry soap; and 16,000 cakes of grit soap.

Quartermaster, Fort Hoyle

Bids are wanted by May 22, circular 98, by the Quartermaster, Fort Hoyle, Md., for supplies of laundry starch.

Quartermaster, Selfridge Field

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 30, by the Quartermaster, Selfridge Field, Mich., for supplies of ammonia and toilet soap.

Quartermaster, West Point

Bids are wanted by May 27, circular 59, by the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., for supplies of soap powder, and toilet soap.

U. S. Engineers, Buffalo

Bids are wanted by May 19, circular 130, by the U. S. Engineer Office, Federal building, Buffalo, N. Y., for 10 cases of white floating soap; 10 cases of hand grit soap; 30 cases of yellow laundry soap; 30 cases of soap powder, and 10 cases of scouring soap.

Soda Thiosulphate

Army Supply Base, Brooklyn

Bids are wanted by May 22, circular 303, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., for 219,800 pounds of soda thiosulphate.

Spices and Flavorings

Army Supply Base, Brooklyn

Bids are wanted by May 20, circular 275, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y., for supplies of flavoring extracts; and May 25, circular 276, for supplies of spices for various deliveries.

Quartermaster Corps, Fort Bragg

Bids are wanted by May 22, circular 93, by the Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Bragg, N. C., for supplies of spices and mayonnaise.

Quartermaster Corps, Jeffersonville

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 274, by the Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Jeffersonville, Ind., for supplies of spices and flavorings for various deliveries.

Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis

Bids are wanted by May 22, circular 119, by the Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Second and Arsenal streets, St. Louis, Mo., for supplies of spices and mayonnaise.

Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis

Bids are wanted by May 27, circular 122, by the Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, St. Louis, Mo., for supplies of salad dressing, flavoring extracts and spices.

Quartermaster Depot, Boston

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 160, by the Commanding Officer, Boston Quartermaster Depot, Army Base, Boston, for supplies of spices, mayonnaise, and flavoring extracts.

Quartermaster Depot, Chicago

Bids are wanted by May 21, circular 297, by the Quartermaster Depot, 1819 West Pershing road, Chicago, for supplies of spices.

Quartermaster, Fort Hoyle

Bids are wanted by May 22, circular 98, by the Quartermaster, Fort Hoyle, Md., for supplies of mayonnaise.

Quartermaster Supply, Fort Mason

Bids are wanted by May 26, circular 292, by the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., for supplies of spices and salt.

Veterans Administration, Washington

Bids are wanted by May 21, procurement 872-S, by the Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington, for 576 quarts of vanilla extract, for Perryville; and by May 28, procurement 881-S, for 1,200 quarts of vanilla extract, for Perryville; 720 quarts of vanilla extract for San Francisco, and 3,432 quarts of vanilla extract for Chicago.

Contracts Awarded

Rust-Preventive Compound

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

R. M. Hollinshead Corporation, April 24, procurement 558; 16,000 pounds of rust-preventive compound, at 5.73 cents a pound, and 24,000 pounds of rust-preventive compound, at 5.97 cents a pound.

Soap and Cleaner

Treasury Department, Washington

April 17, procurement 962-S; Armour & Co., 12,000 pounds of scouring compound, at 1.12 cents a pound; Crystal Soap & Chemical Company, 3,000 pounds of automobile soap, at 4.35 cents a pound; and B. J. Howard, 80,000 pounds of soda ash, at 1.14 cents a pound.

April 27, procurement 1000-S; Day & Frick, 20,000 pounds of grit soap, at 2.1 cents a cake; Armour & Co., 135,000 cakes of laundry soap, at 3.12 cents a cake; Iowa Soap Company, 80,000 pounds of laundry soap, at 5.57 cents a pound.

Disinfectant

Treasury Department, Washington

R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, April 27, procurement 1000-S; 660 gallons of disinfectant, at 74 cents a gallon.

Soda Thiosulphate

Treasury Department, Washington

Grasselli Chemical Company, April 27, procurement 1000-S; 35,000 pounds of soda thiosulphate, at $2.60 per hundred pounds.

Toilet Goods Ass'n Program

The program for the convention of the Toilet Goods Association at the Biltmore hotel, this city, May 26 to 28, provides not only for a series of pointed discussions, but a golf tournament, a theatre party nd supper dance, a bridge for the ladies, and a banquet. Frances Kneitel, attorney for the National Independent Pharmacists, will argue against the passage of State fair trade laws, and her opponent is expected to be an executive officer of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Dr. E. L. Newcomb, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, will present arguments in favor of the Robinson-Patman bill, and a leader in the drug chain field will present his views in opposition. Edward L. Bernays will show the toilet goods manufacturers how they may counteract adverse propaganda against cosmetics, and Edgar Kobak, vice-president of Lord & Thomas, and chairman of the Advertising Federation of America, will discuss toilet goods advertising. The golf tournament, which is in charge of B. J. Gogarty, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, will take place May 27 on the course of the Winged Foot Golf Club.

Rosin Standards to Be Lent

Amended regulations under the Federal Naval Stores Act have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The regulations are entitled "Loan and Care of Duplicates of United States Standards." They give the terms under which sets of duplicates of the United States Standards for rosin will be issued on loan by the Department of Agriculture to "interested persons" having a genuine need for same. They may be lent to Federal, State or other official naval stores inspectors who are recognized by the Department of Agriculture as having been properly appointed under competent authority; to certain bona fide naval stores dealers and distributors who operate recognized naval stores yards serving the public, and to others who make use of the duplicates in their business. The latter are required to post $100 cash security which will be returned when the duplicates are returned in good condition.

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AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDES

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Hyposulphite of Soda
Sulphite of Soda
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Spraying and Dusting Materials

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MECHLING BROS. CHEMICAL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA CAMDEN, N. J. BOSTON, MASS.

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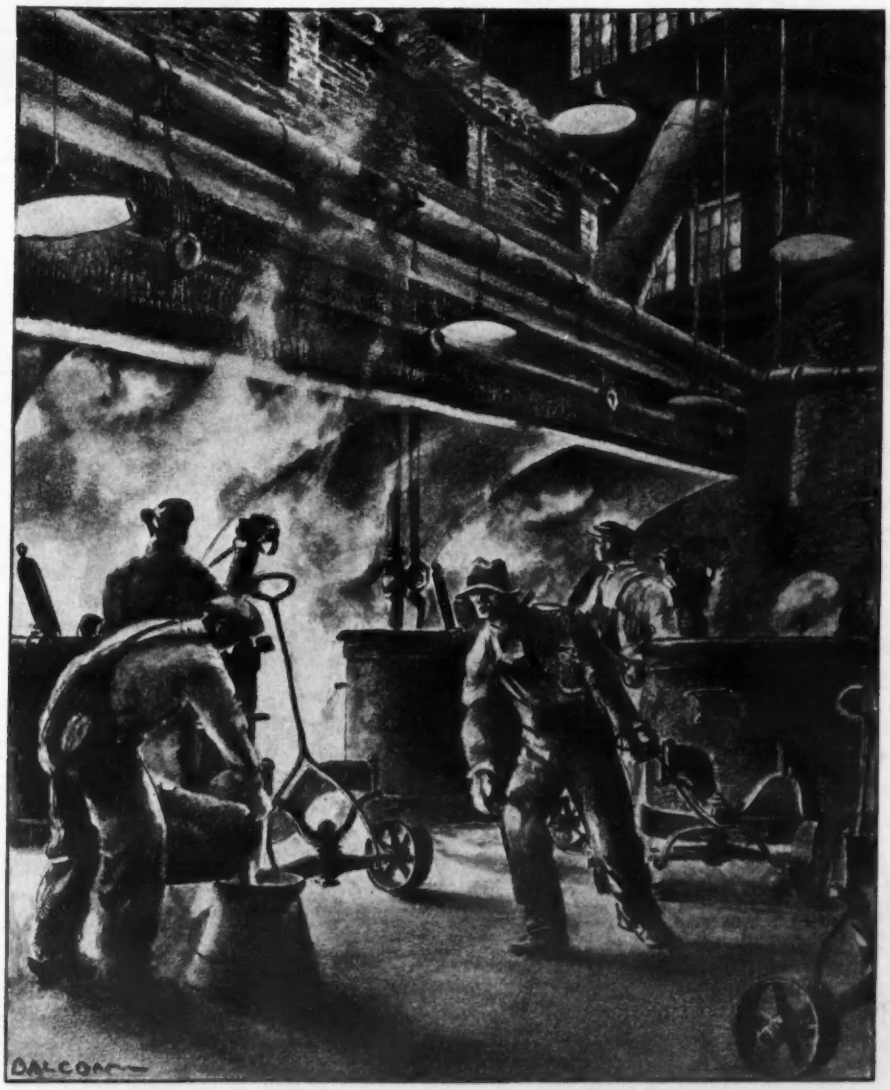

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S.O.C.M.A. Outing June 4-5

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its annual outing jointly with the Manufacturing Chemists Association, June 4 and 5, at the Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J. The board meeting will be held June 4 and the members of the association are invited to the annual meeting of the M. C. A. In the evening the two associations will hold a union dinner, the speakers for which will be announced later. The annual golf tournament, open to members of both associations, will be held June 5, and the greens fees will be $3 daily.

Ft. Washington Chemical Co. Formed

Fort Washington Chemical Company, Philadelphia and Fort Washington, Pa., has been granted a charter by the State of Pennsylvania. The company will manufacture litharge and soda nitrate and their derivatives including arsenate of lead. The new company has acquired the assets and property of the Chemical Products Company, which for three years has been perfecting commercially the patents and processes of Robert M. Cole. The officers are:—President, Griscom Bettle; vice-president and chemical director, Robert M. Cole, and secretary, H. C. Henshaw. The directors, in addition to Messrs Bettle and Cole, are George Clothier, Dr. John S. Rynon, Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr., William D. Mason, and Nicholas G. Roosevelt. The Alex. C. Fergusson Company, Philadelphia, has been appointed exclusive distributor for the company products.

Robert L. Jordan, for the last several years head of the Chicago office of Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, has been appointed head of the company's field staff, with headquarters in New York, effective June 1. He is succeeded by J. E. Boudreau of New York.

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SHINGLE STAIN OILS
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J & L Benzol will be made to conform, accurately, to your specifications, and all shipments will be uniform.

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Look to Jones & Laughlin, also, for structural steel, pipe, boiler tubes and all of the other steel products that you use.

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Pure Benzol *Motor Benzol*
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PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Coaltar Chemicals

Further Seasonal Broadening in Refined Naphthalene Demand — Crude Naphthalene Continues in Short Supply — Toluol, Xylol and Solvent Naphtha Firm—Creosote Oil Steady

Business in the market for the coaltar chemicals continued on a broad scale during the week just closed. The short supply in both cresylic acid and crude naphthalene continued unabated. Benzol demand was good. Toluol, xylol and solvent paphtha continued firm. Creosote oil was active. A representative buying movement was noted for the intermediates and coaltar colors.

The high level of operations in the synthetic resin industry as well as the heavy withdrawals from the other usual consumers resulted in a continuation of a short supply in cresylic acid. As a result of this short supply, which was world-wide, sellers reported that prices were strictly nominal. The call for phenol was reported good again last week, with sizable shipments moving forward to the synthetic resin industry and pharmaceutical trade as well as the petroleum industry, and prices were firm. Creosote oil was moving forward in substantial quantities under seasonal influences, and the statistical position of the market as far as surplus stocks were concerned favored the continuance of a decidedly firm tone.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
126.4	126.4	126.2	122.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

The price position of the market for refined naphthalene showed a strong tone, for the shipments were moving out heavily under the seasonal influences. The reason for the strength in the price tone was due directly to the short supply in the crude material. The short supply of the imported material was a factor stimulating domestic recovery, but the yield has not been sufficient to relieve the shortage. A heavy demand for certain coaltar intermediates, particularly betanaphthol and phthalic anhydride, combined with the embargo placed on shipments of crude naphthalene out of Germany, have been factors in causing a shortage of the crude stocks.

Buying of toluol, xylol and solvent naphtha continued at a pace sufficient to leave the spot market bare of supplies. Reports from the automobile industry continued to indicate that the May production would reach the April output of approximately 450,000 units, but the general anticipation for June was that a slackening would take place. Industrial benzol was in favorable demand, with a firm tone in evidence. Steel mill operations were lower at 69.1 per cent of capacity, against 70.1 per cent, but the volume of business on the books assured that no sharp decline would take place in operations over the next month at least. Anilin oil was firm. Coaltar colors continued in good demand.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Demand for industrial benzol was fairly good throughout the week just ended, with the prices displaying a firm tone. Usual consumers, including the rubber tire industry, furnished the interest. Steel operations started the week at 69.1 percent of capacity as against 70.1 percent in the preceding period, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago operations were at 67.9 percent and a year ago at 43.4 percent of capacity. Iron Age reported that the backlog of orders are sufficient to prevent any sharp decline in output for at least another month. The same source further reports that the automobile industry is contributing heavily to the maintenance of business, as it seems likely that May assemblies will compare favorably with the heavy April output. Some tonnage is already being placed by the automobile industry for June delivery, but parts makers were reported curtailing takings as the first step in reducing inventories in antcipation of model changes. However, the June decline in automotive production does not promise to be any more severe than has been expected.

Creosote Oil.—A good inquiry was noted for this material again last week, with the buying coming under seasonal influences, and the prices were regarded as decidedly firm. The technical position of the market continued to favor the presence of a firm tone.

Cresylic Acid.—The short supply of this material caused a continuance of a strong price tone in this market, for contract shipments were moving heavily to the synthetic resin makers and other u sers. The shortage was world-wide, resulting in nominal quotations.

Naphthalene.—This market was much the same as the preceding period, with the available supply of crude material said to be short, and this short supply of the crude material has brought about a nominal price position of the market. Also, the fact that crude supply was short was a factor responsible for a decidedly stronge tone in the refined product, which was now being subjected to a heavy seasonal demand.

Phenol.—A good interest was shown in this material again last week, with the synthetic resin industry a prominent consumer, and the other usual sources of consumption furnished a favorable interest. Prices were decidedly firm at the levels of the preceding period.

Solvent Naphtha.—No slackening was shown in the demand for the industrial water white commodity, for the buying continued to be equivalent to the actual product, and a strong tone governed the market. The call for the high flash naphtha was also good, with a firm tone in prominence.

Toluol.—A good volume of business continued to be experienced in this market last week, with the contract withdrawals sufficient to leave the spot market without supplies, and the prices were regarded as decidedly firm. Reports from the automobile industry were to the effect that the automobile production in May would measure up to the April output, which approximated 450,000 units. However, some slackening was looked for in the output in June.

Xylol.—A good demand was reported for this material during the week just closed, with the shipments again equal to the output, and prices were termed decidedly firm.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Demand for toluol from motor industry sources, and demand for certain other products are continuing along fairly liberal lines, although in other products there is something of slackness recorded. Benzol is holding its own. Purchases are along fairly liberal lines. The creosote oil business remains strong and active. Ruling prices are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 18c. per gallon; motor benzol, 13c.; toluol, 30c.; 10-degree xylol, 33c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 12½c. to 13½c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Demand here continued at a fair pace during the week just closed, with the prices displaying a firm tone.

Benzoic.—Interest in this market continued to be concerned with immediate production wants, resulting in a highly irregular demand, but the price tone held steady.

Cleve's.—Although the market failed to reveal an improvement from a demand standpoint, sellers reported the price tone was firm, and quotations were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Gamma.—Important developments were lacking in this direction, with the shipments moving out at an irregular pace, but the price tone remained steady at the levels in force previously.

Salicylic.—A good inquiry continued to be recorded for this material from the regular channels of consumption, and the prices ruled firm at the levels of the preceding period.

Sulphanilic.—The demand side of the market showed little variation from recent weeks, with the prices displaying a firm tone. Consumers continued to cover for immediate needs only.

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—A substantial demand was shown for this material again last week, with the prices displaying a firm tone.

Betanaphthol.—Sellers reported an active inquiry for this material, with the prices displaying a decidedly firm tone.

Dinitrobenzene.—A fair demand was shown for this material again last week, with the prices holding steady.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

CHEMICALS

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CUMAR*
Paracoumarone-indene Resin
FLOTATION OILS and REAGENTS
HI-FLASH NAPHTHA
HYDROCARBON OIL
NAPHTHALENE
Crude, Refined Chipped, Flake and Ball
PHENOL (Natural)
U. S. P. 39.5° M. Pt. and 40° M. Pt.
Technical 39° M. Pt.
Technical 82-84% and 90-92%
PICKLING INHIBITORS
PICOLINES
PYRIDINE
Refined, Denaturing and Commercial
QUINOLINES
RUBBER SOFTENERS
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Dinitrotoluene.—A firm tone was a prominent factor in this direction during the period under review, and demand was fairly good, with consumers covering for actual wants. The firm character of the price tone in the basic commodity gave this market the firm price appearance.

Metanitroanilin.—This market noted an irregular demand during the week just ended, with the prices holding unchanged.

Metanitroparatoluidin.—Nothing of importance occurred in this direction, with the shipments moving forth at a favorable pace, and prices were well maintained.

Methylanthraquinone.—Usual buyers supplied the interest in this direction, and the market was decidedly firm as far as price was concerned.

Metatoluylenediamine.—A dull demand was shown in this market, but the price tone continued to hold firm.

Monoethylanilin.—Despite the quiet noted on the demand side of the market, the price tone continued to display a firm tendency.

Nitrobenzene.—This market experienced a fair demand again last week, with the shipments strictly routine, and prices were firm.

Orthotoluidin.—Demand was highly irregular, but the firm price position of the market remained undisturbed.

Phthalic Anhydride.—A heavy contract withdrawal was noted here, with the synthetic resin industry working at a high level of production, and prices were decidedly firm.

R Salt.—Although the market was spotty from a demand angle, sellers reported prices were well maintained.

Coaltar Colors

The market for the coaltar colors experienced an irregular demand during the week just closed. Prices appeared steady. The domestic cotton mill situation continued to develop unfavorably last week, with cloth sales still falling below current output. Unfilled orders at the end of March amounted to 51,219,000 yards, while the figure for the end of March, 1935, was 37,122,000 yards, according to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Apple blossom pink, a soft light tone reflected in the state flower of Arkansas, the apple blossom has been created by the Textile Color Card Association in honor of the Arkansas centennial celebration. Silk and rayon mills were ordering out colors commensurate with actual production. Prices for the dyes entering stains were considered steady, with demand fair.

DuPont Increases Pay and Gives Vacation to 34,000

The executive committee of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has authorized an increase of approximately 10 percent in the pay of its salaried employees, effective June 1. Similar action was recommended to the officials of its wholly owned subsidiaries. The company also has issued a general order to all plants granting the corporation's approximately 34,000 wage-earners a two weeks' vacation with pay, beginning this year. The ruling doubles the vacation of the wage workers.

Textile Chemists to Meet May 22

The May meeting of the New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, will be held at the Chemists Club, this city, May 22, at 8 p. m. An informal dinner will precede the meeting, starting at 6:30 p. m. The speaker will be Dr. Richard Feibelmann, technical director of the Aktivin Corporation, whose subject will be "Hydrosulfite and Vat." Dinner will be $1.50 per plate and the usual registration fee of 25 cents for all who attend the meeting will be in effect.

U.S.-France Trade Pact Reduces Many Duties

(Continued from page 28)

French Concessions to the United States

Further details of the French concessions to this country are:—

Reductions in Rates of Duty Provided for in Schedule II—Section A

No chemical items.

Schedule I—Section B

Products Admitted at the Minimum Tariff Within the Limit of the Quantities Specified

French tariff numbers.		Quantities to be admitted annually at the minimum tariff. Quintals.
028	Refined borate of soda (borax)	1,500
0114	Chromates and bichromates of potassium	373
0114 bis	Chromates and bichromates of soda	1,418

Supplementary Quotas Granted in Schedule III

French tariff numbers.		Annual supplementary quotas (in quintals unless otherwise indicated). (1 quintal= 220.4 lbs.)	Present annual quota allocations to the United States in quintals.
Ex 178 bis	Artificial abrasives, pure or mixed with natural abrasives or other substances: carborandum or carborundum (silicon carbide), powdered or ground	650	2,144
Ex 178 ter A	Applied abrasives: On cloth; natural abrasives, and including glass or silex applied on cloth	120	182
	On paper, wood, etc.; natural abrasives, and including glass or silex applied on paper, wood, etc.	165	1,124
Ex 184 bis	Hydraulic lime, in blocks or in powder, regardless of the method of packing or shipping	1,000*	....
0193 bis	Butyl alcohol. Note—The French Government will endeavor to maintain the annual supplementary quota at the figure of 200 quintals, but reserves the right to reduce it to 163 quintals if unforeseen circumstances should make this reduction necessary.	200	183
0201 bis	Butyl acetate. Note—The French Government will endeavor to maintain the annual supplementary quota at the figure of 300 quintals, but reserves the right to reduce it to 254 quintals if unforeseen circumstances should make the reduction necessary.	300	232
Ex 298	Varnishes and assimilated paints other than with alcohol, or with cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose base	1,000	1,878

* These will be total quotas for the United States, since there are now no separate allocations for the United States.

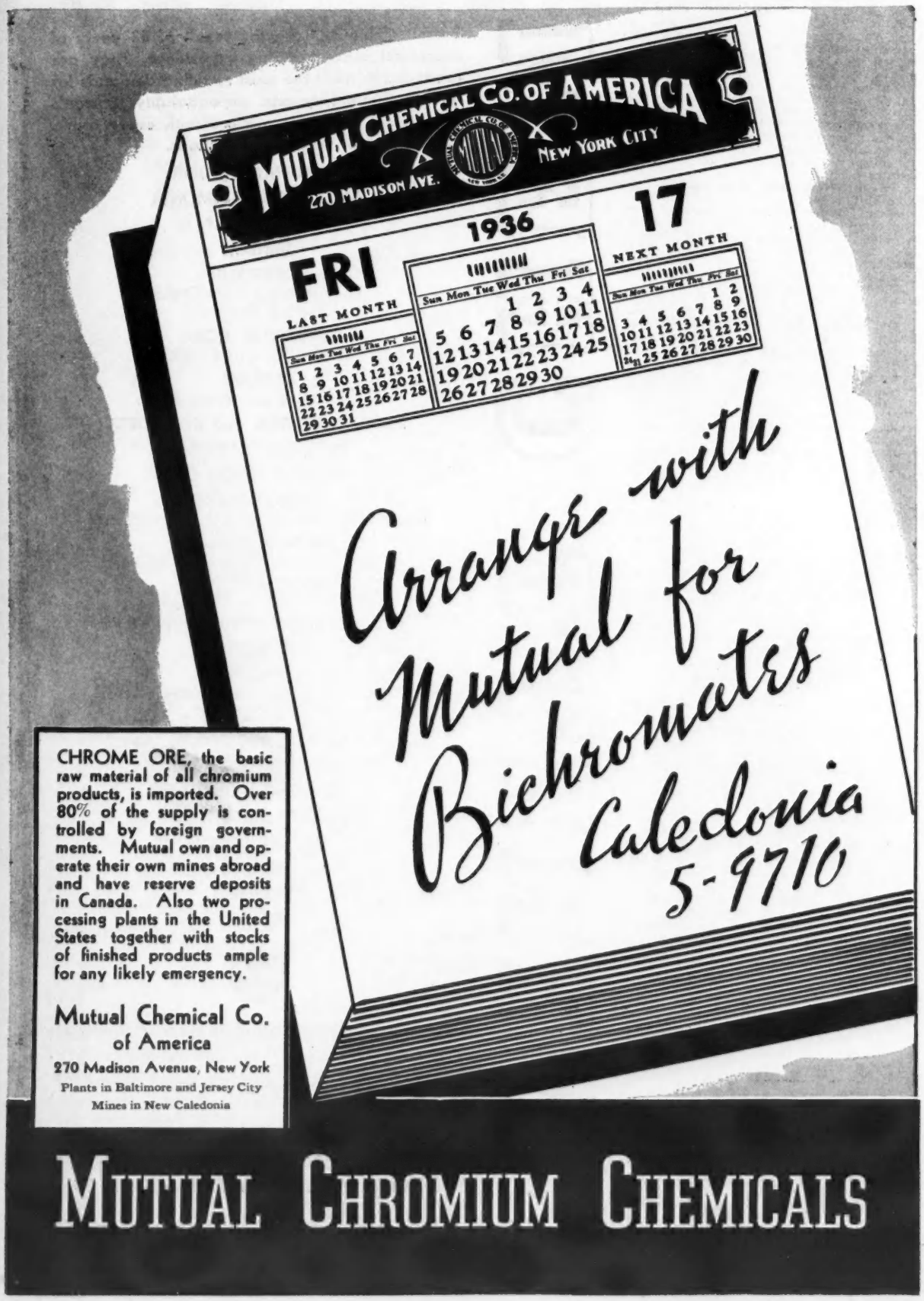
Commenting on reductions of United States duties on French imports, the State Department said:—

Perfumes and Essential Oils—Perfumes of well-known French names enjoy an established business in the United States. Part of these are imported bottled and part as mixtures which are diluted and bottled in the United States. The former will benefit by a reduction from 40 cents a pound and 75 percent to 40 cents a pound and 37½ percent on the contents (i.e. from 78 to 40 percent equivalent ad valorem) and from 75 percent to 37½ percent on the hand-blown bottles. The mixtures will be reduced from an equivalent ad valorem of 54 percent to one of 34 percent. These imports are in general luxury items, whereas the domestic production of perfumes sells at lower prices to a different class of buyers and serve a different demand.

Domestic perfume manufacturers will benefit by the reduction in essential oils from 25 to 12½ percent. Essential oils come from many countries, but France is the chief supplier of the group as a whole. The reduction applies to all essential oils in paragraph 58 except the citrus oils and peppermint oil, which are produced in volume in the United States, and eucalyptus oil, which already bears a 15 percent rate and which comes wholly from Australia.

Vanilla Beans.—There is no domestic production of vanilla beans, which come chiefly from an African colony of France and secondarily from Mexico. The reduction should be of benefit to domestic industries using them.

Fuld Brothers, Inc., chemical manufacturer, Baltimore, is assembling all of its manufacturing departments and offices in its new building, which provides triple the manufacturing space of the old quarters. The building is on South Wolfe, Aliceanna and Durham streets, with offices at 704 South Wolfe street.



CHROME ORE, the basic raw material of all chromium products, is imported. Over 80% of the supply is controlled by foreign governments. Mutual own and operate their own mines abroad and have reserve deposits in Canada. Also two processing plants in the United States together with stocks of finished products ample for any likely emergency.

Mutual Chemical Co. of America

270 Madison Avenue, New York

Plants in Baltimore and Jersey City

Mines in New Caledonia

MUTUAL CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

Dyestuffs and Textile And Leather Chemicals

Chestnut Extract Firm — Oak Bark and Hemlock Steady — Corn Derivatives Steady—Dyestuffs Continue Dull— Sumac Higher—Egg Products Slow

The market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs noted a highly irregular demand during the week just ended. Consumers in all quarters of the market appeared to be covering for immediate production wants only, bringing about a highly irregular call. Adoption of the closer hand-to-mouth buying program could be attributed to the anticipation of further seasonal contraction in production schedules in certain textile and tanning units. The outstanding change was a rise in the price for sumac.

The sharp rise in the price for ground sumac could be traced to the dealings in the primary market, and supplies in the local market were reported not too plentiful. The situation in valonia revealed little change, with the prices strictly nominal, and the nominal price position of the beards and cups could be traced to the short supply. Mangrove bark and myrobalans were quiet, and there was little to report in gambier. A fair demand was noted for chestnut, hemlock and okay bark extracts. Labor difficulties were reported in some sections of the shoe industry.

The market for the egg products was rather confusing, for the demand side was irregular, and the majority of dealings represented trading between dealers, who were speculating, and the local market showed an easier tendency as a result of this speculation, which was offset by a strong tone in the market in China, and prices were about the same as the preceding period. Corn derivatives continued to note an irregular demand, with the usual consumers showing no inclination to discard the hand-to-mouth buying. Frozen eggs moved through a dull week.

A firm tone continued as the prominent factor in the market for the bichromates, with the shipments moving against contracts at a pace sufficient to cover for immediate production wants only. Sulphonated oils continued to be subjected to severe competition. Zinc dust was steady, for the basic metal was unchanged. Alumina chloride recorded a fair demand from the pharmaceutical and dye trades. Annatto and cochineal moved through a drab week, but prices were well maintained. Natural indigo was firm. Reports from the textile industry indicated that further curtailment was in the offing for the cotton cloth unit, for sales have been running below actual production. Woolen sales have been good. Rayon and silk mills were operating on conservative schedules. Dutch madder was in the doldrums, but the limited supply gave the market a firm tone.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Sumac, ground, $6 per ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.5	152.3	152.1	151.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride. — Demand continued fair during the week just ended, with the orders coming into the market from the pharmaceutical trade and dye industry and prices continued firm.

Antimony Salt.—Business in this market revealed little change during the period just ended, with the prices holding steady, and demand appeared to be made up of jobbing quantities.

Potash Bichromate.—A firm tone continued as the prominent factor in this market again last week, with the shipments moving for routine account in fair volume, and no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Potash Prussiate.—This market experienced little variation from recent weeks, with the shipments of the red product moving out in fair volume, and prices were regarded as steady. The call for the yellow item was fair, and prices were without change.

Soda Bichromate.—There was a good demand in evidence for this material during the week just ended, with the contract shipments moving forward in a consistent fashion, and prices were in line with the quotations in order previously.

Sulphonated Oils.—The textile and tanning industry continued to purchase in a manner indicative of hand-to-mouth buying, and prices continued to be subjected to competitive conditions.

Zinc Dust.—Buying by the usual consumers continued at a good pace, and the prices were regarded as steady at the levels in force previously, for no change was uncovered in the basic metal price.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Business here continued quiet during the period under survey, with the market for the paste and seed materials holding steady, for consumers were purchasing jobbing quantities only.

Archil.—This market was much the same as the preceding period, with the call restricted to actual wants, and the prices were held firm at the levels in force previously.

Cochineal.—Another quiet week was experienced in this direction, with the call for the Teneriffe silver and grey items limited to immediate production requirements, but sellers reported the prices were without change.

Fustic.—Conditions here were much the same as the preceding period, with the call from the textile industry confined to nearby requirements, resulting in a highly irregular demand, but the price tone for the various sorts remained steady.

Hematine.—Demand here was quiet during the week just ended, with the call made up of jobbing quantities, and prices were unchanged.

Hypernic.—This market noted an irregular demand during the week, but the price tone remained steady.

Indigo.—Business in the natural material continued at a slow pace during the week, with the price holding firm as a result of the limited amount on hand here. The call for the synthetic item was fair, and prices were firm.

Madder, Dutch.—This market offered little change, with the call dormant, but the limited amount on hand tended to give the market a firm tone.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Business in the edible material was slow here, with the greater portion of the dealings last week made up of speculation, and prices were about the same as the preceding period, for a strong market in China seemed to be offset by an easing tendency in the local market. The market for the blood material was fair, and quotations were unchanged.

Dextrin.—Buying of the corn derivatives was fair at times during the week, with the usual consumers furnishing the interest, and prices were steady to firm. The market otherwise was a rather quiet affair as far as the other derivatives were concerned.

Egg Yolk.—The market appeared in a confused state last week, with the consuming demand negligible, but considerable speculation was noted in the local market among dealers, and reports from the primary market indicated that a strong tone was in evidence there.

Frozen Eggs.—The market on the New York Produce Exchange was quiet. On Friday May whole mixed futures closed at 17.00c. to 17.75c.; June, 18.00c. asked; July, 18.20c. asked; August, 18.35c. asked. Spot nominal.

Starch.—There was a fair demand in this direction again last week, with the shipments of the corn derivatives moving out in moderate volume to the regular channels of consumption, and prices were without change. The call for the other derivatives was spotty.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut.—The market experienced a fair demand and sellers were listing the tank cars at 1.625c. per pound and the barrel price was 2c. per pound.

Gambier.—Buying of the common material was fair, and prices were about the same as the preceding period. The call for the plantation and Singapore cubes continued irregular, with the prices in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Hemlock.—Shipments here were confined to actual requirements, and the market was listed at 2½c. to 2,875c. per pound, according to quantity.

Mangrove Bark.—This market had little to offer in the way of a change over the preceding period, with the shipments moving out at well spaced intervals, but the prices ruled steady to firm.

Myrobalans.—Tanners showed little inclination to discard the hand-to-mouth practice, but the irregularity in the call failed to have an influence on the market pricewise, with sellers naming quotations of the preceding period.

Oak Bark.—Demand here was fair, and sellers were listing the prices of 2¾c. per pound to 3⅛c. per pound, according to quantity.

Quebracho.—A fair amount of interest was reported in this market, and prices held unchanged.

Sumac.—A sharp advance was noted in this material, with the sellers asking $60 per ton for the ground material, and the call was highly irregular, but the volume of material on hand here was not too plentiful.

Valonia.—The call for the beards and cups was spotty, but the short supply caused the nominal price position of $65 per ton for the 42 percent beards and the cups were listed nominally at $50 per ton and the powdered product at 7c. per pound.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

Plastic, Cold Water Paint, Calcimines Sales

Sales of plastic paints in March were 591,365 pounds, with a value of $45,540, against 382,091 pounds, valued at $27,734, in February, and 463,545 pounds, valued at $33,657, in March last year, according to reports filed with William L. Austin, of the Department of Commerce. Dry cold water paints sold in March totaled 2,065,217 pounds, against 1,183,295 pounds in February, and 1,461,711 pounds in March last year. Statistics included in the following table were supplied by fifty-three manufacturers producing more than 70 percent of the quantity and 80 percent of the value of plastic paints; and more than 91 percent of the quantity and 95 percent of the value of cold water paints and calcimines.

	1936 March.	1936 February.*	1935 March.	Total, 3 months (January-March) 1936.	Total, 3 months (January-March) 1935.
Plastic Paints					
Total—					
Pounds	591,365	382,091	463,545	1,408,905	1,128,766
Value	$45,540	$27,734	$33,675	$104,566	$80,652
Paste (lead, mixed paints and emulsified types—					
Pounds	103,761	59,390	38,290	230,133	81,241
Value	$11,436	$5,647	$3,421	$23,961	$6,964
Dry, total—					
Pounds	487,604	322,701	425,255	1,178,772	1,047,525
Value	$34,104	$22,087	$30,254	$80,605	$73,688
Casein bound—					
Pounds	306,135	195,228	273,926	764,105	652,907
Value	$24,640	$15,578	$22,269	$59,771	$52,917
Glue bound—					
Pounds	181,469	127,473	151,329	414,667	394,528
Value	$9,464	$6,509	$7,985	$20,834	$20,771
Cold Water Paints (in Dry Form)					
Total—					
Pounds	2,065,217	1,183,295	1,461,711	4,693,857	3,690,048
Value	$134,803	$76,381	$88,114	$300,914	$221,329
Exterior, total—					
Pounds	742,464	386,825	470,520	1,650,936	1,305,105
Value	$49,176	$24,984	$31,684	$108,075	$86,588
Lime and/or cement bound—					
Pounds	441,309	204,079	263,942	936,661	679,670
Value	$32,049	$14,304	$20,196	$67,276	$50,614
Casein bound—					
Pounds	301,155	182,746	206,578	714,275	625,435
Value	$17,127	$10,680	$11,488	$40,799	$35,974
Interior, total—					
Pounds	1,322,753	796,470	991,191	3,042,921	2,384,943
Value	$85,627	$51,397	$56,430	$192,839	$134,741
Casein bound—					
Pounds	890,324	494,495	480,869	1,894,419	1,103,179
Value	$72,794	$42,279	$41,304	$159,105	$96,266
Glue bound—					
Pounds	432,429	301,975	510,322	1,148,502	1,281,764
Value	$12,833	$9,118	$15,126	$33,734	$38,475
Calcimines					
Total—					
Pounds	6,927,931	4,611,354	6,913,838	18,101,719	18,468,447
Value	$295,018	$199,183	$299,610	$775,097	$806,031
Hot water—					
Pounds	3,491,572	2,317,028	3,465,166	9,230,634	9,162,480
Value	$137,167	$94,936	$151,510	$372,904	$404,208
Cold water—					
Pounds	3,436,359	2,294,326	3,448,672	8,871,085	9,305,967
Value	$157,851	$104,247	$148,100	$402,193	$401,823

* Revised.

U.S.P. Discussed as Basis For Pan-American Form

Officials of the American Pharmaceutical Association and health officials and delegates from fourteen Latin-American countries were in conference in April in Washington at the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, which has undertaken a translation of the new U.S.P. into Spanish. Walter A. Bastedo, president of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention, presided, and outlined the objectives of the board of trustees in preparing a Spanish edition of the U.S.P. Delegates expressed their appreciation of the service rendered in supplying the latest scientific standards for a large number of important medicinal agents and for the nucleus which this offered for a possible Pan-American Pharmacopoeia.

E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the revision committee of the U.S.P., reviewed important features of the new pharmacopoeia, stating that the U.S.P. had been translated into Spanish for three successive decades, primarily for use in Porto Rico and the Philippines, and had been the official pharmacopoeia of Cuba since the first translation thirty years ago. It was emphasized that the board of trustees, in submitting the Spanish translation for all Pan-American Republics, was doing so with the hope that the scientific facts and official texts might be useful in the revision of their own pharmacopoeia.

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P. A. President Has Confidence in Future

(Continued from page 23)

eration given by the members in the work of the organization.

Eleven active members and forty-five associates were enrolled by the association during the past year, setting a record, Mr. Blair said, that was the highest for any year since its organization.

Permitting the proceedings of the meeting to testify in most part of the services performed by the association for its members, Mr. Blair did comment on the advisory advertising service, saying:—

Two years ago this association launched a movement of self-regulation to improve advertising standards in the proprietary industry, and I believe if you will compare the advertising found in magazines and newspapers and heard over the air today with that of a few years ago, you will find a great improvement in the character of the copy. We are especially proud of the association's success in this experiment for while other industries were discussing plans for advertising control we actually put our plans into practice. And, I might add that other industries—and even the advertising profession itself—are still discussing and calling for self-regulation. This splendid activity carried on by the advisory committee on advertising will be discussed at greater length by Mr. Gardner, the executive secretary, who will make his report during the meeting.

Urging package medicine manufacturers ever to strive further to improve their services to the public, to remove as far as possible every shadow of cause for antagonistic propaganda, Mr. Blair said:—

We must ever be on the alert to protect the consuming public and to maintain its goodwill. We must recognize that there are abuses on the fringe of every industry and we must fight for the elimination or correction of them. As leaders in the industry, the members of this association cannot avoid some measure of responsibility for the industry as a whole. The muckraking books make us conscious of that responsibility and to that extent, at least, they have value for they tend to stir us up and keep us on our toes so that we do not become too sure of ourselves. Complacency is sweet but it is an enemy of progress and may lead to stagnation.

Convening the first general session, May 14, President Frank A. Blair urged that future meetings be so arranged that all would attend the sectional meetings (held the preceding day). He spoke in high praise of the achievements shown in the sessions of the advertising, scientific, and veterinary sections.

Loss of Executives

Mr. Blair feelingly referred to the loss suffered by the association in the deaths of two members of its executive committee, Joseph F. Hindes, of the Emerson Drug Company, and John F. Murray, of the Wyeth Chemical Company, and in that of Stanley P. Jadwin, of O. W. Jadwin's Sons, who was chairman of the membership committee. Three committees, headed by James F. Hoge, counsel of the association, were named to prepare memorial resolutions for the deceased members.

A. H. Beardsley, of the Dr. Miles Laboratories, was appointed chairman of the committee on nominations. A. H. Diebold, of Sterling Products, Inc., was named head of the auditing committee. Z. C. Patten, jr., of the Chattanooga Medicine Company headed the committee on finance.

Much of the first session was devoted to receiving representatives of other organizations in the drug trade and of advertising organizations. Three representatives of the Canadian association and one from the British association were among those received.

Dr. L. D. LeGear briefly reported the activities and meetings of the veterinary section of the association, and Dr. George Reddish discussed the work of the scientific section.

Therapeutic Claims

Dr. F. J. Cullen, general representative of the association, presented his report outlining the activities of the Washington bureau. He called attention to the many services which the association is capable of rendering its members. Dr. Cullen urged the greatest care in the use of therapeutic claims in labeling and advertising and stated that the time had arrived when manufacturers should not rely upon textbooks for the support of their claims but must be prepared to submit clinical evidence to substantiate their statements. He called attention to the fact that if testimonials are used in advertising, the manufacturer must stand behind all of the statements made as governmental agencies consider that the manufacturer in using such testimonials promises the same results claimed to any person who uses the product.

Dr. Cullen stressed the fact that the Federal Trade Commission is very active in scrutinizing the actions of manufacturers and he revealed the fact that between April 1, 1935, and March 31, 1936, there were 189 stipulations signed by drug and cosmetic manufacturers and thirty-seven cease and desist orders issued. Between April 1 and April 15, of this year, there were fifty stipulations forwarded by the commission to drug and cosmetic manufacturers for signing and forty more were sent out before the end of the month, he said.

William Berg, president of Health Products Corporation and chairman of the committee on pitchmen and barkers, reported the accomplishments of the campaign which has been waged during the past year to safeguard reputable products from the slanders of street-hawkers. He outlined the various injunctions which have been obtained and investigations which have been made. He stated that there was a continued need for the work of the committee to keep pitchmen "on the run." M. Kiss, of the Ex-Lax Company, discussed the work of Mr. Berg's committee.

Earl Meyer presented the report of the membership committee which indicated that seventy-one applications for membership had been received during the past year.

Scientific Progress

The scientific and veterinary sections of the association held a joint meeting Wednesday morning and separate meetings Wednesday afternoon. The joint session discussed standards and methods of testing antiseptic solutions and received a report by Dr. J. P. Snyder, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, on inaccuracies in the New United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary. The group voted to go on record in support of the action of the American Drug Manufacturers Association in referring the matter to the revision committees of the two books of standards.

Dr. George Reddish, of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, addressed the session of the scientific section on the subject of answering the criticisms of antiseptic solutions which have been made in various books during the past few years. The section held a general forum on the subject of vitamins during which the members were cautioned to study critically the recent announcements pertaining to so-called "vitamin F" and to the advertising of soap containing vitamin D. Dr. Reddish was re-elected chairman of the section.

The veterinary section discussed proposed veterinary legislation in Kansas and Minnesota and elected Dr. L. D. LeGear as chairman for the ensuing year.

Legislative work during the past year was reviewed at length by James F. Hoge, the association's counsel. Mr. Hoge told of the developments in the movement to revise the Federal food and drugs acts and reported the present status of S.5, the Copeland bill that was passed by the senate and is in the hands of a house subcommittee.

He also told of the movements in several States to enact laws requiring the registration of trademarks. Particular attention was given to proposals in a number of States to place further restrictions on the retail sale of packaged medicines, as represented chiefly by bills designed to limit to registered pharmacists the sale of preparations containing ingredients comprised by statutory lists of poisons and dangerous drugs.

Additional details of the meeting, omitted now because it is press time, will be given in next week's issue.

Phelps Chairman of American Can

The American Can Company, at the recent meeting of the board of directors, elected W. H. Phelps, formerly president, to the chairmanship of the board. Mr. Phelps succeeds the late F. S. Wheeler. C. E. Green, formerly vice-president and controller, was elected president, and W. O. Starr, formerly auditor, was made controller.

Arkansas Centennial Commission has notified the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau in Washington that the suggestions for the organization and conduct of a Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign in Arkansas, which were received recently, are being made the basis of a statewide campaign.

Background is Photomicrograph of Albalith-404. (Magnification 1285 x).

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New Jersey Zinc

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY 160 FRONT ST. NEW YORK

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Purchasing Continues Under Usual Volume for This Time of Year—Trade Fairly Good but Lacks Seasonal Briskness —Prices Stabilized — Naval Stores Quiet

Paint, varnish and lacquer chemicals are not moving in the fashion that is usual for this time of the season. At any other time but the present, the type and volume of business now being done might be called good but it is considerably smaller than it should be for the middle of May. There is no snap or constancy to the trading and it is a continuance of the listlessness that has been prominent in the market since mid-April. Salesmen's reports indicate that manufacturers of surface coatings are busy and the current lag of the market may be temporary but the market did not show much of a tendency toward recovery during the week under review. Prices continued in a well stabilized position and other than the limited fluctuations in turpentine and rosin, there were no important price changes made last week.

Recently dormant gossip regarding the likelihood of higher prices for c.p. chrome yellow has been revived. According to the talk around the market this color and permanent orange toner, both of which have been selling low under competitive pressure, are slated for a rise before many weeks, perhaps at the end of the quarter.

Natural varnish resins passed the week without price shift. Primary market conditions are firm and prices abroad are at such a low point that they would likely be sensative to the appearance of any buying. Synthetic phenolics are moving at a good pace.

Lead prices have been immobile but the market for the metal and its derivatives leans more toward the strong side than the weaker side. Lead pigments and the entire group of opaques are handicapped by spotty and irregular purchasing.

Turpentine and rosin were somewhat more active in Southern and local markets last week. Consumption of turpentine appears to have increased recently as a result of better weather in many parts of the country for construction and painting. An increased export call for rosin was also reported in Southern markets. Marketing thus far this season has not been up to expectations but the movement from the interior to the seaboard showed some increase last week as a result of higher temperatures.

April's building operations rose over March and were substantially ahead of April last year. Dun & Bradstreet's figures on the value of permits issued in 215 cities were $83,966,821 for April, against $78,072,223 in March, and $51,717,570 in April last year. The April building volume was the largest monthly total reported since August, 1931. Building operations permitted for during the first four months of the year were 77.6 percent larger than the volume of the corresponding months of last year.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Rosin, gum, medium grade, 2½c. to 5c. per 280 lbs.

Reduced

Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.0	130.0	130.0	134.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead continued along a very quiet course last week. The heavy purchasing three weeks ago has evidently covered the trade with a good part of its nearby needs and trade has dwindled to a low point. The major portion of last week's buying interest was for June position with perhaps one-third of the purchases made being slated for prompt delivery. Prices continue at 4.45c. per pound East St. Louis and 4.60c. to 4.65c. per pound at New York, according to seller.

Slac zinc also passed through a quiet period during the week under review. Trade was mainly for nearby delivery in single car lot amounts. Prices were unchanged at 4.90c. per pound, East St. Louis, for prompt through August delivery. Zinc ore purchases in the tri-state area were light with prices holding unchanged.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis, and London for the period from May 9 to May 15, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs				
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0460@.0465	$0.0445	..	..	..
Monday	.0460@.0465	.0445	15	7	6
Tuesday	.0460@.0465	.0445	15	5	0
Wednesday	.0460@.0465	.0445	15	3	9
Thursday	.0460@.0465	.0445	15	11	3
Friday	.0460@.0465	.0445	15	11	3

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis, and London for the period from May 9 to May 15, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs				
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.05275	$0.0490	..	..	..
Monday	.05275	.0490	14	10	0
Tuesday	.05275	.0490	14	12	6
Wednesday	.05275	.0490	14	7	6
Thursday	.05275	.0490	14	12	6
Friday	.05275	.0490	14	15	0

Pigments

Purchases of opaque pigments by manufacturing consumers continue at the dimensions of the past few weeks. Some of the representative supplying factors say that business is fairly good, but there is a great deal of irregularity in the buying and there is an absolute lack of snap or briskness to business. One zinc oxide seller reports a ten percent gain over last year's business to date and some lithopone suppliers are favored with a modest increase over last year but this is not universal and the general pigment market seems enveloped by the listlessness and irregularity that first settled on the market around the middle of April. Prices here hold unchanged.

White Lead. — There is a fairly good movement into manufacturing consumers' plants but like most other pigments there is no real briskness in the market—a condition that ordinarily exists at this time of the year. Prices continue unchanged and lean in a fairly strong way because of a tendency toward strength in the metal.

Red Lead. — As reported here during recent weeks, the metal and this derivative have more of a leaning toward the stronger side than they do toward the weak side. There has been no change in prices for some time, however. The demand for dry material is fairly good.

Litharge. — The market shares a fundamentally sound position with other lead products but prices have not moved in some time. The demand side of the market is mildly active.

Lithopone. — Some factors are able to point to an increase in consumption over last year but the rate and volume of orders moving out against contracts is fairly good albeit lacking in pep. Prices continue unchanged and nothing has been mentioned yet regarding prices for the final part of this year.

Titanium Pigments. — The demand side of the market for these products continues quite active. Prices hold at schedule levels.

Zinc Oxides. — One factor reports that sales are about 10 percent ahead of last year while others are able to point to a fairly good measure of activity against contracts, the business being done at this time is not so lively as usual at this time of the year. In fact there has been considerable spottiness and irregularity in the ordering for the past three or four weeks.

Fillers and Extenders

Reports from suppliers of inert pigments and fillers are almost uniform in their indications that business is not so active as might be expected at this time of the year. There is a moderate volume of activity in the market and some factors term conditions as being good but as in the case of the opaque pigments and lead oxides, there is no snap in the trading. The entire group of materials included in this division

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

RED OXIDE
INDIAN - TURKEY - VENETIAN
OCHRE - SIENNA - UMBERS
JOSEPH A. McNULTY
114 Liberty Street New York City

CHROMIUM GREENS
are constantly finding wider usage in the paint industry.
They are extremely stable, impervious to light and heat, and to acid and alkaline atmospheres.
Typical Analysis
Chromic Oxide 98.95%
Silica and Alumina ..... Balance
Physical properties differ with the shade within the following limits:
Oil Absorption ..... 11.5 to 15.5%
Specific Gravity ..... 5.10 to 5.45
One pound bulks gallons ..... .02354 to .02244
No. 269 is light No. 271-S is medium No. 258 is dark
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A genuine turpentine — not a substitute.
Meets the generally accepted specifications for pure turpentine.
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It Makes a Difference!
METALLIC SOAPS differ greatly in gelling properties. Above are two metallic soap dispersions in same solvent, same concentration. One is a crystalline product, the other a soft, plastic gel.
Why risk unsatisfactory results? Get the type of gel you require. Metasap supplies you with metallic soaps formulated to meet your *specific* requirements. Information on request.
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of the market passed last week without price shift.

Asbestos Fiber. — Suppliers of this article report the market as having been without change since last mentioned. The demand side of the market is favored with routine activity.

China Clay. — Domestic factors report an unchanged list of prices. The market has been steady for some time and the demands are considered routine.

Graphite. — There are conflicting reports on the condition of this commodity at this time. One factor says that material moved into consumption since the first of the year will equal that of the same months of 1929 and perhaps do a little better than that year; another indicates that the paint trade's interest has dropped off sharply, due principally to the inroads made by aluminum powders. All agree that prices are steady and there have been no changes in the market.

Gypsum. — Prices continue without change and at schedule. Leading sellers have indicated that the tonnage sold to date this year is about 10 percent ahead of the corresponding period last year.

Tripoli. — There has been no shift in the market during recent weeks and prices are being held in a steady position.

Dry Colors

Color manufacturers also have divergent views about the state of the market at this time. Some say that business for the first four and one-half months of the year has shown a comfortable increase over last year, others report a normal consumption while others say there has been a decided let-down since the middle of last month. Those who hold the latter view are in the majority. Trade has no element of briskness or regularity and while the aggregate volume moved into consumption appears good it is not what might be expected for this time of the year.

Alkali Blue. — The market continues without change and prices are held at the 90c. per pound level which has been in force for some time.

Carbon Black. — Comparing the consumption rate with a year ago, leading suppliers report that the volume is about the same and matters appear to be quite normal. The paint trade's interest in specialty blacks is light and behind the season. Prices continue unchanged.

Chrome Yellow.—Talk of the likelihood of an advance in the prices for c.p. yellow has been revived again. The gossip current indicates that an advance may take place at the beginning of the third quarter of the year.

Indian Red.—As reported previously, reduced reds are selling at 7c. per pound, basis New York or producing points. Pure red continues firm at 8¾c. per pound.

Ocher.—As reported here a week ago, prices for American golden material were reduced May 6 and quotations are now 6¼c. per pound for quality A; 4½c. per pound for quality B; and 3½c. per pound for quality C. The prices are f.o.b. sellers' works.

Orange Toner.—There is also some talk of a rise in price for permanent orange toner in the nearby future. Quoted at 75c. per pound, under competitive conditions, the selling price leaves little margin for producers.

Persian Gulf Oxides.—The market has been without further change since the advance in prices on the Pacific Coast, which took place in the latter part of last month.

Umber.—There has been no further change in the market since the recent increase in the prices for Turkey umber on the Pacific Coast.

Varnish Gums

Contract takings constitute virtually all of the business done in the natural gums these days. There is very little new buying. The contract withdrawals are fairly good sized, but the volume of material now moving is not what it should be at this time of the year. For the first time in several weeks prices failed to register a single change. Reports from the primary markets indicate firmness, and, according to the importers here, prices are likely to rise abroad upon evidence of any buying interest.

Copals.—The market was quiet and unchanged following the fluctuations in some of the Congo gradings a week ago. There was not a single change in price last week. Demands were mildly active and almost wholly against contract.

Dammars.—The demand side of the market was modestly active with most of the movement applied for account of standing contracts. There was very little purchasing and prices for Batavia and Singapore gums were without change.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

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Synthetic Resins

Manufacturers of synthetic resins say that demands are opening up in good seasonal fashion. Many indicate that the sales for the first four months of the year were somewhat slow, but things have been improving for the past few weeks. The lone change reported in the market last week was in the pricing of Durite No. 1301. Formerly sold on an f.o.b. works basis, sellers are now allowing freight to destination. One producer of phenolics, who states that sales in 1935 increased 59 percent over 1934, now reports that sales for this year to date indicate a more favorable increase for 1936.

Naval Stores

Business in Southern and local markets for naval stores was somewhat more active last week. The improvement was not very pronounced as many buyers were still disinclined to depart from a very conservative course in purchasing operations, especially as developments in the markets for various other commodities were of a kind to make adherence to such a course seem advisable. An increase was noted in some quarters in the volume of orders received for both turpentine and rosin, however, and there were also reports of a better foreign inquiry for rosin with South America the principal buyer.

Variations in turpentine and rosin quotations in primary centers were within comparatively small limits and the undertone in the South was regarded as firm despite a less hopeful sentiment in some quarters regarding the efforts to secure government aid in bringing about a curtailment of output this season through loans to producers. The impression appeared to exist in some local circles that efforts to secure such assistance had been practically abandoned. On the other hand, it was reported that the belief was spreading in the South that improvement in conditions could be brought about by more determined efforts on the part of the industry itself and that a movement had been started to curtail production by about 25 percent. A meeting to discuss the new movement was held at Jacksonville last Wednesday with representatives of all branches of the industry in attendance.

Meantime developments in the statistical position continued to be closely watched. Receipts at primary points showed some increase but marketing since the opening of the season has not been up to expectations, unseasonable weather having checked production. Last week temperatures were higher and predictions were heard of some increase in the movement from the woods to the seaboard in the near future. Although marketing thus far this season has been disappointing, however, stocks in the leading seaboard centers are larger than a year ago, the excess in the case of rosin being heavy.

Turpentine.—No material change in the character of business was noticeable last week, few buyers being inclined to increase the size of their takings. An increase was noted, however, in the volume of orders received for small or moderate quantities. With improvement in weather conditions in many parts of the country recently for construction and painting, consumption of turpentine is believed to have increased and there was an impression in some quarters that a further expansion in business might reasonably be expected in the not distant future particularly as the stocks in the hands of many consumers and dealers are believed to be unusually small for this period of the year. Changes in quotations were narrow in company with price movements in the South.

SAVANNAH, May 15.—Changes in turpentine quotations were generally moderate. Sales were fair. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	37	89	514	2	26,263
Monday	36¾	170	359	175	26,447
Tuesday	36¾	86	682	37	27,092
Wednesday	36½	82	274	1	27,365
Thursday	36½	83	356	160	27,561
Friday	36¾	81	424	3	27,992

JACKSONVILLE, May 14.—The turpentine market was fairly active with the undertone firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	36¼	76	274	180	42,908
Saturday	35½	...	367	44	43,226
Monday	35¼	165	404	48	43,582
Tuesday	35¾	40	301	627	43,256
Wednesday	36	169	245	214	43,287
Thursday	36¼	112	146	15	43,420

PENSACOLA, May 9.—The turpentine market was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	144	442	27,992
Tuesday	118	122	27,988
Wednesday	55	164	27,879
Thursday	171	...	28,050
Friday	102	122	28,030
Saturday	166	...	28,196

Chicago, May 15.—While the price on turpentine in the various quantities has undergone no further revision, the tone shows improvement, with a better volume of business in both wholesale and retail divisions being reported. Buyers are apparently interested in covering their early requirements and material seems to be moving quite a little better. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 47c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 52c.; single drums, 50c.; single barrels, 55c.

LONDON, May 15.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	39	9
Monday	39	3
Tuesday	39	3
Wednesday	39	3
Thursday	39	3
Friday	39	3

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	May 15.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	11,433	7,354	3,877

Rosin.—Variations in local quotations were within small limits last week as changes in prices in primary centers from day to day were generally narrow. Business here continued along conservative lines but there was an increase in the call for small or moderate quantities from local and other consumers and dealers who were in need of fresh supplies. Advices from the South reported an improvement in the foreign inquiry, several lots of more or less importance being taken by South American buyers. Weather conditions in the South were more favorable last week for operations in the woods, temperatures being higher, and marketing showed some increase though the movement was still below expectations for this period of the year.

SAVANNAH, May 15.—Rosin sales were fair. The market was steady or firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25
D	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.85	3.85
E	3.85	3.80	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85
F	4.20	4.17½	4.17½	4.20	4.25	4.25
G	4.20	4.17½	4.20	4.20	4.25	4.30
H	4.25	4.20	4.22½	4.25	4.25	4.30
I	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.30	4.30
K	4.30	4.25	4.27½	4.32½	4.35	4.35
M	4.32½	4.30	4.32½	4.32½	4.35	4.40
N	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
WG	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
WW	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
X	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
Barrels						
Sales	387	725	1,024	605	368	234
Receipts	1,237	1,590	2,427	1,117	1,327	1,077
Shipments	300	859	500	602	177	551
Stocks	52,946	53,677	55,604	56,110	57,269	57,795

JACKSONVILLE, May 14.—The rosin market was irregular, changes in quotations being within comparatively small limits. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25	$3.25
D	3.80	3.85	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
E	3.85	3.85	3.90	3.85	3.85	3.90
F	4.22½	4.20	4.15	4.17½	4.20	4.20
G	4.22½	4.22½	4.15	4.20	4.20	4.25
H	4.25	4.22½	4.15	4.22½	4.25	4.27½
I	4.25	4.25	4.20	4.25	4.25	4.27½
K	4.30	4.30	4.25	4.27½	4.47½	4.35
M	4.32½	4.32½	4.30	4.32½	4.32½	4.40
N	4.40	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.40	4.45
WG	4.45	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.45	4.50
WW	4.60	4.60	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.60
X	4.60	4.65	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.60
Barrels						
Sales	451	543	252	1,051	214	231
Receipts	991	1,016	1,404	1,591	929	706
Shipments	939	...	...	2,235	6	...
Stocks	51,678	52,694	54,968	53,454	54,377	55,083

PENSACOLA, May 9.—The rosin market was quiet. Receipts were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	896	297	218	374	320	558
Shipments	750	350	...	75	...	...
Stocks	36,760	36,707	36,925	37,224	37,544	38,102

Chicago, May 15.—Business in the naval stores line has picked up and buying of rosin looks to be much improved. Sellers report the buyers have taken a better attitude toward their requirements lately. Prices are now about level with those ruling in the last week or two and tone is better. There is less hesitation in the market. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $5.75 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $6.70; M grade, $6.82½; W. W. grade, $7.10.

LONDON, May 15. — Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	12	0	13	0
Monday	12	0	13	0
Tuesday	12	0	13	0
Wednesday	12	0	13	0
Thursday	12	0	13	0
Friday	12	0	13	0

Pine Oil.—The market remained in the same steady position it has occupied for some time past. Business continued along conservative lines, purchases generally being limited to small or moderate quantities.

Pitch.—A firm tone continued to prevail with quotations generally held at the levels prevailing in the previous week. Consumption was said to be holding up well, but new business was reported as quiet.

Rosin Oil.—The requirements of consumers were still apparently limited to comparatively small quantities as a rule, the call for such lots being reported as fair. Quotations were generally maintained.

Tar.—There was little change in the attitude of buyers last week. Stocks in the hands of consumers are said to be

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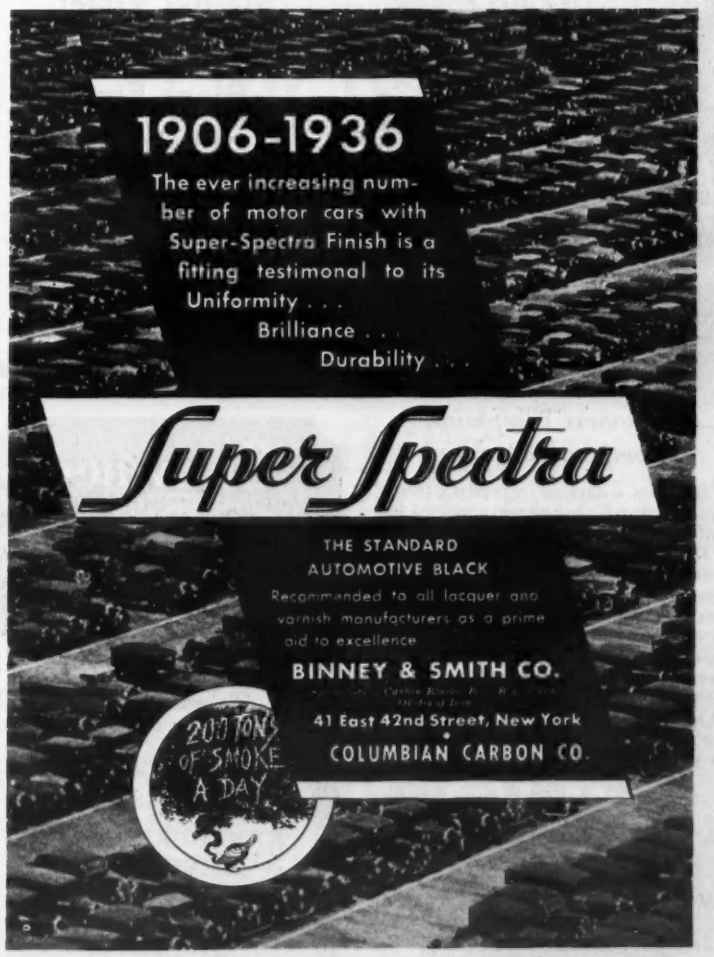
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small or moderate as a rule, but a conservative course continued to be adhered to in purchasing operations.

Shellac

The market for shellac underwent very little change during the past week. The activity of bleachers was restricted principally to meeting their current requirements and the business on their books seemed to indicate that a very fair consumption of bonedry shellac was going on. The foreign markets likewise changed only within narrow limits so far as prices were concerned. A fair amount of buying has been done of late, but last week there seemed to be some contraction in the call for goods to be delivered later from the foreign sources of supply.

London, May 15.—London quotations basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, for shellac for later delivery, have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here, and include other handling charges):—

	May 15		May 8	
	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.
May	....51s. 6d.	11.2	53	11.5
Aug.	....52s. 6d.	11.4	54	11.7

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— May.	August.
May 8	53s.	54s.
May 9	53s.	54s.
May 11	52s. 6d.	53s. 6d.
May 12	52s.	53s.
May 13	51s. 6d.	52s. 6d.
May 14	51s. 6d.	52s. 6d.
May 15	51s. 6d.	52s. 6d.

Calcutta, May 15.—Prices quoted on U.S.S.A. T.N. c.&f. New York, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	Per pound— May 15.	May 8.
May	11½c.	11½c.

Quotations in cents per pound were subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices and reports on market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market
May 8	11½c.	Steady
May 9	11½c.	Steady
May 11	11½c.	Steady
May 12	11½c.	Steady
May 13	11½c.	Steady
May 14	11½c.	Steady
May 15	11½c.	Steady

Lacquer Materials

The market for the various lacquer materials continued to experience a fairly good demand, with the prices revealing no changes. Acetone demand held up well, and the call for ethyl acetate was fairly good. Butyl alcohol demand was representative, with a steady price tone in evidence. Word from the automobile industry indicated that the May output would approach the 450,000 level, but it was generally expected that the output would decline in June, but the letdown in operations was not expected to go below the 350,000 mark for the month. Film scrap continued as a strong feature, with the export and domestic demand good. Business in tricresyl phosphate was good, and prices were without change, with a firm tone in evidence, for the shortage in cresylic acid continued unrelieved, and which shortage was world-wide.

Acetone.—Demand here continued at a good pace during the week, with the prices holding unchanged.

Butyl Alcohol.—There was a fair demand in evidence again last week, and prices were in line with quotations in effect previously.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Usual consumers furnished a fair interest here, and prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Ethyl Acetate.—Nothing new developed in this market, with the shipments moving forward at a fair pace, and quotations held unaltered.

Film Scrap.—A strong tone continued in prominence in this market, with the export and domestic demand considered good.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—This market was fairly active, with a strong tone resulting from the strength in the price for the basic materials, which has been in short supply, and which shortage is world-wide.

Driers

The market for metallic soaps and drier materials continues rather spotty. Some lines of outlet seem to be consuming these products in true seasonal fashion while others are far behind normal and the market is lacking in the usual appearance of briskness for this time of the year. Stearate prices hold at the established schedule and are unlikely to change until new contracts are written for the third quarter of the year. Oleates, resinates and other materials in this department were unchanged.

Glues and Binders

Casein. — The domestic material is firm at 14½c. to 15c. for 20-30 mesh and 15c. to 15½c. per pound for 80-100 mesh, both delivered in car lot amounts. There is a moderate activity reported and production seems to be coming along in normal fashion.

Glues. — The market did not evidence anything in the way of a change last week. Hide glues continued strong and mildly active, but there has been no change in the price during recent weeks.

Metal Powders and Leaf

Price schedules for aluminum powder continue unchanged. The same situation is reported for aluminum paste. Demands are good as evidenced by a report from one of the leading producers which indicates that sales this year are about 15 to 20 percent higher than a like period last year.

C.D.I.C. Production Club Holds Joint Meetings

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club held two joint meetings as an April series, the first with the Cincinnati Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, in Cincinnati, and the second with the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club in Louisville. At the first meeting, E. A. Foy, jr., president of the Cincinnati association, presented Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, who spoke on "Keeping the National Association Sold." Mr. Trigg outlined services rendered by the legal department, the freight and traffic division, and the legislative committee which was exerting an effort to stop the excise tax on drying oils. He stated that the association had spent close to $150,000 promoting the growth of flax in this country, during which period, the duty was increased from 20 cents to 65 cents per bushel. He estimated that from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels would be produced in the present year compared with 14,000,000 bushels in 1935, and still it will be necessary to import 17,000,000 bushels.

Increased interest of the Federal Government in high iodine soybean oil culture promises increased production and consumption of that product, he added.

In the Louisville meeting, Robert C. Stark, president of the Federation of Production Clubs, was the principal speaker, discussing the national organization and its activities.

J. Langdon Root Succeeds Woodruff in Fuller & Co.

J. Langdon Root has been appointed vice-president of W. P. Fuller & Co., manufacturer of paints and varnishes, San Francisco, to succeed Charles B. Woodruff, who recently retired after an association of almost forty-seven years with the Fuller organization. Mr. Root, who has been manager of the Los Angeles branch of the company, will assume his new responsibilities the first of 1937. He is the son of Charles R. Root, whom he succeeded as a director of the company when his father retired in 1929 after more than fifty years' service with the company.

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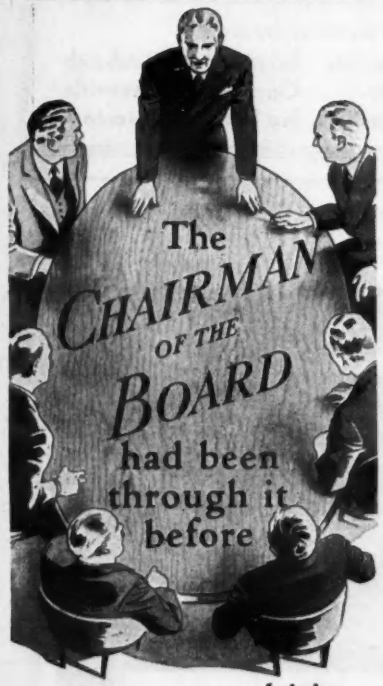

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

April Cottonseed Oil Consumption Larger Than Expected—Prices Irregular—Chinawood Oil Reacts Abroad and Here—Further Decline in Tallow and Grease

Quotations on miscellaneous oils, fats and greases again had a downward trend last week. Business was generally quiet. In the case of certain paint and edible oils a fair inquiry was noted, but as a rule purchasing was limited to unimportant quantities, few consumers, in view of recent developments in the general business and political situation, being inclined to provide for future requirements. An event of interest was the publication early in the week of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. This showed an increase in the consumption of refined oil during the past month of about 30,000 barrels as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 70,000 barrels in comparison with the same month last year.

As to changes in prices, a development of more or less importance was a reaction in chinawood oil abroad where demand from European and other buyers apparently fell off, for the time being. Domestic markets were quiet and developments in China were reflected in quotations here and on the Coast. Coconut oil quotations were again shaded in the absence of any improvement in demand although the tone of the primary situation was regarded in some quarters as better late in the week. Soybean oil was reduced by domestic producers owing to the lack of any improvement in demand. Denatured olive oil was stronger on spot, supplies on hand having diminished. Palm oil was quieter here but little change occurred in the situation abroad and local quotations were held at previous levels. Edible cottonseed oil was reduced moderately by refiners.

Among the animal products, tallow remained in an easy position. There were reports of some improvement in the inquiry from domestic and foreign buyers but large consumers in the soap industry were still disposed to hold aloof from the markets here and in the West and the trend of prices continued downward. The market here for tallow futures displayed a rallying tendency at times but this was without influence upon the spot situation. Lard prices again weakened in the cash and futures markets with speculative sentiment in the West still apparently bearish. Stearic acid quotations were held at previous levels by makers but the tone of the market appeared to be easy owing to the weaker position of basic material. Lard, neatsfoot, oleo and tallow oils were available at lower prices. Fish products were generally well maintained.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Olive oil, denatured, 1c. per gal.

Reduced

Chinawood oil, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, refined, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, edible, 20c. per 100 lbs.
Grease, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb.
Lard, 25c. to 50c. per 100 lbs.
Lard oil, 25c. to $1 per 100 lbs.
Menhaden oil, crude, 2c. per gal.
Neatsfoot oil, 25c. to 75c. per 100 lbs.
Oleo oil, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Peanut oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.
Stearin, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Tallow oil, 25c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
112.8	115.1	118.2	131.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The tendency of the primary market was reactionary much of the time last week although offerings from abroad were generally reported as light. The recent sharp advance in prices seemed to have the effect of causing foreign buyers to hold aloof from the primary point, however, and quotations reacted at one time ½c. or more per pound as compared with the prices prevailing at the close of the previous week. Business here continued rather quiet, local and other consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments in the situation abroad as well as in domestic markets for various other commodities. Some transactions were reported to have been closed at around 18.3c. per pound in tank cars, which compared with 18.6c. earlier in the period and with 18.8c. to 19c. late in the previous week.

Coconut.—An easy tone continued to prevail in local and Pacific Coast markets for crude oil last week, quotations being shaded another ⅛c. per pound although sellers seemed less inclined to offer late in the week as there appeared to be indications of a steadier tone in the primary market for copra and oil. Business continued quiet, consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments in the situation abroad as well as in other commodities here. Refined oil was also easier, prices being reduced ¼c. per pound by refiners in the absence of any improvement in demand.

Corn.—The market had a somewhat easier tone, influenced by depressing developments in other commodities, with quotations more or less nominal, especially in the case of prompt shipment oil. The inquiry was light and demand for refined was less active than recently.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil was easier, prices being reduced 20c. per 100 pounds by refiners. Trade was reported as quiet. Imported oil was slow but there was no increase in offerings on spot or for shipment.

Oiticica.—The market was quiet and easy in company with other commodities, although supplies on spot appeared to be small with no increase reported in offerings for nearby arrival. Although consumption is said to have increased recently, new business last week was slow, buyers being inclined to hold off for fresh developments.

Olive.—Denatured oil was firmer on spot, prices being advanced 1c. per gallon by some sellers owing to a decrease in supplies. Shipment quotations were irregular, reflecting the course of exchange. Foots met with a fair demand in a jobbing way and the market was steady.

Palm.—Quieter conditions prevailed, weakness in competing product making buyers inclined to hold off for a time. In the absence of any increase in offerings, however, the market had a fairly steady tone, variations in quotations being unimportant.

Peanut.—With competing product in downward tendency, the tone of Southern markets was easier. Offerings were reported as freer with quotations shaded by ⅛c. to ¼c.

Perilla.—A steady or firm tone prevailed and quotations underwent little change during the week. Demand was rather quiet but stocks appeared to be light on spot and there was no pressure of offerings for shipment.

Rapeseed.—The market had a steady tone with a fair inquiry, although consumers were not inclined to purchase in advance of current needs. Prices were about stationary.

Soybean.—The market was easier, quotations being reduced ½c. by producers to the basis of 7c. per pound for raw in tanks. According to official statistics production of crude oil during the quarter ended with March was 64,142,131 pounds and consumption 51,293,704 pounds; refined production 46,397,748 pounds, consumption 27,620,435 pounds.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 15.—Price range on soy beans for the week ended May 13:—Sample grade, high, 82c. per bushel; low, 50c. (poor).

San Francisco, May 11.—Currently there is not much life in the vegetable oil market here. A number of prices have shown a disposition to sag and trade generally is not striking a very interesting note. Various factors, including the uncertainty of the tax situation in Congress, are contributing to the general let-up in business.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT.—Crude oil is quoted at 3½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast mills, May-September shipment, after sales at this figure. Buyers are bidding at lower figures.

COPRA.—Further easing tendencies have come into the copra market, with sellers at primary sources meeting bids of buyers on the Pacific Coast at prices under those prevailing during the previous week. Some steadying features are apparent, according to reports, due to European buying, but such has evidently not halted the downward march of prices at which business has been done here. Quoted at 2.15c. to 2.175c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. Meal is quoted at $24 per ton for domestic, ex mill. Philippine, $22.50, ex dock.

CHINAWOOD.—Quoted at 18c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, May-October shipment from the Pacific Coast. Demand is slow.

SOYBEAN.—Crude Oriental oil, f.a.q., quoted at 4¾c. per pound, nominally, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bulk steamers' tanks, with drum lots, duty paid, at 9¾c. Refined and deodorized Oriental oil, duty paid, at 10c. per pound in drums.

KAPOKSEED.—Foreign crude oil is quoted nominally at 7¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast. Bleachable grade, 8¾c.

COTTONSEED. — Semi-refined foreign cottonseed oil is quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, duty paid in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, May-August shipment from the Pacific Coast.

PEANUT.—Crude Oriental oil quoted nominally at 9⅝c. per pound in tankcars, duty paid, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, May-August shipment from the Orient. Oil crushed in domestic mills quoted at the same figures.

PERILLA.—Japanese oil is quoted at 6½c. per pound in tankcars, for from prompt to deferred shipment, f.o.b. Pacific Coast in tankcars.

HEMPSEED.—Crude oil is quoted 6⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mill, Pacific Coast, with drum lots at 7½c. Refined oil is quoted at 7⅝c. per pound in tankcars, with drum lots at 8½c, ex warehouse.

TEASEED.—Quoted nominally at 8¾c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco, May-June shipment from the Orient.

SESAME.—Crude oil quoted at 6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mill, Pacific Coast. Seed for crushing is scarce in quantity from the Orient, with resellers quoting at $61 per ton, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Chicago, May 15.—Most grades of vegetable oils have shown some indication in the last few days of settling on a steadier basis than recently. Prices are now less uneven than in some time, and sellers seem to be taking heart and holding at these levels better than earlier. Purchases are in most cases small, but the number of orders coming through seems to be fairly good.

COCONUT.—Crude oil, 3⅝c. to 3¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 9¾c. to 10c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 10c. to 10¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 8¼c. to 8¼c. per pound, partly nominal; and at the same price Midwest. Refined, edible oil, 9½c. to 9¾c., barrels, car lots; and 10c. to 10¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Ruling spot, drums, 19¾c. to 20c. per pound; futures shipments, 18½c. to 18¾c.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, prompt shipment, 6¾c. to 6½c. per pound, tanks, mills, depending on delivery date; and 7¼c., Chicago. Refined, drums, 9¼c.

PEANUT.—Prime crude, 7⅞c. to 8c.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

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per pound, partly nominal; refined, edible oil, 10¼c. to 10½c., barrels, car lots; and 10½c. to 11c., barrels, less than car lots.

London, May 5.—Soybean oil, British crude, 29s. per hundredweight; palm kernel oil, refined, 29s. 6d. per hundredweight; rapeseed oil, crude, extracted, 34s. 6d. per hundredweight; coconut oil, Ceylon, 25s. 6d. per hundredweight; peanut, Indian, crude, 28s. per hundredweight.

Linseed Oil

Changes in flaxseed quotations were generally within narrow or moderate limits in domestic and foreign markets last week. Trading in domestic centers was quiet. Linseed oil was slow and easy. Cake and meal steady.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, May 15.—Dullness has characterized trading in the Duluth flax market in recent sessions. Undertone has been steady, with prices moving in narrow limits. Some improvement in the September position was noted compared with early last week, but buying has been in small volume. Reports indicate Northwest weather conditions are favorable for the new crop, but handicaps are seen in late seeding, a hastily prepared seed bed, and lack of subsoil moisture in some districts.

The week closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.69	$1.69	$1.64¼
Monday	1.69	1.68¼	1.64
Tuesday	1.69	1.68½	1.64½
Wednesday	1.69	1.68½	1.64½
Thursday	1.69	1.68½	1.64¼
Friday	1.69	1.68¼	1.64¼

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
This week..	2,454	1,384	5,684	....
Since Aug. 1	2,818,733	215,167	2,308,063	438,194

MINNEAPOLIS, May 15.—Flaxseed buyers showed more discrimination in their buying during the past week and prices for the ordinary to poor quality were lower compared with futures. There was a ready demand for the choicer quality up until today and then the two competitors for that type dropped out of the market. Seasonally speaking receipts were quite liberal. A few bulk-head car lots came in showing the tendency of shippers to clean out less than car lots they might have in their elevators. Crushers were the main buyers of seed all through the week but there was a little inquiry for seed quality. Cash houses were indifferent except toward the high dockage offers and their bids eased off compared with futures. With the exception of a day or so trade in futures was very light and featureless. Crushers are feeling bearish because of the talk of big acreage and the possible domestic production of 25,000,000 bushels of seed this season. They have been the main buyers of futures but have shown no aggressive interest. Public elevator stocks gained 5,000 bushels in three days, the first week of increase in some time. Seeding news is favorable except in low land North Dakota territory, where the soil is too wet to be worked as yet.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.74½	$1.66¼	$1.63¼
Monday	1.73¾	1.65¾	1.63
Tuesday	1.72	1.66	1.63
Wednesday	1.71¾	1.65¾	1.63
Thursday	1.71½	1.65½	1.63
Friday	1.71½	1.65½	1.63½

Crop movement in bushels as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
This week..	44,210	42,700	8,020	27,300
Since Sept. 1	7,694,400	4,373,829	1,322,830	869,120

WINNIPEG, May 15.—The flaxseed market was quiet with moderate changes in quotations. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Oct.
Saturday	$1.45¼	$1.44	$1.40½
Monday	*	...	...
Tuesday	1.45¼	1.44¼	1.40¾
Wednesday	1.43¾	1.44¼	1.41½
Thursday	1.43½	1.43	1.40¼
Friday	1.46⅞	1.44½	1.41½

* Holiday.

BUENOS AIRES, May 15.—Opening prices per bushel on May contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.18	$0.99¼
Monday	1.18	1.00
Tuesday	1.17⅞	.99
Wednesday	1.17⅞	.99¼
Thursday	1.17⅞	.99¾
Friday	1.17⅞	.99½

Exports

To—	Bushels. Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	161,000	220,000	39,000
United Kingdom	8,000	.....	16,000
Continent	406,000	488,000	551,000
Orders	287,000	75,000	508,000
Others	12,00	221,000	24,000
Totals	874,000	1,004,000	1,138,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels. This year.	Last year.
United States	5,006,000	8,149,000
United Kingdom	291,000	655,000
Continent	11,878,000	13,823,000
Orders	6,629,000	9,849,000
Others	1,171,000	1,884,000
Totals	24,975,000	34,360,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	6,693,000
Previous week	6,693,000
Last year	7,874,000

INDIA.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Bushels. Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	396,000	372,000	40,000
Continent	24,000	92,000	40,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Totals	420,000	464,000	80,000

Since April 1—	Bushels. This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	1,836,000	352,000
Continent	524,0000	108,000
Others	.....	84,000
Totals	2,360,000	544,000

HULL, May 15.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	Per ton—La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	£10¾	£12¾
Monday	10¾	12¾
Tuesday	10¾	12¾
Wednesday	10¾	12¾
Thursday	10¾	12¾
Friday	10¾	12¾

Linseed Oil.—The market was quiet so far as new business was concerned, and, while quotations were generally held at previous levels, the undertone of the market remained easy, with reports current of offerings at concessions of a point or more as compared with open list prices. Quotations on tankcars ranged from 8.8c. to 9c. per pound, but it was reported that supplies were available at 8.6c., possibly less.

As already intimated, the volume of business closed for the week was unimportant, although withdrawals on unfilled contracts were somewhat larger than in the previous week. The failure of demand to improve with the advance of the Spring season was variously ascribed to competition from other paint oils, to the prevailing uncertainty and hesitation over tax and other legislative matters at Washington and to the downward trend of the markets for various commodities.

In the opinion of some, the worst feature of the situation from the viewpoint of sellers is the competition from other paint oils, especially perilla oil. The consumption of the latter product is said to have increased at the expense of linseed oil to a more important extent than is generally assumed. Also the favorable character of reports from the Northwest concerning prospects for the flaxseed crop has apparently not been without influence upon the attitude of consumers of linseed oil. According to many reports, the indications point to a material increase in the acreage and production, with some estimates of the probable yield running as high as 25,000,000 bushels.

Cash flaxseed was less active in domestic markets last week and the cash premium over futures showed a tendency to narrow at times. There was nothing new in the way of crop accounts from India or Argentina. Exports from the latter country were smaller last week, but there was apparently some decrease in arrivals at the ports, as the visible supply was unchanged for the period. Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were 40,640 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 15.—Demand for linseed oil is better than it has been because of more favorable painting weather through central and northwestern states. A few tankcar lots were picked up during the week ending today and there was better trade in cooperage car lots. Small lot business was good, the best in some time. However, there was no interest displayed in round lots for deferred shipment. Most of the buyers are bearishly inclined because of favorable news from India and Argentina and the prospects of a much larger acreage in the northwest this season. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are fair to good and stocks of oil on hand are dwindling gradually. Crushers are operating at about the same capacity they reported last week, close to 65 percent.. Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage car lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, May-August shipment, 9.6c. per pound, tankcar lots 9c. per pound and warehouse lots 10c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1936.	1935.
This week	3,491,331	1,365,908
Since Sept. 1	77,164,492	37,498,949

CHICAGO, May 15.—Instructions for movement of linseed oil have been reaching sellers on contracts at a fairly good rate and the tone of the market accordingly appears fairly good. Ruling prices are: Tankcar, 9c. per pound; car lots, drums, 9.6c.; warehouse deliveries, five drums, 10c.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Prices for linseed oil remained about where they were, at several points below sellers' posted tankcar figures and business was spotty. Oil mills throughout the state will soon start work on the new crop of California flax, which will be harvested shortly. Quoted at: Tankcars, 9.6c. per pound; drum carlots ex-mill, 10.2c.; drum lots ex-warehouse, 10.6c. Meal is quoted at $27 to $28 per ton, ex-mill.

LONDON, May 15.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	25	0
Monday	25	1½
Tuesday	25	0
Wednesday	24	7½
Thursday	24	10
Friday	24	10

Cake and Meal.—A steady tone prevailed, quotations on spot being maintained at the levels ruling in the previous week. There was some improvement in the export inquiry for cake though transactions did not involve important quantities. Domestic trade in meal was quiet.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 15.—Demand for meal is slowing down a little but crushers had a good week or so of sales and are comfortably situated for the time being. They are holding their prices firm but in demanding prompt shipping instructions they are forcing the re-sellers to quote cheaper prices. There is no demand for deferred shipment at all.

Interior distributors managed to dispose of their stocks quickly when roads opened up to unimpeded traffic and supplies in second position are moderate.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, 30 percent protein, $21.00 to $21.50 per ton, 37 percent protein $24.50 to $25.00.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1936.	1935.
This week	3,934,678	1,229,160
Since Sept. 1	178,287,524	61,535,931

CHICAGO, May 15.—Demand for linseed meal has been somewhat scattered. The prices just about unchanged, but tone seems none too strong at this time. Most buying is for immediate needs. Ruling prices are: Round lots, $26 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $26 to $26.50; less than car lots, $28.50 to $29.

Cottonseed Oil

Local quotations on refined oil were irregular, speculative sentiment still being more or less mixed despite a more favorable monthly census report than had been expected. Southern markets were quiet with offerings light.

Cottonseed Oil.—Trading here was fairly active. The monthly report from the Census Bureau proved to be more bullish than expected so far as the consumption of oil was concerned, but speculative sentiment was still mixed and this was reflected in irregular movements in quotations, changes generally being moderate. Although consumption of oil in April was larger than expected, there were developments during the week of a bearish character, notably further declines in tallow, lard and other commodities which compete with cottonseed oil.

Also there was still more or less bearishness and uncertainty concerning tax and other legislation at Washington which had a tendency to offset bullish developments in the cottonseed oil situation itself. In such circumstances there was little disposition to take the aggressive on either side of the market. The publication of the monthly cottonseed report was followed by a rally in quotations on the more active months of about a dozen points, shorts in some cases being inclined to cover, while there was also more or less bullish support through purchases by commission houses and local trade interests.

According to the government figures, the indicated consumption of refined oil during April was 204,216 barrels. This compared with 175,240 barrels in the previous month, 135,550 barrels in the same month last year and 231,144 barrels in April two years ago. The visible supply in the shape of seed and refined oil showed a decrease during April of equal to 177,400 barrels of refined oil, which compared with a decrease of 109,500 barrels in the same month last season. The total visible at the close of April was 1,482,000 barrels against 1,659,400 barrels in the previous month, 1,757,900 barrels last year and 2,619,700 barrels two years ago

Receipts of seed at the mills from August 1 to April 30 were 3,677,215 tons against 3,340,365 tons in the same time last season; crushed, 3,668,437 tons, against 3,314,148 tons. Production of crude oil during the first eight months of the season was 1,113,561,526 pounds, against 1,031,998,905 pounds in the same time last season; refined oil, 980,488,500 pounds, against 952,104,913 pounds. Stocks of seed at the mills at the close of April were 98,353 tons against 248,878 tons a year ago; crude oil, 85,206,380 pounds, against 61,724,572 pounds; refined oil, 487,536,018 pounds, against 575,782,632 pounds.

Weather and crop news from the cotton belt was better in the main, though unfavorable reports were not lacking. The crop in many sections is still said to be backward. The weekly government report stated that considerable cotton remains to be planted in Texas and Oklahoma, while in the Eastern belt dry weather following rains earlier in the season has created an unfavorable situation.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from May 9 to May 15, inclusive:—

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
May	9.05	8.98	8.95@ 9.10	7
June	...	...	8.95 nom.	..
July	9.10	8.87	8.97@ 8.99	141
August	...	...	8.97 nom.	..
September	9.11	8.75	8.97 sale	203
October	8.91	8.53	8.77@ 8.79	50
November	...	...	8.70 nom.	..
December	8.70	8.70	8.61@ 8.65	12
Total sales (12 switches)				425

Spot (prime Summer yellow)—Nominal.
Crude, Southeast, 7.75c. nom.
Valley, 7.75c. nom.
Texas, 7.62½c. nom.

Chicago, May 15.—There is a moderately steady tone in the cottonseed oil market, but prices are ruling a slight fraction lower than a week ago in most cases. Indications are that the sellers are still pressing a little more material upon the market than buyers are willing to take. Prime crude oil in the Valley and Southeast is 7⅝c. to 7⅞c. per pound; and in Texas and Oklahoma, 7½c. to 7¾c. Good, off-Summer, yellow fig oil is 9¼c. Refined, edible oil, is quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 10½c. to 11c., barrels, less than car lots.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

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Hull, May 15.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined. Per cwt.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	26 6	24 0
Monday	26 6	24 0
Tuesday	26 3	23 9
Wednesday	26 3	23 9
Thursday	26 3	23 9
Friday	26 3	23 9

Cake and Meal. — A generally steady tone prevailed in Southern markets last week. Trade was quiet but offerings continued light so far as spot material was concerned. Official statistics showed that production of cake and meal during nine months of the season was 1,663,436 tons against 1,507,941 tons last season. Stocks at the mills at the close of April were 202,429 tons against 263,899 tons last year.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, May 13.—Cottonseed products are steady except for meal, which is off 50c. a ton from last week.

Lack of rain to condition the land is still hindering planting over the Piedmont area and is still restricting the planted acreage.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL.—Prime crude, 8¼c. per pound.
MEAL.—$23.50 per ton, 7 percent grade.
HULLS.—Loose, $15 per ton.
LINTERS.—Second cut, 3¾c. to 3½c. per pound.

Memphis, May 15.—Crude cottonseed oil has been ruling quiet but since the publication of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau a better tone has prevailed and buyers are showing more interest. Bids today at 7¾c., Valley basis, but holders are asking 8c. for the few scattered tanks available. The census report on meal was distinctly bullish and an adjustment upward of prices is expected as only a small carryover from this season's production is anticipated. Today 41 percent meal quoted at $21.50 per ton, Memphis basis. Weather here unusually cool the past few days and the cotton that is up to a stand in this section has received a setback. Considerable replanting may be necessary. The Cotton Carnival is in full swing this week and the city is crowded with visitors from the tri-state area.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	May 8.	May 14.
May	$20.65@21.00	$21.25@21.75
July	21.60@——	21.50@——
September	20.60@20.80	20.75@21.50
October	20.25@20.50	20.25@20.80
December	20.15@20.50	20.25@20.80

Animal Oils

Degras.—The prevailing tone was steady. Business lacked snap, the downward trend in various other commodities making consumers disposed to follow a conservative course in purchasing operations. On the other hand, offerings were light on spot and for shipment.

Lard. — The market was weaker. Prices were lowered 25c. to $1 per 100 pounds, according to grade, the reduction being due to lessened cost of raw material. There was little change in the character of business, buying interest being limited to unimportant quantities.

Neatsfoot.—An easier tone developed in the absence of any broadening of trade. Quotations were reduced 25c. to 75c. per 100 pounds. Purchasing by local and other consumers was generally confined to comparatively small or moderate quantities.

Oleo. — Competition among sellers was keener and quotations were shaded 50c. per 100 pounds. It was said to be possible to purchase at further concessions on a bid. Business was quiet.

Tallow. — Quotations were reduced 25c. per 100 pounds owing to lessened cost of raw material. Trade was quiet.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 15.—In sympathy with recent recessions in the basic materials markets, animal oils are tending to ease off a bit in both tone and price. Fractional declines are noted in the prices of certain items, with buying somewhat slow all along the line. Inquiries are somewhat limited at this time. Movement of material out to buyers remains slow.

LARD.—No. 1, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound; No. 2, 8½c. to 8¾c.
OLEO.—No. 2, 10c. to 10¼c.
TALLOW.—Acidless, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, tanks; 9¼c. to 9½c., drums, less than car lots.
DEGRAS.—Spot, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound; neutral, domestic, 10c. to 11c.

Fish Oils

Cod. — A steady or firm tone prevailed, but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. The market here was quiet, consumers being inclined to hold off pending further developments abroad as well as in domestic markets for other commodities.

Menhaden. — Previous selling schedules were adhered to by refiners with the tone of the market steady. Business conditions remained as noted in recent preceding weeks. Occasional inquiries were received, but local and other consumers were disinclined to purchase in advance of immediate or nearby requirements. Crude was quiet with quotations nominal.

Sardine. — Quotations on refined oil were maintained at previous levels with the tone of the market steady. No broadening of trade was reported, such transactions as were noted being confined to small quantities to fill current needs.

Whale. — There were no further developments in the way of price changes in refined oil, the market being firm at the advance noted in the previous week. Business was quiet.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, May 11.—New developments continued to be slow in maturing in the fish oil business here. Of importance if it could be confirmed was the report heard here last week that the large fish oil consumers finally made known their ideas of price on new season Pacific Coast oil at 20 cents per gallon, a full ten cents under the nominal market on past season's stocks. This could not be confirmed here today in fish oil selling circles, but nevertheless was attributed to a reliable source and was thought as a not unlikely figure on the basis of the present oils and fats markets. Meantime, however, no new season sales have been traced.

Oregon activity, in preparation for the coming season, officially starting in June, has been brisk. Many new plants have been put up on the shores of southern Oregon and are ready to start next month if the run of fish proves satisfactory.

Old crop California oil, of which there are a number of tankcars in secondary sellers' hands, is not finding any interest here.

Ruling prices are:—

SARDINE.—California sardine oil, from past season, quoted strictly nominal at 31c. to 32c. per gallon in tankcars, f.o.b. northern California. Biologically tested oil for poultry feeding quoted at 50c. per gallon in drums, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Baltimore, May 13.—Another week has passed without a single transaction involving menhaden fish oil, and the market situation is apparently just as uncertain as it has been for months. There has been talk of the new crop of oil being perhaps disposed of on the basis of 25 cents per gallon, which would be a sharp drop from the figures that have been realized on old oil of late, when as much as 33 cents was obtained. But it is to be said that neither the fishing companies down the Chesapeake Bay nor the potential buyers are mentioning any definite figures, and it has not been demonstrated that oil could be purchased at 25 cents. Nor, on the other hand, is proof available that any of the buyers would pay 25 cents if an actual offering were made. No doubt the prevailing uncertainty will yield to positive quotations by the time the new fishing season comes around, but for the present there is no reliable news about prospects. Much will depend upon the size of the production, in the first place, and, secondly, the quotations on such items as grease and tallow will have a real bearing on the subject. Just now these products are quite cheap, but whether the present level of values will be maintained or an advance recorded remains to be seen.

Chicago, May 15.—The fish oil situation reflects a continuation of attitude on the part of both buyers and sellers, such as has been witnessed earlier. Quotable market changes are hard to find. There is no evidence of a broadening of interest, and for the most part it appears to be a dormant situation, especially the West Coast section of the market. Movement of material out to buyers is routine.

COD.—Newfoundland, 40c. to 41c. per gallon.
MENHADEN.—East Coast, 34c. to 35c. per gallon.
SARDINE.—Pacific Coast, 31c. to 33c. per gallon.
SALMON.—Pacific Coast, sellers' tanks, 31c. to 33c. per gallon.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—An easy tone continued to prevail in the absence of any broadening of trade and quotations were again shaded about ½c. per pound. As in recent preceding weeks, purchasing was limited in many instances to small quantities to fill current needs.

Lard.—Cash quotations had a downward trend in the main in company with the market for futures at Chicago, where speculative sentiment still appeared to be bearish owing to a further decline in the market for live hogs. Purchasing by local and other consumers was generally limited to small or moderate quantities.

Stearin.—Trade was quiet and the market remained easy, quotations being shaded ⅛c. per pound, though offerings were reported as light late in the week.

Tallow.—An easy tone continued to prevail in the spot market in the absence of any material improvement in trade. There were reports at times of a fair inquiry, but such transactions as were reported were limited to unimportant quantities, large consumers in the soap industry still being disposed to adhere to a waiting course. Extra was quoted at 4¼c. per pound,, f.o.b., and the Western market was also reported as quiet with the price trend downward. Reports were current to the effect that foreign buyers were manifesting interest in the situation here.

Official statistics published last week showed that production of inedible tallow in the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1936, was 108,529,373 pounds; consumption, 149,650,812 pounds; stocks at end of quarter, 291,214,251 pounds. These figures compare with 102,144,818 pounds, 205,450,451 pounds, and 295,151,940 pounds, respectively, for the same quarter in 1935. There was no auction of tallow in London last week. Exports from Argentina to all destinations from January 1 to March 20 were 6,372 tons against 12,756 tons in the same time last year. Exports from Australasia to Europe during January and February amounted to 3,100 tons against 3,757 tons in the same time last year. Stocks in London at the close of March were 1,228 tons against 184 tons on the same date last year.

Following is a record of the market for tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from May 9 to May 15, inclusive:—

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
May	...	...	4.30@——	..
June	...	...	4.50@ 4.62	..
July	4.60	4.50	4.57@ 4.70	25
August	...	...	4.60@ 4.75	..
September	4.60	4.60	4.65@ 4.79	2
October	...	...	4.68@ 4.80	..
Total sales				27

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 15.—With the cash lard market continuing in a more or less depressed state, trade is slow. The values have receded in sympathy with futures movements. Shipping trade has been limited. Attention has been paid to reductions in hog prices. Offerings seem ample. Stocks seem to continue larger. Tallows are marking time mostly, but the tone is toward the easy side. Greases also are a little depressed. Stearins are showing little change but mostly look easier.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, May 9, to the close Friday, May 15, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds— Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$10.60	$10.60	$10.42	$10.50	$10.60
July	10.40	10.47	10.22	10.25	10.45
Sept.	10.40	10.47	10.25	10.32	10.45

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 6½c. to 7c. per pound; prime, 5¼c. to 5½c.; fancy, 5¼c. to 5⅝c.; prime renderers', 4¾c. to 5¼c.; B country, 4c. to 4¼c.

GREASES (tierces). — Choice white, 5⅞c. to 6¼c. per pound; A white, 5½c. to 5¾c.; B white, 4¾c. to 5¼c.; yellow, 10-15, 4c. to 4½c.; yellow, 16-20, 3⅞c. to 4c.; brown, 3¾c. to 4c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound; lard, packages, 10¾c. to 11c.; A white grease, 5½c. to 6c.; A white grease, export, 6¼c. to 6¾c.; yellow grease, 4½c. to 5c.; extra oleo stocks, 10c. to 10½c.; No. 2 stocks, 9¾c. to 10c. (Oleo stocks in car lots.)

Liverpool, May 15.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot. s. d.	May. s. d.	July. s. d.	Sept. s. d.
Saturday	56 0	50 6	49 9	49 6
Monday	56 0	50 3	49 9	49 6
Tuesday	55 6	50 0	49 3	49 0
Wednesday	54 6	49 3	49 0	48 9
Thursday	54 0	49 3	49 3	49 3
Friday	54 6	49 9	49 9	49 9

Liverpool, May 15.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice. s. d.	Fine, good mixed. s. d.
Saturday	31 0	24 0
Monday	31 0	23 6
Tuesday	31 0	23 6
Wednesday	31 0	23 0
Thursday	31 0	23 0
Friday	31 0	23 0

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—Quotations were maintained at previous levels by makers but the tone of the market appeared to be easy owing to lessened cost of raw material. There was a fair demand from local and other consumers.

Stearic Acid. — A further decline occurred in raw materials and the market for stearic acid was apparently easy in tone although previous selling schedules remained in effect. Purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 15.—Fatty acids are giving a comparatively good account of themselves in this market. Their market action is described by sellers as being a fairly strong one. Buying is keeping up moderately well, with few extremely large takings but with a fair continuing business in modest lots. Inquiries continue to come in.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 5¾c. to 6¼c. per pound, tankcar; 6¼c. to 6¾c., barrels, car lots; 6¾c. to 7¼c., barrels, car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 6c. to 6½c., tankcar, largely nominal; 6½c. to 7c., barrels, car lots; 7c. to 7½c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound, tankcar; 5¾c. to 6¼c., barrels, car lots; 6¼c. to 6¾c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4c. to 4¼c; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¾c.

STEARIC ACID.—Single press, 8½c. to 9½c. per pound; double press, 9c. to 10c.; triple press, 11¾c. to 12¾c.

RED OILS. — Distilled or saponified, tanks, 8¼c. per pound; car lots, drums, 9c.; barrels, 9⅛c.

Waxes

Bees. — Although a strong market was generally reported, new developments were lacking. Bleaching operations have gotten under way, according to some, but the cost of production will be higher than it was a year ago because of the higher prices which bleachers had to pay for crude wad this year. All prices were very firm and demand for finished products was said to be very good in the main.

Candelilla.—Routine requests was the general report last week and for the most part there was not a great deal of that type of call. The market remained steady as to price, however, in keeping with a lack of further reduction in import cost of the material.

Carnauba.—The local market continued quiet. In fact some said that it was in the doldrums, or that it was like a ship in the Sargasso Sea. All of which was meant to reflect the lack of much demand in the market during the past week. Notwithstanding absence of trading, prices remained mainly steady. Such a condition was warranted by the fact that Brazilian shippers were adamant in refusing buyers bids. Gradually there has crept through the spot market the view that there is more than an excellent chance that during the Summer months prices will be advanced should buyers cover future requirements substantially.

Japan. — A somewhat narrow and mainly jobbing interest was disclosed in this item. However, the market on spot remained firm because of the fact that the shipment quotations from the primary market were well maintained regardless of the fact that not many orders were cabled from here to there.

Cottonseed Convention June 1 to 3

Good and bad trade practices will be stressed and efforts will be made to build up the former and eliminate the latter, at the annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association, to be held in New Orleans, La., June 1 to 3. The committee in charge of arrangements has prepared for the amusement side of the meeting, golf, baseball, and a banquet with entertainment to suit all moods.

Woolfat Wax Held Dutyfree

Woolfat wax, prepared from woolgrease by separation from the oily component, has been held by the United States Customs Court, first division, to be entitled to import entry free of duty as an animal wax (paragraph 1796 of the tariff act of 1930). The government contended, with respect to an importation by P. Biersdorf & Co., that the article was dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem as an animal oil, fat, or grease, under paragraph 52 of the act.

Ozokerite Wax Shipment Rules

Ozokerite wax in cakes or blocks should be individually marked to indicate the country of origin, according to a ruling of the Customs Bureau However, the ruling says, marking of containers of ozokerite wax in irregular lumps and pieces is sufficient.

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Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

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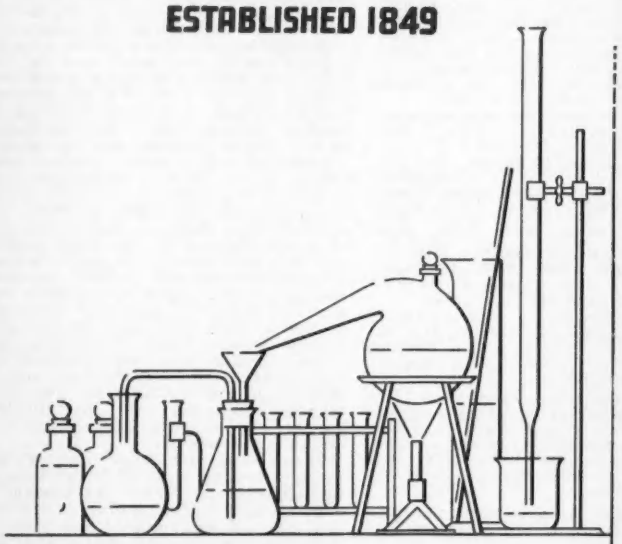

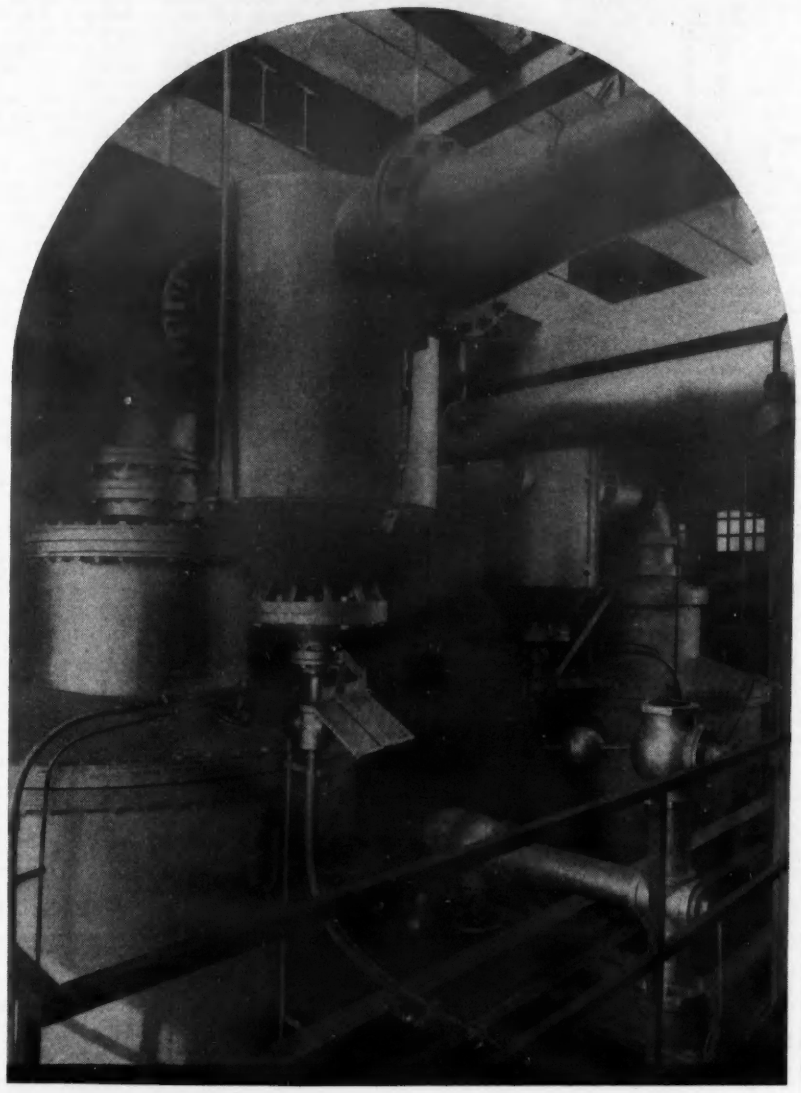

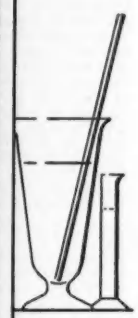

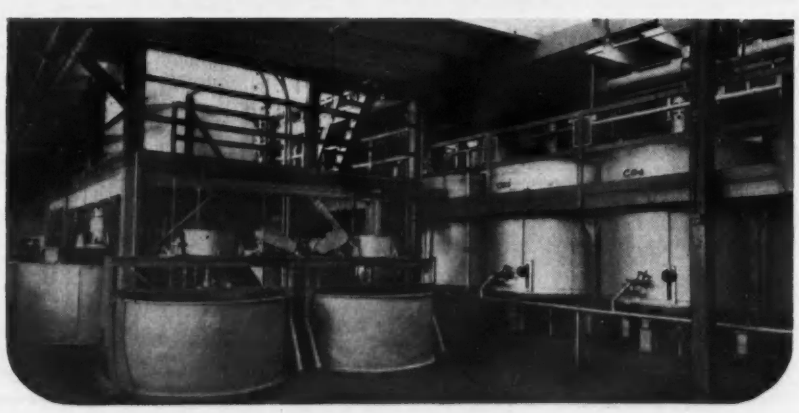

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Silver Anniversary Meeting

American Drug Manufacturers Association

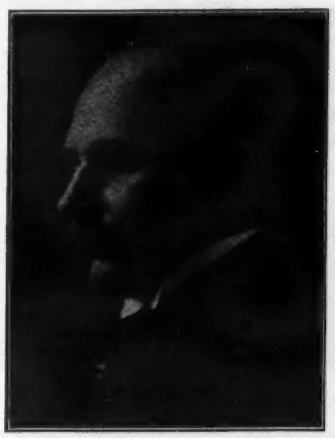
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 4 to 7, 1936

Frank G. Ryan
1912-1914

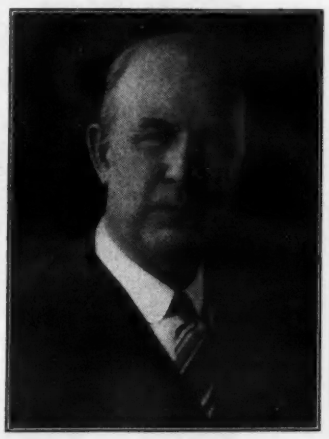
Henry C. Lovis
1914-1916

Charles J. Lynn
1916-1919

R. C. Stofer
1919-1920



William A. Sailer
1920-1923



Alfred S. Burdick
1923-1925

S. R. Light
1925-1927

Charles G. Merrell
1927-1929

S. Barksdale Penick
1929-1931

Nicholas H. Noyes
1931-1933

A. Homer Smith
1933-1935

A. C. Boylston
1935-1937

The N.A.M.M.P.-A.D.M.A. Presidents

A group of manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations and medicinal chemicals gathered in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on the afternoon of February 6, 1912, with the purpose of creating from several scattered undertakings a fully representative organization of the industry. Josiah K. Lilly, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, called the assembly to order.

Frank G. Ryan, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, was nominated as temporary chairman by Dr. W. C. Abbott, of the Abbott Alkaloidal Company, Chicago, and was unanimously elected.

The meeting was continued for two days and resulted in the adoption of tentative rules and in the election of the following officers:

President, Frank G. Ryan, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

Vice-president, Adolph G. Rosengarten, of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia.

Treasurer, Henry C. Lovis, of Seabury & Johnson, New York.

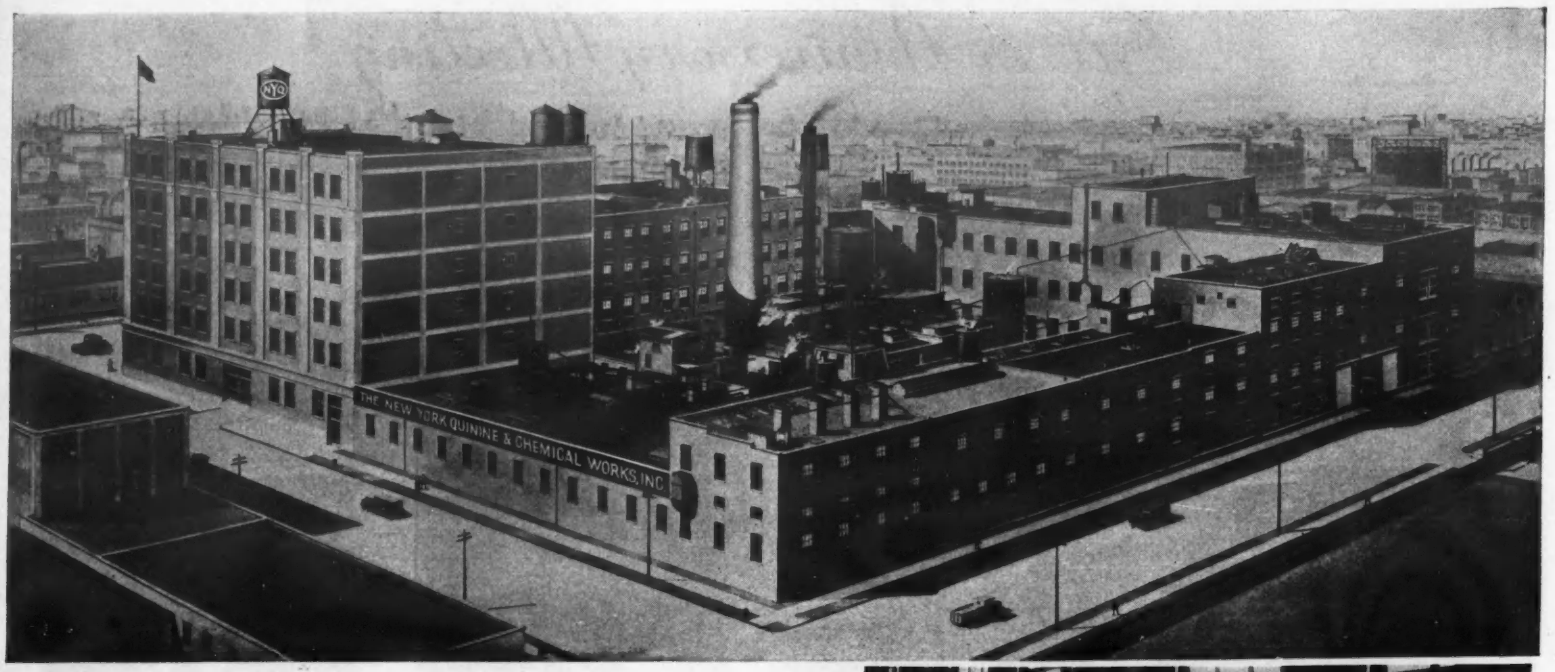
Secretary, Charles M. Woodruff, Detroit.

Thus was born the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, the predecessor of the American Drug Manufacturers Association of today. The new association had twenty-nine members. The A. D. M. A. membership is now fifty-six.

The purpose of the organization was set forth in its constitution as follows:

To maintain the high standards generally observed by manufacturers individually during many years past; to encourage and promote still greater achievements; to insure individual members the just and proper record of initiative, discovery, and invention; to prevent fraudulent practices in the drug trade; to encourage the lawful enforcement of sound drug legislation, and effect official observation of the fundamental law of the land; to prevent the subversion of law to factional purposes; to amicably adjust differences; and in other lawful ways to promote the welfare of and fraternity among those engaged in the manufacture of therapeutic agents for the use of the medical and allied professions.

During the twenty-five years of its existence the organization has stood behind that declaration, quietly serving when that sufficed; militantly functioning when there has been need to fight.



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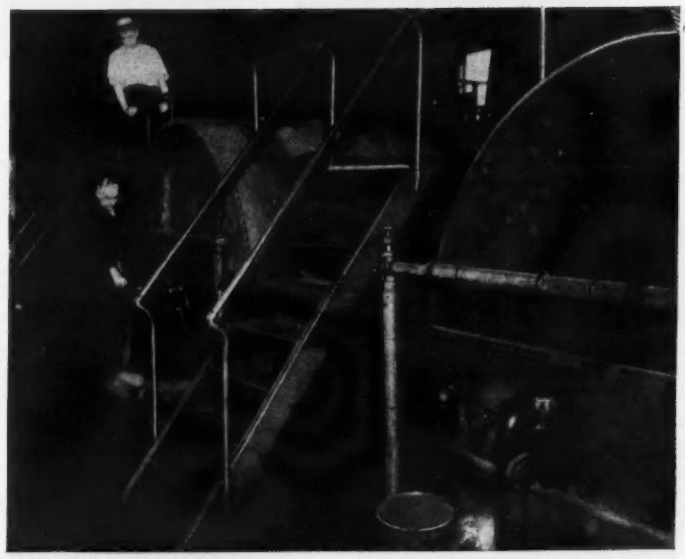
Bismuth Subnitrate and other Bismuth Salts
Brucine Alkaloid
Brucine Sulphate
All Salts of Cinchona Alkaloids
Codeine Alkaloid
Codeine Phosphate
Codeine Sulphate
Iodine Resublimed
Iodoform
Menthol-Y
Morphine Alkaloid
Morphine Sulphate
Opium Gum *(Gran. and Powd.)*
Potassium Iodide *(Cryst.—Gran.—Powd.)*
Quinine Sulphate and other Quinine Salts
Strychnine Alkaloid
Strychnine Sulphate
Thymol Iodide

In bulk for manufacturers and in packages for wholesale trade.

N. Y. Q. has manufactured Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals for over 50 years.

Group employed for packaging N. Y. Q. Quinine Sulphate, U. S. P.



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Twenty-fifth Annual A.D.M.A. Meeting

General Business Sessions

In its twenty-fifth annual meeting, held May 4 to 7, in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the American Drug Manufacturers Association had general business sessions in the forenoon May 5 and May 6. These were under the direction of the president, A. C. Boylston, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

At the first general session, greetings were spoken for the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, by Carl N. Angst, a former president; for the American Pharmaceutical Association, by Dr. George D. Beal, president; for the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, by Ray Schlotterer, secretary. In addition, Secretary Carson P. Frailey read telegrams from George R. Flint, president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; from John W. Dargavel, secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists; from E. L. Newcomb, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association; and from Frank A. Blair, president of the Proprietary Association;

A. C. Boylston
Chairman of the 1936 A.D.M.A. Meeting

and a letter from R. E. Lee Williamson, secretary of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association. These communications expressed the good wishes of the senders and their regret at not being able to attend the A.D.M.A. meeting.

President Boylston read a telegram from Charles J. Lynn, of Eli Lilly & Co., a former president of the association, who was unable to attend because Mrs. Lynn had not fully recovered from injuries received in an automobile accident some weeks ago. Mr. Lynn expressed appreciation for the services that the association had performed and the expectation that it would continue to serve the industry well.

President's Address

Dr. John F. Anderson, second vice-president, occupied the chair while President A. C. Boylston read his official address as follows:—

As we again gather for our annual meeting in this comfortable hostelry, amid the natural beauty of West Virginia, it is my very pleasant privilege to bid you all welcome. We shall have numerous important business and scientific problems to discuss in our general and sectional meetings, but our programs are so arranged that if we meet promptly we shall be able to finish our work and have ample time for social and recreational pleasures.

This is somewhat more than an ordinary annual meeting as it is also the silver anniversary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association. Our entertainment committee has taken due note of this jubilee year and has made arrangements for your entertainment—perhaps not so elaborate as they would wish, but at least to the extent that their modest budget will allow. Incidentally, they assure us that this is one budget in the United States that is going to be balanced this year.

Twenty-five years is not a long period in history, but at our present rate of speed many changes take place in that time. I recall hearing President Charles William Eliot say some thirty-five years ago that nothing was being done as it had been done fifty years before, and that statement withstood analysis. Since then our rate of speed has so increased that we could probably now apply the same statement to a twenty-five year period. We appreciate the extent of these changes during the short life of this association when we consider new methods of transportation on land and in the air, methods of communication and rapid broadcast of news, and general scientific advance and its practical application.

Our industry has kept pace with others. The extraordinary development of new therapeutic agents, extremely accurate scientific control and remarkable improvements in manufacturing methods are all outstanding achievements of the period.

One regrettable indication of this rate of change is that the per capita cost of our national government has increased tenfold in these twenty-five years. Although we may believe that nothing is permanent except change, we must also remember that rapidity of change is certainly no gauge of permanency.

Rapid History-Making

Since our last meeting history has been made and unmade with a speed to which we are almost becoming accustomed. Soon after that meeting the national recovery act was declared unconstitutional and since then various other acts of Congress have suffered the same fate. One deplorable result of our present state of lawmaking is that many of us who formerly considered an act of Congress to be law until it had been invalidated have now come to feel that an act of Congress is not law until it has been upheld by court decision. Many of us probably feel that we were much exercised and spent much time and thought and money over dark clouds which were later dispelled by the sunshine of the supreme court.

We should be careful not to let this history lull us into an attitude of indifference. We must still be alert to study the many problems that are sure to be forthcoming, and we should vigorously oppose them if we believe that they will breed ills, but, on the other hand, give them our loyal support if we are convinced that they will promote the public welfare.

The past year has seen steady, although not spectacularly rapid, progress in recovery, and business in general is now proceeding along a higher level than during any of the past five years. Since the invalidation of the national recovery act industry has absorbed over a million unemployed, and would probably quickly absorb more if it were possible to dispel the apprehensiveness which is caused by unbalanced Federal, State and municipal budgets, and the consequent prospect of increased taxes and the threat of further inquisitorial, bureaucratic regulation of business with its corollary of government competition with private industry. After all, isn't unemployment merely a symptom of more deep-seated economic ailments, and are we not too inclined to treat it as a disease in itself? Symptomatic relief is undoubtedly useful but the wise physicians busy themselves with the cause of the disease, and in such treatment it is well to bear in mind that although shock therapy may have its place, it is not suitable for too general application.

Currency inflation is perhaps less imminent than it was a year ago, but there seems little doubt that credit inflation is quietly continuing through increased bank deposits resulting largely from the financing of government deficits.

Sociologic Experimentation

There are being conducted many costly experiments in social scence, economics and government, and it seems likely that the temper of the people favors a continuance of some of this experimentation. Whether the results will justify the expense remains to be seen but, as scientists, we recognize that even negative results may be worth their cost provided they are properly recorded and remembered. Let us at least hope that none of the experiments which are being carried on in the great test-tube of these United States will develop the speed of an autocatalytic reaction which, as you know, usually results in an explosion. We, as a nation, are young and impulsive, but virile and resourceful, and it seems likely that we shall safely ride through this experimental era.

During the past year there have been enacted a number of Federal and State laws which will affect all business, and some of them particularly affect our industry. There are more such laws in early prospect. My remarks on this subject will be indicative rather than comprehensive, as the report of our committee on legislation will cover it in more detail.

The invalidation of the national recovery act, May 27, 1935, cancelled 557 codes that had been authorized. This caused confusion in many industries but, fortunately, our trade group is sufficiently cohesive and co-operative so that we had no fear of a cut-throat period of readjustment. In the pharmaceutical industry hardly a ripple was caused by this important decision of the supreme court, which prevented an extraordinary emergency measure from becoming a permanent institution. This would seem to justify our early contention that the pharmaceutical industry needed no code. Last June a bulletin was sent to our members, suggesting the maintenance of wages and hours of labor under which we had been operating. We rather hesitated to send this bulletin and the reason for our hesitation was that we knew it was not necessary. The response of our membership was immediately favorable.

Drug Law Revision

It is regrettable that the proposed new food and drug bill (S-5) did not pass the last Congress. Although it may become lost in the turmoil of eleventh hour legislation of the present Congress, there is some indication that the administration may urge its passage. Our association has always strongly favored an act which will, in a sensible and practical manner, accomplish its primary object, that is, the adequate protection of the consumer from fraud and danger to health without unnecessary harassing of manufacturers and distributors.

The labor disputes bill which was signed by the President last July has been held unconstitutional by two Federal courts, but has not yet been passed upon by the supreme court.

Several so-called anti-price-discrimination bills are receiving considerable attention and support, and it now appears likely that some modified measure will be enacted. In fact, the Robinson bill passed the senate last Thursday. Although these bills are primarily aimed at chain store operation, they are likely to affect many other lines of business and their final result is difficult to foresee.

Although the Healey government contracts bill has been killed by the house judiciary committee, it will probably be revived in the next Congress, and if it should be passed in its original form, it would lead to difficulties of administration which would necessitate the formation of a bureau approaching in size that required by the national recovery act. The government is a purchaser of such a great variety of merchandise that practically every manufacturer in the country would be affected.

Attempts have been made in six States to pass trademark registration laws. The Governor of Nevada, when he vetoed such an act in his State, said, "Such laws offer attractive revenue possibilities." It is needless to say that such State legislation would be extremely troublesome and costly to our members, and we should, therefore, in our respective States, vigorously oppose any further attempts that may be made toward this apparently easy method of raising money.

Fair Trade Legislation

Many States have now passed so-called "Fair Trade Acts." If these are upheld by the courts they may go far toward protecting trademark owners and distributors against destructive price cutting. Some of the courts, however, have already held that it is unconstitutional to bind nonsigners to a fair trade act.

Last October there was proposed an amendment to the sanitary code of the City of New York, which provided that every proprietary article sold in that city must be registered. Our association opposed this bill, and it was finally dropped, contingent upon the passing of a national food and drug law. If such legislation should pass it would probably be adopted in many other cities and would lead to a tremendous burden on manufacturers, druggists and consumers.

During the final days of the fretful session of the last Congress there were passed several measures that will affect our social and economic structure for many years to come. The social security act is based upon high ideals. All thoughtful and fair-minded people will unhesitatingly favor provision against suffering resulting from unemployment and the infirmities of old age. It is doubtful, however, if this bill was considered carefully enough to insure its equitable operation and to accomplish its purpose. Certain it is that it will eventually result in a tremendous tax burden upon industry and upon the consumers of the products of industry.

Business has been trying to adjust itself to the many new and varied legislative requirements. The process has been complicated by the doubtful constitutionality of much of the new legislation, and by the nullification by the supreme court of many acts of Congress. Two beneficial results, however, of the consequent pressure and uncertainty of the situation have been the stimulation of thought and study of social and economic problems, and a more complete union of business and industry in advocating a sound economic and legislative program. Briefly, this program proposes the continuance of a constitutional government; decentralization of power; discontinuance of government competition with private industry; the maintenance of a sound currency; the non-partisan conduct of necessary relief measures; the discontinuance of wasteful experimentation; and a balanced budget.

Taxes

Taxes are one of the two institutions which we are frequently assured are certain, and it would seem that we have been more successful in coping with death than with taxes, possibly because the science of medicine has been advanced more unselfishly than the science of political economy. It is certain that the appropriation by Congress and our State and municipal legislators of tremendous sums will mean a continuation of the present high rate of taxation, and probably a considerable increase.

Although the revenue bill which was passed by the house of representatives April 29 will be rewritten in the senate, there is little doubt that it will contain radically new departures in taxes methods. The result is likely to be a complicated and unsatisfactory bill that will necessitate another tax revision by the next Congress. Penalizing the accumulation of corporate reserves seems inconsistent with the announced intention of the administration to help small business. Large and strong corporations have already accumulated surpluses which would allow the distribution of earnings and the avoidance of some of the taxes. Without the cushion of corporate surpluses it is very likely that the depression of the past five years would have resulted in even more suffering that the country has experienced.

Dr. John F. Anderson
Vice-Chairman of the 1936 A.D.M.A. Meeting

As much as we may dislike taxes, we must remember that our national debt has now reached a high peak for all time and there are only three known ways of reducing it. These are taxation, monetary inflation, and repudiation, and we will probably all agree that of the three, taxation is preferable.

Two points, however, that our legislatorslators must bear in mind are that the necessity of raising such tremendous sums for new and old financing sharply calls our attention to the preservation of the nation's credit, and second, that taxation of business is subject to the law of diminishing returns.

Committees

Our committees have been very busy during the year and to them all we give our most sincere thanks for their services.

The executive committee has held its regular Fall and Winter meetings. The pharmaceutical contact committee has held two meetings, continuing studies of various tinctures and fluid extracts, and aiding in the revision of the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary, which are now completed and will become official next month. A number of mistakes have been detected since the printing of these two volumes, but we hope that these will be corrected by early interim revision. The biological section has held one meeting in Milwaukee and one in New York, having under consideration the report of their committee on new items and new packages, and they have also made a start toward formulating a uniform bacteriological nomenclature. Two meetings have been held by the catalog simplification committee, which has now completed a revision of "Standardized Titles and Formulae of Pharmaceuticals in General Use."

Needless to say, Mr. Bigelow and his committee on legislation have again been very busy and have spent much time in Washington. Present prospects indicate that this will have to be continued, not only through this session of Congress, but in the next.

It has been suggested that our cost accounting committee may call a meeting during the coming year for those of our members who may be interested, to clear information concerning the complication and great variety of taxes to which we are subject in the various States.

It is impossible for me to mention all the subjects that have been under consideration by our various sections and their committees, but their reports which will be given at this annual meeting, and later published in the year-book, will give this information in detail.

A.D.M.A. Officers for the 1936-37 Year

President, A. C. Boylston, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis.

First vice-president, Oscar W. Smith, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

Second vice-president, Dr. L. N. Upjohn, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Third vice-president, S. De Witt Clough, of the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, R. Lincoln McNeil, of the McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia.

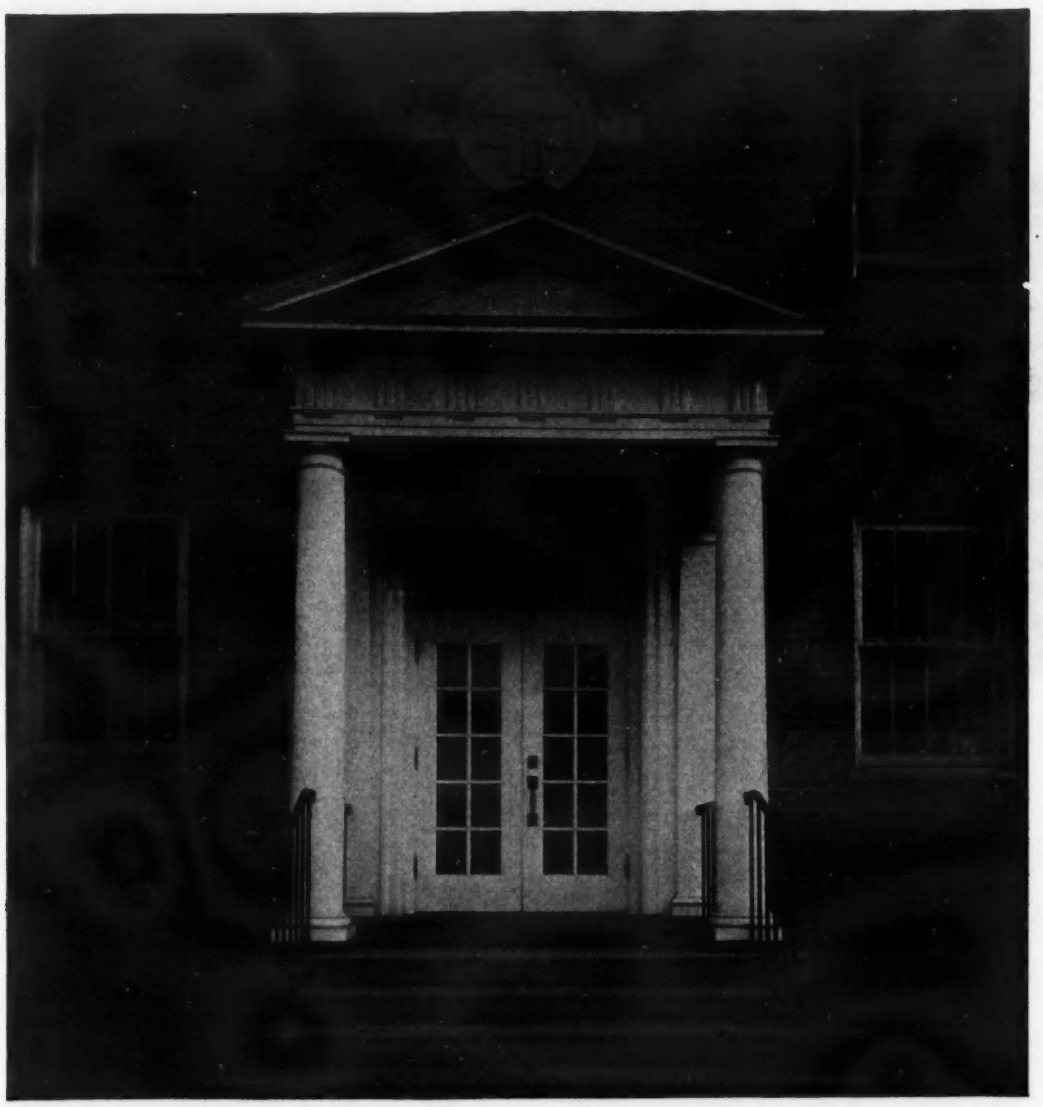
Additional members of the executive committee, Frederick S. Stearns, of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit; George W. Merck, of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; John G. Searle, of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago; Carleton H. Palmer, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; A. Homer Smith, of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia

Executive vice-president and secretary, Carson P. Frailey, Albee building, Washington.

General counsel, Horace W. Bigelow, Detroit.

NOT ONLY THE DESIRE,

BUT THE ABILITY TO SERVE



THE ability of Merck & Co. Inc. to render constructive service to the drug, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries is due, in no small measure, to its resources and facilities for research and scientific investigation.

Research, sponsored and carried on by the Merck organization, has made many worthwhile contributions in the fields of fine prescription chemicals, reagents, medical specialties, and industrial chemicals.

Specially designed and equipped to provide modern facilities for scientific investigation in pure research as well as in applied research, the Merck Research Laboratory is among the most advanced institutions of its kind in the world.

Augmented by the manufacturing and distributing plants at Rahway, Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, and Montreal, the Merck scientific staff is engaged in the important work of developing new products, attempting to raise the standards of products now in use, improving containers to ensure greater advantages in protection, convenience and appearance—striving at all times to render the highest possible service to customers who expect the best of any product bearing the Merck label.

Constructive service to the drug, chemical, pharmaceutical, and allied industries, to the professions and to the public—dependable service backed by a guaranty of purity and reliability—that is the keynote of a policy which has resulted in the specification and steadily increasing use of Merck Products by friendly customers with each succeeding year.

MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

Prospect

The manufacturer's problems used to be primarily concerned with obtaining raw material and the production and sale of finished products, but I venture to say that in these latter years the more difficult problem has been to try to divine the frequently shifting and sometimes kaleidoscopic ideas of our officials in Washington and in the various States. It is therefore likely that during the coming year one of our difficulties will continue to be the constantly increasing perplexities and confusion which may result from the persistent activities of Federal, State and municipal governments.

It seems very possible that we are entering into a period which will be characterized by increasing attempts at governmental control of business. Let us at any rate hope that we may witness an increasing ability to distinguish between the prosecution of one act of one individual in an industry and the persecution of every act of all members of the industry. It should be the prayer of all of us that increasing governmental control will not cause such a decline of individual incentive and initiative that industry will be frozen in the tracks of its progress.

We should realize that neither government nor busines is an end in itself. Both must depend upon all the people of the country and both must be conducted for the public welfare. We shall have accomplished something if we can determine from our costly experiments whether readjustment can be accomplished more painlessly by quick, artificial and legislative methods than by the long, but perhaps more certain and secure action of natural, economic laws. It behooves all of us more than at any other time in our generation to interest ourselves in these experiments, to study and analyze them, and to contribute what we may to the composite opinion of the people, which will eventually put the stamp of approval or disapproval upon the results.

Association Affairs

The affairs of your association are in excellent condition. You will recall that during the past few years the increased work which has been necessitated by new legislation and the pharmaceutical code, which resulted from the national recovery act, had been gradually depleting a reserve which we had accumulated. Your executive committee therefore deemed it advisable that we should have a reclassification of members and a slight upward revision of annual dues. This could be done only with the permission of our members, and I therefore sent a letter last October, asking consent to this procedure. The response was prompt and unanimous and your executive committee and officers express to you their thanks for this wonderful co-operation. As a result, our finances are now in excellent condition and we shall even be able to take care of an increased load of work if it should come upon us.

If the business of your association has been conducted efficiently during the past years the credit is due to your executive committee, who have issued the steering orders, and to Mr. Frailey, your executive vice-president and secretary, who has executed these orders.

In conclusion, therefore, I want to thank our executive committee and the staff of the Washington office, our section and committee members, and our whole membership for the wonderful co-operation and help which have made my duties comparatively light and altogether pleasant during the past year.

After referring the president's address to the executive committee, the convention heard the report of Carson P. Frailey as executive vice-president and secretary. This report was as follows:—

Report of Executive Vice-President

Each recurring year there comes a day when the Washington office of the association presents a brief history of its work. This is the day and the history. Time was when a few predictions also were ventured. But it would be a bold prophet who in this protean age would attempt to foretell the future beyond a matter of hours. Government has become so complicated that perhaps no single mind is capable of visualizing more than a small segment of the intricate mechanism let alone encompass the whole structure and predict in which direction it will run tomorrow.

The Code

Prominent among the carry-over items of the last convention was the code. All here know what happened. However, for posterity, for the particular benefit of archaeological students who a thousand years hence will look upon the current era as one of great antiquity, perhaps for good reasons, and for the guidance of philosophers and economists searching for truth through precedent, it seems fitting to write down, so that all who run may read, that the Supreme Court of the United State on May 27, 1935, declared the national industrial recovery act unconsitutional, a decision which automatically invalidated the codes of fair competition, including, of course, the code of the

Mrs. M. N. de Noyelles, Mrs. J. F. Norton, Mrs. Donald Melville, and Mrs. R. L. Ruggles
Cameraman: Teeter

pharmaceutical and biological industry.

It should be said in passing that liquidation of the affairs of the code authority, requiring daily attention for approximately three months, was a task which stood next in the realm of vexations to that of engineering the code through a maze of difficulties to a successful conclusion, after seventeen months. It is, nevertheless, a pleasure to report that not one complaint was registered by a member of the Industry over the manner in which the closing of the Code office was handled. So ended a chapter in the Nation's program of economic and social experimentation.

Food and Drug Legislation

Another subject carried forward from the last annual meeting was food and drug legislation. It will be discussed at length in the report of the committee on legislation, hence no further observations will be made here.

Manual of Assay Methods and Tolerances

The 1935 edition of the Manual of Assay Methods and Tolerances, prepared under the auspices of the combined pharmaceutical contact committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, represents one of the major accomplishments of the year in the field of standards. Not only were copies widely distributed in this country among pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers, colleges of pharmacy, and governmental agencies, but there was an active demand from abroad, a feature which provides abundant proof of the extensive acceptance of the publication. No praise is too great for the work and devotion of this remarkable committee now entering its twelfth year.

Carson P. Frailey
A.D.M.A. Executive Vice-President and Secretary

Supplement to Trademark List

Another accomplishment no less worthy of praise was the supplement to the trademark list. Because of its nature, and more or less universal interest to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and trade mark attorneys, requisitions came from all parts of the United States. Preparation of these records for the main list biennially and for the interim supplement requires examination and correlation of a mass of data. For his infinite patience and fine co-operation in this endeavor the sincere thanks of the association is due the chairman of the committee on patents and trademarks.

Standardized Titles and Formulas

The committee on catalog simplification has in the past twelve months undertaken revision of the handbook—Standardized Titles and Formulas. It is a project of considerable magnitude, but the size of a job and the difficulties invo'ved have never been deterring factors in the life of this painstaking group of untiring technically trained executives. In its approach to the new edition the committee took into account the changes that may properly be anticipated under a new food and drugs law so that the compilation when ready for distribution should be a faithful guide to all concerned for many years to come.

The Variation Clause

During the last decade, and more particularly within the last three or four years, much has been written and spoken with regard to the so-called "variation clause" in the Federal and State food and drugs acts.

Because of his long and intimate experience in the fields of pharmacy and chemistry, coupled with splendid legal training, Dr. James H. Beal is recognized as one of the best qualified men in the country to formulate conclusions on the subject.

At the request of the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Dr. Beal prepared a treatise on this highly controversial matter, and presented it at the Portland, Oregon, meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, August, 1935. Reprints of the article were distributed with our bulletin W-74, November 7, 1935.

It is noteworthy that Dr. Beal's conclusions fully support the position which we have consistently held; namely, that a variation clause is necessary for many sound reasons.

Federal Legislation

Federal legislation will be mentioned by title only. A review of congressional proposals of pertinent interest and their progress to date will be given in the report of the committee on legislation schedules as the next subject on the program.

State Legislation

State legislation is handled by the Washington office with the co-operation of the committee on legislation and the membership at large. Since January 1, 1936, the legislatures of thirteen States have been in regular or special session. In the last six months of 1935, however, extraordinary activity was registered in most of the States, as our bulletins for that period will attest. Tax measures, fair trade practice bills, narcotic and alcohol control petitions for more stringent regulation, were outstanding in the order named. With court decisions tending to emphasize States' rights, it is perhaps more important than ever before that our members be thoroughly familiar with what is going on in State legislative bodies that may directly or indirectly affect the conduct of their business.

Our bulletin service provides a most effective medium through which your information may be obtained. But mere knowledge of a situation is not sufficient. Knowledge must be translated into action to become a potent force. So with all the earnestness at my command, I urge every executive to be more than a spectator at the legislative arena. Ascertain the reason for the program. Find out whether it is to gratify the ambition of a demagog or is a sincere and sound effort to meet a pressing public need.

This observation is not offered with the intention of creating the impression that all legislative proposals are destructive in principle or in detail and should be opposed. Indeed some of them, many of them, no doubt, may be thoroughly constructive when assayed by the most reliable methods extant and warrant your support. However, with the exception of glaring examples, where the true picture is immediately obvious, no proper conclusion to protest or to endorse can be reached without exploring the whole field.

S. DeWitt Clough
A.D.M.A. Third Vice-President and Former Treasurer

It has been well said that "a presumptuous scepticism which rejects facts without examining them to see if they are real is more blameworthy than an irrational credulity."

Special Service

Either the growing complexity of our modern industrial life or an increasing appreciation of the service rendered by the Washington office of the association, or a combination of both factors has resulted in a year of unprecedented activity. While conditions which give rise to industrial complications and bewilderment are always regrettable, member firms should feel especially fortunate that they have joined together in a purely voluntary organization not only for the development of the industry through research, but in order that their problems may be more economically and effectively handled through a centralized arrangement than if done by the individual member alone. Obviously we cannot with propriety go into the matter of special service here, but some estimate of the scope of the collective program may be gained from the fact that 56 bulletins were issued during the year, encompassing 675 subjects, many of which required repeated followups to advance them to successful conclusion on behalf of the membership.

The U.S.P. XI and N.F. VI

In less than a month the U.S.P. XI and N.F. VI become official. Our organization has a deep interest in these compendiums, not simply because they represent legal standards under the Federal and State food and drug acts, but for the reason that member firms individually and through committees of the association have contributed liberally in time and in expert knowledge toward the work of the revision committees.

Further effort, it is said, will be made to popularize U.S.P. and N.F. preparations. Certainly there can be no criticism of such a movement if kept within proper bounds. The U.S.P. and N.F. merit wide recognition and support. However, should it come to pass that only official preparations were marketed by manufacturers, progress in pharmacy would soon slow down. Hence any effort to eliminate specialties in the belief that this step would tend to relieve an existing economic situation for a particular group or elevate pharmacy to a more ethical plane, seems to lack imagination and holds possibilities of postponing, commensurate with the success of the effort, widening of the sphere of influence and the betterment of pharmacy.

A co-operative attitude dedicated to the proposition that the rights of each branch of the trade be respected offers the most satisfactory solution for the common good and it is our hope that this policy will obtain.

Appeals for Financial Aid

In the January, 1936, issue of *Nation's Business* there is an article by Harper Leech entitled "Babbitt Pays for Babbitt Baiting." Perhaps some of you have read it. Inasmuch as appeals are constantly being made for the support of surveys—so called "research programs," "endowments," "fellowships," etc. — quotations from the article on this occasion may prove helpful.

"Looking back over the past ten years it is practically impossible to find any proof that he (the business men) has recognized the significance of the assaults made upon him by the more or less parasitic social groups which do not like him. On the contrary, business ownership and management continue to finance the very elements which have lowered their prestige.

". . . I'll considered bequests of vast sums of money to impersonal perpetual foundations and endowments have created foci of antibusiness sentiment. The people who live on the income of these endowments would of course feel as they do even if no fat salaries were provided for them out of the estates of dead industrialists and financiers, but their means of expression would be limited indeed. At present they have enormous facilities for publicity and for financing all sorts of alleged researches and surveys for the purpose of discrediting capitalistic enterprise that they would not possess if these huge funds had not been set aside for their use."

Taxation

The foregoing paragraphs have dealt with problems peculiar to the drug industry, as it were. The association in the main has long adhered to a policy of thus restricting its activities. It has been and is a sound policy. Nevertheless there is a problem of broad application which has been surging to the front so rapidly and with such force and effect that a reminder through this medium will not be out of place. Indeed it may serve to further reinforce the growing ranks of opposition.

The reference is to "taxation." Some speak of it by the imperfectly descriptive term "public finance." More accurately taxation is a division of public finance. "Public" may apply to the work of charitable organizations, while "finance" is a word of broad meaning relating to all forms of transactions involving monetary considerations. No matter how much scenery is built around the word by politicians, complete disguise is practically impossible whether it be in a municipal, county, State, or national setting. It has been well said that taxes are the foundation upon which governmental revenue systems rest. How firmly they rest and how comfortably rest the governments usually depend upon the amount of the taxes and the purposes for which they are spent.

Pages and pages are being written on the evil of high taxes and the historical consequences of the tax burden from the dawn of the ages. There are perhaps thousands hacking at the branches of the problem to one who is striking at the roots. The rank and file of beneficiaries probably ho'd the balance of voting power on the tax program locally and nationally. Are you personally explaining to them in a clear, simp'e way that excessive taxation, the corollary of excessive spending, may lead to more unemployment and bids fair to close if not to completely destroy the road to social and economic security which all hope to travel? The educational program may mean some sacrifice on your part, from a busisess standpoint, and doubtless will. But in the end it should be worth it. Edmund Burke said:—"It is better to be despised for two anxious apprehensions than ruined by too confident security."

The temper of the meeting was well manifested by the applause which greeted a side-reference by Mr. Frailey to the pending revenue measure as the "capital erosion bill." Equally enthusiastic was the greeting of President Boylston's remark that the association might be compelled to change its name because of the usurpation of its initials to designate the "Administration for Distribution of Manufacturers' Assets."

Treasurer's Report

The treasurer of the association, S. De Witt Church, of the Abbott Laboratories, reported that the receipts during 1935 had been $29,305.80, and the disbursements, $29,712.28, having a balance of $3,852.23 on hand of December 31. In the current year up to May 1, there had been collected in dues $32,777.50 out of an expected $33,865, and the balance on hand was $24,254.96. Expenditures of $30,192.25 had been budgeted, and it was expected that the year would shaw a favorable balance of about $5,000.

Pfizer's A. A. Teeter and Merck's George W. Merck Chat; Abbott's R. M. Cain Looks About

Legislative Report

A critical review of legislative developments during the past year was presented by Horace W. Bigelow, general counsel of the association, reporting as chairman of the legislative committee. Mr. Bigelow gave a brief history of the NRA code movement and expressed the belief that legisla-

Horace W. Bigelow
A.D.M.A. General Counsel

tion of a similar character was to be expected, with the purpose of exercising Federal governmental control of wages and hours.

After referring briefly to the government contracts bill and the agricultural adjustment act, Mr. Bigelow discussed the efforts that were still in progress to revise the Federal good and rugs act. In this connection he told also of the proposal to everybody strict control of the sale and advertising of drugs and cosmetics in the sanitary code of the City of New York and the stipulation by means of which the matter had been deferred pending the enactment of a new Federal law.

Discussing the proposal, then pending, to place governmental supervision of all business in narcotics in the hands of the secret service, Mr. Bigelow expressed the belief that the change would serve no good purpose. He had a similar view with respect to the proposed legislation to restrict alcohol for pharmacal use to that derived from cereal grains.

State fair trade acts and their philosophy and the proposed Federal supplementary legislation were discussed by Mr. Bigelow, as were the several bills in Congress directed to the elimination of price-discrimination evils. He gave a concise picture of the purposes of these measures.

Mr. Bigelow concluded his report with the following expression of his individual views on certain major trends in legislation:—

Our Federal government was organized and is existing by virtue of a written constitution which has been amended from time to time in accordance with its provisions. That document definitely and clearly defines the power of the Federal government and separates it into three branches, the executive, the legislative and the judicial. I think, it can be said without fear of contradiction, that the constitution never contemplated nor can it be interpreted to mean, that one branch should dominate another. That it was it purpose to have each branch function independently has been definitely established. If it were otherwise, the aims and purposes of the founding fathers could never have been realized.

Moreover, in establishing the Federal government, the powers delegated by the constitution to the Federal government were few and defined, but nevertheless, in order to obviate any question with respect to this important matter the tenth amendment was adopted, which provides that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

We have witnessed during the past three years the executive branch, dictating to the legislative branch the type and kind of legislation to be enacted to meet the demands of the executive branch. In other words, we have seen a merger or consolidation of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal government with the Congress dominated by the executive. That this situation actually exists is clearly borne out by the repeated statements in the press and otherwise that this bill or that bill is on the President's "must legislation." We also have heard the statement made by the executive branch of the government that legislation must be enacted by the Congress in spite of the fact that its constitutionality was seriously questioned. We have seen the Congress enact such legislation and the executive branch proceed to administer and enforce it until such time as the Supreme Court of the United States has definitely and positively declared it unconstitutional.

To prove that such legislation has been a burden upon the people of the United States with certain resulting benefits to a portion of them, it is necessary to point only to the agricultural adjustment act which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States last January. To give legislation of this character some semblance of constitutionality, the sponsors have invariably attempted to enlarge upon the taxing power, the power to provide for the general welfare, the power to regulate interstate commerce and other constitutional powers of Congress. It is obvious that the whole tendency of such a movement is toward a strongly centralized Federal government of a type and kind which was never dreamed of by the founding fathers, nor contemplated or understood by the people of the United States today. Also it is obvious that the only obstacle at present in the way of accomplishing the desired ends of those leading such movement is the Supreme Court of the United States. It is most profoundly hoped that they may never overcome this obstacle.

I believe it is their purpose in spite of the powers reserved to the States by the constitution to re-establish a Federal government which will stretch its powerful arm of authority into every nook and corner of each state of the Union in order to control not only every phase of industry but the lives and actions of every citizen of these United States. This is not the first time in the history of this country we have had such a movement, but I doubt very much if there has ever been a time when it has gained as much force as it has within the past three years. I do not attribute this to the fact that the rank and file of American people desire such a Federal government, but to the fact that they do not clearly understand the aims and purposes of those who are attempting to lead them. I have abounding faith in the American people, and I sincerely and honestly believe that, if they correctly understand by whom, and where they are being led, they will in a very definite and positive manner reject any change in the constitutional form of government of the United States as it was established in the constitution.

We are on the eve of a presidential election and it is absolutely esential that the issues be clearly defined so that every person in the United States entitled to vote may fully understand them. If these issues are befogged and made attractive by promises impossible of fulfillment, I am doubtful of the outcome. But, if clearly defined, I am absolutely certain of the outcome. Let me leave the thought with you that it is your duty and my duty to see that the issues are clearly defined, to the end that not only we but our associates, our neighbors, our friends and everyone connected with us fully understand their import and purpose.

Memorials Report

With much feeling, George Simon, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, as chairman of the committee on memorials, announced and commented appreciatively on the death during the year of the following members:—

Harold W. Simpkins, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.
J. Fred Windolph, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company.
J. Allen Tailby, of the Tailby-Nason Company.
Dr. John Uri Lloyd, of Lloyd Brothers.

In tribute to the memory of these departed the convention stood for a moment in silence.

Insurance Report

Instead of repeating the customary review of developments in the various

Oscar W. Smith
A.D.M.A. First Vice-President

types of insurance that drug manufacturers are obliged to carry, this year's report of the committee on insurance problems considered four factors related to such problems—the social security act, workmen's compensation, occupational diseases in industry, and products liability insurance.

The report, prepared by E. F. Wagner, of Sharp & Dohme, as chairman, was read by Dr. Paul S. Pittenger, of the same company, Mr. Wagner being unable to attend.

A PARTIAL LIST OF HARSHAW CHEMICALS

Aluminum Hydrate
Aluminum Oleate
Aluminum Palmitate
Aluminum Resinate
Aluminum Stearate
Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Linoleate
Ammonium Silico Fluoride
Antimony Oxide
Antimony Sulphide (Needle)
Arsenic
Barium Carbonate
Barium Sulphate
Borax
Boric Acid
Cadmium Carbonate
Cadmium Hydrate
Cadmium Oxide
Cadmium Sulphide
Calcium Linoleate
Calcium Stearate
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Ceramic Colors
Chromic Acid
Chromium Oxide
Chromium Sulphate
Citric Acid
Cobalt Acetate
Cobalt Carbonate
Cobalt Driers
Cobalt Linoleate
Cobalt Resinate, Precipitated and Fused
Copper Chloride
Copper Cyanide
Copper Linoleate
Copper Nitrate
Copper Oleate
Copper Oxide
Copper Sulphate
Cream of Tartar
Glycerine
Hydrofluoric Acid
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Acetate
Lead Driers
Lead Linoleate
Lead Oleate
Lead Resinate
Lead Stearate
Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Oleate
Magnesium Silico Fluoride
Magnesium Stearate
Magnesium Sulphate
Manganese Carbonate
Manganese Oxide (Black)
Manganese Linoleate
Manganese Chloride
Manganese Hydrate
Manganese Resinate, Precipitated and Fused
Manganese Sulphate
Manganese Borate
Mica
Nickel Salts
Oxalic cid
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Bichromote
Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Nitrate
Rochelle Salts
Selenium
Sodium Aluminate
Sodium Antimonate
Sodium Bichromate
Sodium Chlorate
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Metasilicate
Sodium Nitrate
Sodium Silicate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Stannate
Sodium Uranate
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Di Sodium Phosphate
Tartaric Acid
Titanium Oxide
Trichlorethylene
Uranium Nitrate
Uranium Oxide
Zinc Ammonium Chloride
Zinc Carbonate
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Cyanide
Zinc Laurate
Zinc Linoleate
Zinc Oleate
Zinc Resinate
Zinc Stearate
Zinc Sulphate
Zinc Tungate

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
Manufacturers, Importers, Merchants
Offices and Laboratories: Cleveland, Ohio
Quality Products Since 1892
New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, East Liverpool, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Works at Cleveland and Elyria, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pa.

The provisions of the social security act were outlined, and their operation was explained. Fraudulent practices in connection with workmen's compensation, and new factors contributing to the importance of the subject as a whole, were discussed at length in the report. The committee did not feel qualified to prescribe remedies for existing conditions, but suggested the

Dr. L. N. Upjohn
A.D.M.A. Second Vice-President

importance of study of conditions, and recommended that members of the association co-operate in compiling records of experiences in workmen's compensation.

The many factors in the manufacturing of drugs, which may contribute to the hazards faced by workmen were discussed by the committee in its consideration of occupational diseases. The necessity for careful diagnostic checks was pointed out, and the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court under an "all inclusive" definition of diseases "peculiar to the work" was presented as an excellent precedent in meeting claims under nonspecific laws.

The importance of full knowledge of allergism and other idiosyncracies was emphasized in the committee's reference to products liability insurance. It was advised that care be taken to be assured of adequate coverage in policies of such insurance.

The committee concurred in a suggestion made by one of its members and recommended that conferences be held during the year with the men directly in charge of insurance matters for the members of the association.

Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, as chairman of the committee on education, recommended that the committee be dismissed, as the work for which it had been designed had been taken over by the American Pharmaceutical Association in the American Institute of Pharmacy.

Employment Problems

Because of the obvious necessity for improvement in the unemployment situation, there was much interest in the report of the committee on employment problems, which was presented by the chairman, Wilbur E. Campbell, of Frederick Stearns & Co. This report was, in part, as follows.—

It is generally acknowledged that we have no unemployment problem in our industry. Throughout the years of depression payrolls were maintained and during the past year the number of employees engaged in the industry has been substantially increased. Nevertheless our companies have been subjected to an ever-increasing tax burden for the establishment of unemployment and old-age-retirement funds. The members of our industry have been penalized and will be penalized further because of the inability of certain other industries to level off their employment curve.

The President of the United States in a recent message to Congress proposed that "we ask private industry to extend its operations so as to absorb an increasing number of the unemployed." This suggestion to Congress overlooks the fact that the manufacturing industry as a whole during the two-year period ending January, 1936, has in comparison with all other forms of private enterprise provided 80 percent of the total new employment. It has, and is, carrying more than its proportionate share, and on the whole has lifted average hourly rates to the level of or beyond those of 1929. Less than two million additional workers will bring manufacturing employment up to the 1929 maximum, and it is obvious that manufacturers cannot provide work for the nine million or more jobless men and women.

Taken as a whole, manufacturers have throughout the depression carried employment in continuous excess of ability to market their product and have privately incurred debts and deficits to do so. Corporate surpluses have been decreased more than seven billion dollars, much of which went into maintenance of employment.

Philosophy of Relations

An understanding of the philosophy of the present administration with reference to employer-employee relations is necessary to account for recent legislation. The administration theory is apparently as follows:—Management in industry and commerce is much more generally and better organized to protect and further its economic interest than is labor; industrial recovery can come about only through a restoration of the purchasing power of labor; the necessary balance between management and labor presupposes organization of labor as complete and effective as the supposed organization of management; as a means of restoring purchasing power, minimum wages and maximum hours must be fixed; the self-interest of labor makes it the best policeman for insuring observance on the part of employers; organization of labor must be stimulated for this purpose; furthermore, wages having been raised and hours shortened through governmental action, organized labor can be depended upon as a matter of self-interest, to support the new structure and prevent future depressions due to ruinous competition in the matter of hours and wages.

One might well take issue with the first premise underlying this theory, which is that management is more efficiently organized than labor, because as a matter of fact the organization of capital has been for entirely different purposes than that of dealing with labor. The premise would be more nearly correct if so-called "capital" were organized as employers.

The present employer-employee relation is one of extreme confusion, and this condition will obtain until such time as judicial determinations are had upon a strictly constitutional basis. Pending such judicial determinations, which will bring order out of chaos, the members of our industry must oppose further inroads that will disturb our economic soundness.

Political Economy Needs New Views

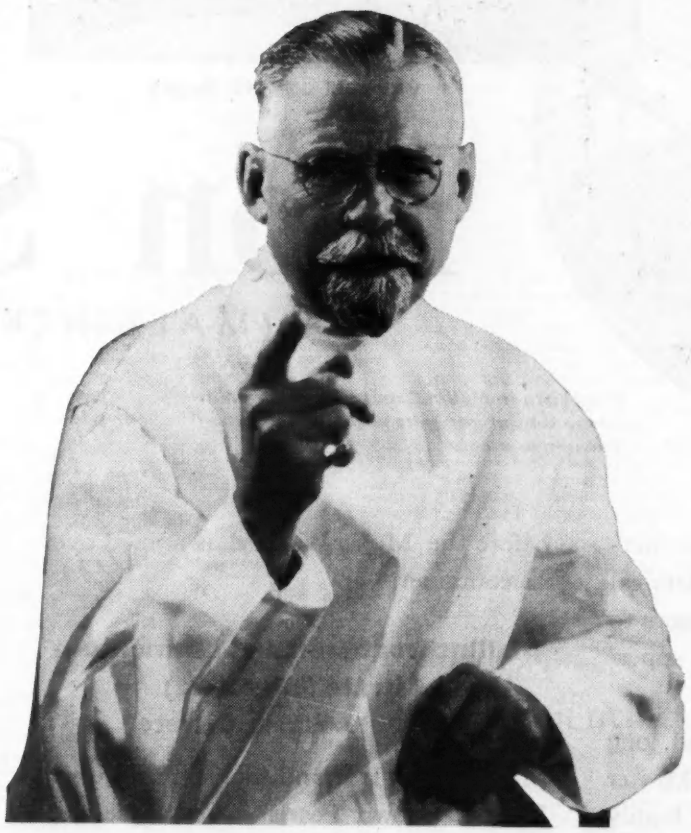
From the premise that the Versailles treaty had been conceived and effected in hate and acute nationalism which have grown into international group antagonisms, Morris Edwards, of the executive staff of the Chamber of Commerce, constructed an able criticism of political-economic experimentation in this country, which, he said, does not serve to lessen the seriousness of unemployment or to set up a spirit of freedom of initiative. He stressed the need, on the part of those who would have government control of business, to know what makes business go, and he questioned the ability of centralized governmental efforts to solve all the problems of industry, and doubted the responsibility of government to come to the aid of groups with a real or fancied distress. He saw in the assumption of this responsibility the breeding of strife and the disruption of the essential relationships of employer and employee.

Mr. Edwards condemned the apparent attitude that business is an undesirable institution, an exploiter of antisocial practices, open to suspicion and deserving punitive treatment at the hands of government. Business, in his opinion, should be promoted to economic efficiency by governmental efforts. This, he said, would result in greatly extended employment. He compared, to the disadvantage of this nation, the attitude of government in the United States and Great Britain, but he did not include the fundamental difference in the application of laws and other restraints in the two countries.

Capital and industry should be partners, not enemies, in business, Mr. Edwards said. Government should not endeavor to widen breaches between them. He deplored the political expediencies which capitalize unsatisfactory conditions. But, he pointed out that the trend toward demands for paternal affection and aid by this group or the other was a matter, not of the past three years, but of almost two decades. No mere change in administration could change the increasingly prevalent state of mind which looks to the government for a living. Appetites of this sort cannot be turned back in a short time, their viciousness must be made clear and their elimination will take time.

It is still necessary to learn the bitter truths of history, the speaker de-

"It's a matter of Taste--



"That's one of the reasons why I've prescribed American White Mineral Oil for years. My patients prefer it to any foreign White Mineral Oil. I'm on the staffs of four hospitals — and we use nothing but American White Mineral Oils. Why not—when they're pleasant to take, gently effective, and always uniform and dependable."

WE refine American White Mineral Oil and U. S. P. Petrolatum exclusively from the finest crudes available. With a background of more than fifty years' pioneering experience in the refining of U. S. P. petroleum products, coupled with an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Industries, we are equipped to serve you efficiently.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.
REFINERS OF WHITE MINERAL OIL AND PETROLATUM
Refineries: Petrolia and Franklin, Pa.
NEW YORK 88 Lexington Avenue
LOS ANGELES 215 West 5th St.
CHICAGO 400 West Madison St.
STOCKS CARRIED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

WHITE MINERAL OILS
KAYDOL U. S. P. Heavy
ORZOL U. S. P. Heavy
PURITAN U. S. P. Heavy
ERVOL U. S. P. Light
BLANDOL U. S. P. Light
CARNATION
KLEAROL

PETROLATUMS U. S. P.
WHITE PROTOPET
YELLOW PROTOPET
Refined in all the colors necessary for pharmaceutical, cosmetic and industrial requirements.
Also:
White Fonoline—Yellow Fonoline
White Perfecta
for special purposes

COSMETIC SPECIALTIES
SONO-JELL — complete series for liquefying cleansing creams, pomades, ointments, etc.
TRI-OL — base for soapless oil shampoos.
DEO-BASE—light hydrocarbon distillate refined to complete freedom from kerosene odor.

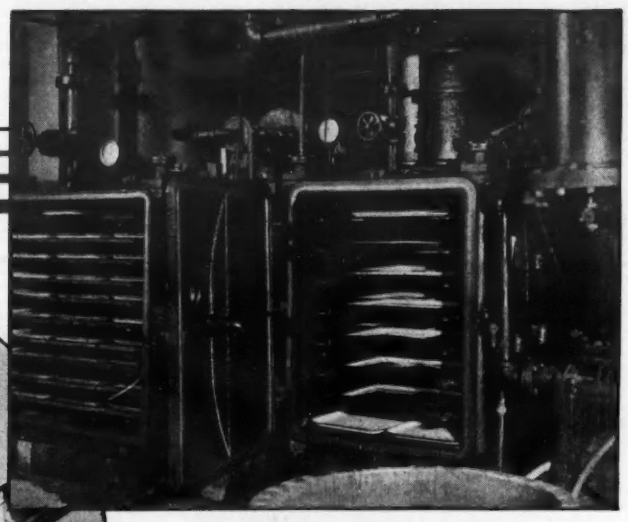
Master Craftsmen of CHEMISTRY

NO. 4 OF A SERIES
of advertisements portraying the men and the methods responsible for the excellence of the products manufactured by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

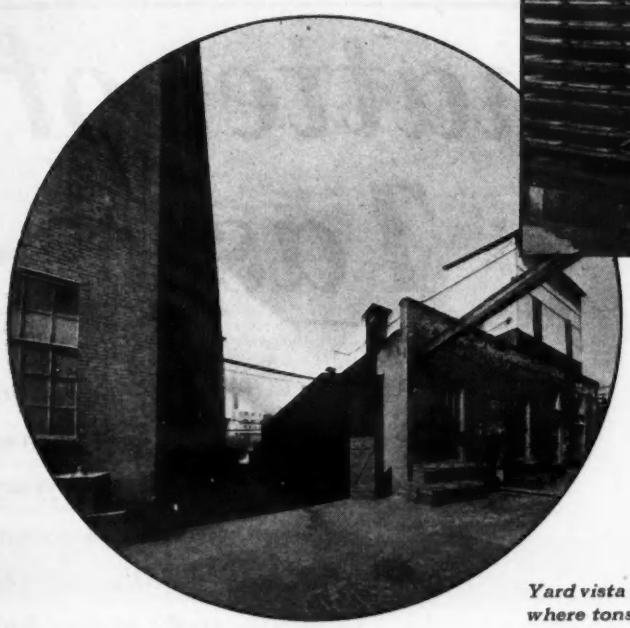
AUGUST BRUENING

Mr. August Bruening has been employed in the production of Iron Salts in the Mallinckrodt plant for 37 years.

"THE SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE TRAINS MEN TO BE MASTERS"



VACUUM DRYING OVENS



Yard vista in Mallinckrodt plant near point where tons of iron salts annually start their journey to users.

Iron Salts

(MALLINCKRODT)

UNIFORMLY excellent physical characteristics are, next to true chemical structure, the most important factors to be considered in the production of superlatively fine salts of iron.

Here again, the skilled technic and long experience of the Mallinckrodt Master Craftsmen of Chemistry perform highly important functions. No machine ever devised can compete with human skill and experience in operation of the various processes—from the iron-acid solution to the end-product in the form of uniform-sized freely soluble "pearls" or fine iridescent "scales". Each Mallinckrodt iron salt must pass a series of exacting tests and live up to the highest uncompromising Mallinckrodt standards of quality before the M. C. W. label is affixed over its container.

Mallinckrodt Iron and Ammonium Citrate (M. C. W.) (Soluble Ferric Citrate)

Mallinckrodt Iron and Ammonium Citrate U. S. P. Brown Pearls, for example, give dark, rich solutions of uniform iron content. It is a free-running granular product which does not cake. Readily soluble and practically non-deliquescent. As perfectly uniform in chemical and physical characteristics as the finest chemical engineering skill can produce. M. C. W. Iron and Ammonium Citrate is also available as Green Pearls, U. S. P. Brown Scales, U. S. P. Brown Powder and Green Scales.

Other Mallinckrodt Iron Products for the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations and for Industrial Use:

Iron Carbonate Saccharated U. S. P
Iron Glycerophosphate N. F. (Powder and Scales)
Iron Pyrophosphate N. F. Pearls
Iron Pyrophosphate N. F. Powdered
Iron Hypophosphate N. F. (Ferric)
Iron Oxide Saccharated
Iron and Quinine Citrate (Ferric)
Iron Reduced U. S. P.
Iron Citrate U. S. P. VIII (Ferric) (Pearls and Powder)
Iron Chloride Solution U. S. P.
Iron Chloride Tincture U. S. P.

ST. LOUIS
CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA

Mallinckrodt CHEMICAL WORKS

NEW YORK
MONTREAL
TORONTO

FINE PRESCRIPTION CHEMICALS

cleared, to realize that under a free government guaranties—for pap, pelf, heavily in the support of its ideals. It must be learned, he continued, that what is done must be measured by ability to pay for the doing, that the prime duty of government is to run its own affairs, and it should not interpret its functions to include the mollifying and remedying of every individual or group ill or championing of every cause.

Responsibility for economic progress and stability, he said, was a personal matter, not the role of government, of business, or of agriculture, but a responsibility of each as a citizen. He held that the majority did not desire the rejection of individual security for government guaranties—for pap, pelf, and patronage. And in conclusion he urged that every effort be made to restore sturdy, assertive American patriotism, expressed in devotion to liberty as well as to law.

Dr. Alfred Barol, of John Wyeth & Bro., asked Mr. Edwards whether he regarded $2.82 a week in relief for an unemployed man as "pap, pelf, or patronage." Mr. Edwards replied that he had meant no such concrete example, but intended to condemn political catering to demands such as that for the prepayment of the soldiers' bonus. He added that, believing in the necessity of relief, he could not accept the neglect and waste that attended the existing centralization of the work.

Patents and Trademarks

For the committee on patents and trademarks, the chairman, Ralph R. Patch, of the E. L. Patch Company, presented a brief report. This called attention to the recent discovery of the granting of patents on the basis of slightly new uses, such as that of copper in the treatment of anemia and the use of phenol-bercuric nitrate as a germicide.

The committee recommended that an addition and correction supplement to the list of trade-names be printed this year and a new list next year. It also recommended that next year's committee be so constructed as to get more attention for patents than for trademarks.

Officers Elected

Unanimous endorsement was given to the nominees presented for the various offices by the nominating committee through the chairman, Charles G. Merrell, of the William S. Merrell Company. The list of new officers is printed on page 45.

Foreign Trade

Import barriers had been eased somewhat during the past year, but not enough to permit the normal flow of world trade, said the committee on foreign trade in a report read by R. W. Showalter, of Eli Lilly & Co., chairman. World business conditions had improved but were still subnormal, the report continued, because of political disturbances. The foreign exchange situation remained unsettled, and this added to the complications hampering trade.

Following the twelve tariff bargains completed by the United States, the improvement in trade with the other countries involved had been better than average, the committee said; but this improvement could not all be attributed to the agreements. In the opinion of the committee the Argentine sanitary pact with respect to meats should be ratified.

The report closed with a reference to the approaching National Foreign Trade Week.

Transportation

The report of the committee on transportation was read by title by Secretary Frailey and referred to the executive committee. This report dis-

R. Lincoln McNeil
A.D.M.A. Treasurer

cussed the competition of railroads and motor trucks, the regulation of motor trucks as carriers, l.c.l. freight rate retention, and that of "all commodity" carload rates, the proposed permanent l.c.l. rating, and carload rates to the Southwest.

The White Laboratories, Newark, N. J., was elected to membership.

New Dues Schedule

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, setting up a new schedule of membership dues, which had been accepted by all the members. This schedule provides for the following annual payments:—

Pharmaceutical and Biological Manufacturers

Annual sales.	Dues.
$6,000,000	$1,800
5,000,000	1,500
3,000,000	1,200
2,000,000	900
1,000,000	600
500,000	360
Less than $500,000	325

Chemical Manufacturers

Annual sales.	Dues.
$6,000,000	$750
3,000,000	600
2,000,000	450
Less than $2,000,000	360

Manufacturers of surgical dressings, $400 a year.

Crude drug merchants and millers, $360 a year.

Essential oil houses, $360 a year.

helpful information in this connection, Mr. Lothrop said. The men should be consulted in allotting quotas, he continued, and a percentage split in overlapping territories is most satisfactory. In allotting incentive compensation on articles of different profitableness, he advised that the men be not told the extent of the differences.

As to the amount of incentive, the speaker said that about one-third the salary had been shown to be most productive. The frequency of payment is important, and Mr. Lothrop regarded quarterly payments as a fair compromise.

Statistical and personal check-ups are necessary in sales management, Mr. Lothrop said, and he outlined a plan whereby a sales manager can help his detail men and at the same time learn their potential values. Personal check-ups are all too rare, he said, but it is desirable that both check-ups and compensation plans be operated on a personal and human plane.

Advertising Outlook

The results of a survey of direct-mail advertising to physicians were presented by Harry C. Phibbs, of the Harry C. Phibbs Advertising Company, Chicago. In his study of advertising, Mr. Phibbs had selected the direct-mail type, not because he regarded it as most important, but because it is the most widely used.

Mr. Phibbs found in a survey covering a year that the general mailings to a doctor amount to about 1,500 annually. A typical month's mailings consisted of six house organs, twenty unsolicited samples, and seventy-five pieces of "literature." In addition, he said, the doctor got eighteen pieces of nonmedical advertising in the month.

Only about 3 percent of the mailings to doctors were sent first-class; but about 75 percent were metered. Mailings in envelopes constituted 78 percent of the total. A number of the advertising pieces gathered in his survey were criticized by Mr. Phibbs, who urged that such material be prepared with a better regard for readability—less crowding, more appeal in the opening paragraph.

Mr. Phibbs related his experiences in his efforts to learn the extent to which doctors read advertising received in their mail. He had found a variety of degrees of acceptance, and concluded that this advertising, like other sorts, followed the general law of averages, its acceptance depending in large degree on its message and the manner of presentation. He regarded readability, with an impressive message, to be of greater value than the mere stimulation of requests for samples.

S. De Witt Clough, of the Abbott Laboratories, expressing appreciation of Mr. Phibbs's services, paid his respects to "sample-grabbers" and suggested that manufacturers co-operate in checking the operations of those who gather samples with the purpose of selling them.

Wholesale Outlook

Tracing briefly the history of changes in distribution, W. J. Schieffelin, jr., president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, said that the major costs of distribution cannot be eliminated and that much of the so-called "efficiency" would not be manifested if it were not supported by concessions and discriminations in prices.

He said that wholesalers and retailers long had recognized that it was desirable and necessary that they limit their sales efforts to goods that were profitable. This knowledge was being translated into practice more and more frequently and extensively. Because the old-fashioned, independent distributors still do the larger part of distribution, successful distribution, Mr. Schieffelin declared, depended on both wholesaler and retailer feeling that he is making a reasonable profit.

A letter supplementing Mr. Schieffelin's talk, received from E. L. Newcomb, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, was read by Secretary Frailey. Mr. Newcomb expressed the opinion of the N. W. D. A. officers that lasting prosperity required the elimination of irregular and inequitable selling practices. Fair play in trade, he held, was essential to the public welfare and to that of industry. The big problem is not that of price-cutting but the unfairness that underlies it, and business should be permitted to work to get and maintain fairness in its practices.

Government aid is needed to make competition fair, Mr. Newcomb continued, and he regarded unfair competition as more serious in the aggregate than many criminal offenses. He expressed the belief that the Federal Trade Commission, if granted slight, additional authority, would be able to give adequate assistance. State co-operation, as with the food and drugs act, would be helpful.

His letter closed with the advice that industries devote thought to self-analysis to learn that many existing conditions are economically unsound and damaging. Business should get a larger viewpoint, he said, and enlist the assistance of the Federal Trade Commission in ridding itself of unfairness.

Foreign Trade Outlook

In spite of adverse conditions, exports of drugs have shown a healthy growth, said C. C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This trade increase has applied to almost every country and has not paralleled industrialization.

Particular attention was given by Mr. Concannon to the existing and potential markets in Latin America. The Latin Americans are willing buyers of United States goods, he said, and not to cultivate their trade would be evidence of unwisdom. He quoted from an editorial article, "Pan-American Possibilities," in the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, to support his plea for the development of ties of commerce and friendship with Latin American countries.

Mr. Concannon stressed the belief that the time was ripe for intensified sales efforts in foreign markets. He declared that the opportunities were constantly getting better, and he expressed the conviction that serious and studied efforts expended in foreign trade would produce results commensurate with like efforts spent in domestic business.

Sales and Advertising Session

In the forenoon of May 7 the committee on sales and advertising problems, under the direction of its chairman, R. E. Horn, of the Abbott Laboratories, conducted a symposium on various phases of the business outlook in the drug industry and other topics in the general category of the committee's functions.

Compensation of Detail Men

In a paper of "Compensation and Check-up of Detail Men," Lincoln Lothrop, of the Calco Chemical Company, pointing to the social importance of adequate compensation, set forth his views on the three components of this item—traveling expense, salary, and incentive. He said that, with regard to the first two, the basic attitudes of management and man were fundamentally approved, but that in regard to incentive the object of both is to keep payments as high as possible—the detail man because of his income, management because payments reflect increased sales.

No perfect incentive plan has been evolved, Mr. Lothrop said, but the idea should not be dismissed because it might be only 85 percent satisfactory, as long as the extra pay for extra work produced results. The simplest plan, he explained, is that which rewards increases in volume from a man's territory. In this connection he pointed out that what might seem to a sales manager to be too slight a sum to be stimulative, would have a far greater value to the man because of its proportion to his usual earnings.

Difficulties lie in the way of fixing satisfactory quotas and of determining the relation of results to efforts. Conferences with wholesalers would give

R. E. Horn
Chairman on Sales and Advertising

Scientific Section's Proceedings

The scientific section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association crowded a deal of important business into its one session, in the forenoon of May 4. Following the convening of the section by the chairman, Dr. H. S. Adams, of the Upjohn Company, greetings and congratulations were extended by A. C. Boyiston, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, as president of the parent association. Dr. George D. Beal, associate director of the Mellon Institute, expressed the appreciation of the U. S. P. revision committee for the assistance rendered by members of the section in the recently completed work of revision, and as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association thanked the members for their assistance in the work of N. F. revision.

The presentation of reports by committees of the section was opened with the report on alkaloid and drug standards, which was read by the chairman of that group, Dr. F. O. Taylor, of Parke, Davis & Co. This report was as follows:—

Alkaloid and Drug Standards

Since the publication of U.S.P. XI and N.F. VI, we have been giving consideration to various monographs and standards insofar as they seem to come within the scope of this particular committee. We are reporting here briefly upon only a few items though doubtless there will be found in the U.S.P. and the N.F. various other monographs concerning which suggestions for improvement may be made or in which corrections seem desirable, though not discovered or which have not yet been pointed out to us. We are not mentioning a few suggestions and corrections concerning which comment has already been made to the respective revision committees, as for example, those which followed the last contact committee meeting.

There is a certain amount of possible overlapping in the work of this committee and others, particularly the one on analytical assay methods, and certain comments have been included here as a matter of mutual understanding with the chairman of that committee.

Powdered Extract Aloes, N. F.

The N.F. describes the process of manufacture and gives as a standard the requirement that one part of extract equal two parts of drug. This cannot be attained since the average yield as reported by several laboratories will be about 70 to 75 percent, using first-class aloes. This question has already been taken up by the chairman personally with Professor Gathercoal, chairman of the N.F. committee, and it is understood that a correction will appear before long, presumably by omitting this particular standard requirement and retaining the process of manufacture as described.

Charcoal, Activated

The U.S.P. requirements will not permit the use of certain types of decolorizing

The Dow 'Twins': 'Doc' Dorland and 'Rock' Snow
Cameraman: Teeter

ALLIED ALCOHOLS

LAST month marked the entry into production of the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CORPORATION. Although new in name, it is thoroughly seasoned in personnel and complete in the most modern distilling equipment and in scientific laboratory facilities.

To meet the exacting needs of the drug and cosmetic industry, ALLIED produces ALL*hi* and ALL *special*.

ALL*hi* is ALLIED'S trade name for its highest purity alcohol, produced by continuous distillation, without chemical treatment of any kind.

ALL *special* is ALLIED'S trade name under which it produces every specially denatured formula used by drug and cosmetic manufacturers.

Manufacturers will look to the ALLIED INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CORPORATION'S seal as emblematic of highest purity, uniformity of quality, and service.

Inquiries are invited.

A new Emblem

of great importance to

Manufacturers of

PERFUMES

COSMETICS

TOILET PREPARATIONS

and

PHARMACEUTICALS

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CORPORATION

WALTER J. TRAUTMAN, President

EXECUTIVE AND SALES OFFICES—
CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK
Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1583

PLANT—KANE, VAN BRUNT & IRVING STREETS, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
Telephone: CUmberland 6-0777

charcoals that are widely used because they contain a large proportion of ash. We have no information as yet as to how many different varieties of charcoal available on the market will meet the U.S.P. requirements, but tests made upon two widely used types indicate that one of them is satisfactory and the other is not, largely because of the ash content.

Digitalis, U. S. P.

More extended comment is made in the report of the subcommittee on digitalis of the contact committee. It may be recorded here, however, that it is the understanding of the chairman that there is some doubt in the minds of the U.S.P. revision committee whether 8 percent moisture content is not somewhat too high. It is our opinion that there is not yet available sufficient accurate data on which to base a different standard and that the moisture content specified in the U.S.P. should not be changed without thoroughly adequate data concerning this point.

Digitalis, Powdered Extract

This also is mentioned in the special report of the digitalis subcommittee, but it may be noted here that the N.F. extract of digitalis is now of such strength that one part equals 3½ parts of drug as against the previous customary standard of 1-to-3, and that since the activity of the drug itself is increased by the U.S.P. standards, the new N.F. powdered extract will be approximately 45 percent stronger than was formerly the case. There is also some question as to whether the prescribed activity can be attained but the use of "alcohol" instead of "70 percent alcohol" as an extracting menstruum will probably make this possible.

Emetine Hydrochloride

The U.S.P. XI describes a product containing "not less than 8 percent and not more than 16 percent" of water. The U.S.P. X described a product containing "not more than 19 percent" water. The N.F. monograph for ampuls of emetine hydrochloride bases the assay upon a product containing seven molecules of water of crystallization, which is the formula for crystallized emetine hydrochloride previously most widely accepted, at least in this country.

Seven molecules is equivalent theoretically to 18.56 percent of water. The new proposed range corresponds fairly well with a range between three molecules of water equivalent to 7.6 percent and six molecules of water equivalent to 16.35 percent.

The N.F. committee has this question under consideration, and we do not know as yet whether any revision will be made of the present ampul monograph, but at least for the present the U.S.P. and the N.F. have a different view as to the proper standard for emetine hydrochloride itself, and it is a debatable question as to which is the preferable standard. There will need to be more definite agreement worked out between the U.S.P. and the N.F. committees so that the exact formula on which calculations of ampul strength are made is not out of accord with the standards of the U.S.P. for emetine hydrochloride.

In addition to the difficulty referred to in the preceding paragraph, there is a definite requirement for the amount of free hydrochloric acid which some of the members of this committee believe may not be appropriate. This also is being made the subject of further study by the N. F. revision committee.

Ergot

As in the case of digitalis, the moisture content seems to be questioned and adequate data on which to base any suggested modification of the U.S.P. requirement of not more than 8 percent moisture do not appear to be available. At least, there is no sound reason for changing the U.S.P. requirement until we have much additional data.

Gland Products in the N. F.

The N. F. VI includes ovarian substance, overian residue, corpus luteum, pituitary whole gland, pituitary anterior lobe, and suprarenal gland. In each monograph there appears a detailed statement of histological characteristics. So far as your committee can determine at present, there will be very great difficulty in attempting to apply these histological characteristics as means of definite identification of glands and particularly by this means to identify mixtures of different glands. These histological characteristics at the present time need to be looked upon simply as scientific information which is not yet the subject of general confirmation by numerous investigators, rather than as official and accurate standards in spite of the fact that by reason of their presence in an official book they are technically official standards. This does not detract in any way from the excellence of the original scientific investigation published concerning the histology of these gland tissues, but it must be pointed out that this work was done upon specially selected and prepared gland tissue and the findings are not adapted to use as drug control standards since they are not based on high grade, large scale operations.

Mrs. A. A. Wasserscheid, Mrs. E. H. Shellack, Mrs. H. S. Adams, and Mrs. J. B. Fullerton
Cameraman: Teeter

Nitroglycerin Assays

While this general subject is receiving active consideration by the contact committee, it is mentioned here because of its connection with the general scope of the committee. It is the opinion of several laboratories, based on their recent experiences, that the method of assay for spirit of nitroglycerin in the U.S.P. is likely to give erroneous results and that if the present general process of the U.S.P. is continued, it requires certain modifications in detail in order that different laboratories may obtain reasonably concordant figures.

The same thing is true of the method of assay of nitroglycerin tablets. This also is being actively considered by the contact committee, and recommendations of modification of assay have already been made to the U.S.P. revision committee which, it is believed, will give more accurate results. It is the finding of a number of laboratories that by following the exact procedure now outlined in the U.S.P. erroneous results are likely to be obtained.

Frederick S. Stearns
A.D.M.A. Executive Committeeman

Nux Vomica Assay

The change in the U.S.P. standard from a basis of total alkaloids to strychnine necessitates a method of assay somewhat more difficult to apply than one for total alkaloids. A report by Mr. Rice before the scientific section two years ago definitely indicated the greater accuracy of the total alkaloid form of assay. One source of trouble which has developed in several laboratories is that certain fatty substances, which seem to be present in varying degree in different lots of nux vomica and its preparations, may seriously affect the accuracy of the assay. The tendency is to give assay results which are quite decidedly too high. Apparently, this particular source of error can be eliminated by a change in the process involving extraction of the acid solution of the alkaloids with chloroform immediately before that point in the assay where alkali is added and the alkaloids extracted with the chloroform. This has been but recently discovered and there has been no time as yet to conduct careful co-operative assays but the fact seems to be definitely indicated. Results have been reported to the chairman of the committee by several laboratories. If a change is not made in the details of this assay process it appears that it will be impossible to accurately standardize nux vomica preparations. Apparently, different lots of nux vomica vary considerably in this respect and it appears that those samples on which the original work was done for the U.S.P. revision committee caused little or no trouble in this respect, but recently it has been discovered that some lots may show a variation fo 10 or 15 percent due entirely to this one interfering factor.

Quinine Sulphate

Presumably everyone is familiar with the fact that quinine sulphate of U.S.P. XI contains only two molecules of water of crystallization whereas for years past standard U.S.P. quinine surphate has contained from seven to eight molecules of water. This change will increase the amount of quinine alkaloid in the official quinine sulphate by approximately 12½ percent and will therefore increase the dosage of quinine wherever quinine sulphate is used in customary amounts either in official or non-official formulas by a similar percentage.

Nux Vomica Standard

In the discussion of this report, Dr. F. B. Fisk, of the Pitman-Moore Company, raised the question of whether some strychnine was destroyed by the oxidation to destroy the brucine in the assay process for nux vomica. Dr. Taylor said that such was the case. Mr. Fisk also expressed the belief that brucine was of therapeutic value, although nothing is said in this regard in the U.S.P. He also questioned the effect of variations in room temperature on the results of the assay. Dr. J. P. Snyder, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, said that, because there had been trouble in getting accurate results when the U.S.P. test was formerly on the basis of strychnine above, he doubted the wisdom of dropping the total alkaloids basis. He recalled that the Rice report to the section had shown that accuracy was most difficult to get with the strychnine basis and that, while one laboratory might find its results in agreement, assay by the Food and Drug Administration might give quite different results. He said that, in assay on the strychnine basis, greater tolerance should be allowed.

Dr. Joseph Rosin, of Merck & Co., said that it had been learned how to assay nux vomica on the strychnine basis. He could see no reason for the change from the total alkaloids basis, but said that the strychnine method was satisfactory if the contact with nitric acid was not prolonged until destruction of some of the strychnine resulted. In his experience, laboratory and factory had differed only about 5 percent. The proportions of brucine and strychnine in nux vomica vary in both directions, he said, and he pointed to the necessity of maintaining laboratory temperature close to that defined in the U.S.P. In his opinion, potassium ferricyanide is not so satisfactory as nitric acid as the oxidation agent. Dr. W. J. Rice, of Eli Lilly & Co., pointing out that a variation of 5 percent in a tincture of nux vomica is more serious than the same variation in the drug, said that it had been endeavored by the A.D.M.A. committee to have the total alkaloids basis retained in the U.S.P. method, or a greater tolerance allowed, or a more accurate method devised. Dr. Taylor said that there was much difference between assaying the crude drug and analyzing a mixture of the alkaloids. Dr. Adams declared that a deal of doubt still existed with respect to the standardization and assaying of nux vomica.

Dr. Rice was of the opinion that the higher-standard powdered extract of digitalis might cake. Dr. Adams asked what effect the stronger extract would have in compound tablets containing this drug. Dr. Rice suggested the wisdom of refraining from a change in the moisture requirement in respect of ergot until a proper drying technic had been developed.

Commenting on the U.S.P. requirements for glandular products, Dr. David Klein, of the Wilson Laboratories, said that he had understood that the histological prescriptions were to be regarded as merely informative, but they had been made legal standards. He felt that this would not prove troublesome. Dr. Fisk raised the point that these standards might be made the basis of prosecutions, and he commented on the difference between the natural and the defatted product. Dr. Adams declared that the revision committee should not make a legal requirement out of what is only academic or scientific information.

George W. Merck
A.D.M.A. Executive Committeeman

The next report was that of the committee on analytical assay methods. This was presented by the chairman, Dr. T. H. Rider, of the William S. Merrell Company, and was as follows:—

Analytical Assay Methods

The subcommittee on analytical assay methods has had before it during the past year six individual problems for consideration. Each of these six will be reported separately in self-contained reports.

Assay for Chloroform in Chloroform Liniment

This subject was studied by co-operative assay last year, and it was reported at the time of the last annual meeting that the proposed U.S.P. XI method for the determination of chloroform gave low results. The committee recommended at that time an alternative assay method.

The discussion which followed the presentation of this report and the subsequent actions of the U.S.P. revision committee indicated that in the belief of the revision committee the method proposed by our subcommittee was inaccurate in that it determined total chlorides and was not specific for chloroform. They have, therefore, retained the method for determination of chloroform which we criticized last year, but they have recognized our claim that the method gave low results by lowering the chloroform requirement in chloroform liniment.

Chloroform liniment is made to contain 300 cc. of chloroform in a total volume of 1,000 cc., which calculates exactly 44.67 grams in 100 cc. The limits set in the U.S.P. are from 40 grams to 45 grams.

While your chairman of the subcommittee on analytical assay methods still believes that the U.S.P. XI method is inaccurate, he feels that the lowering of chloroform requirements satisfactorily takes into account the low results which will be obtained, and that under these circumstances the method will prove workable.

Morphine Assays in Tincture Opium and Tincture Opium Camphorated

The U.S.P. XI has introduced modified assay methods and methods which are not identical for these two products.

The subcommittee has been interested in checking the two assay methods, not only for inherent accuracy, but also to determine the comparative results which would be obtained.

Tincture opium camphorated is made by dilution of tincture opium, and no adjustment is directed following assay. This means, if the assayed tincture opium is diluted to tincture opium camphorated and assayed by the second method, that unless the second method is capable of checking the first, there will be an error in strength which is unavoidable, if the U.S.P. XI method is followed for the preparation of camphorated tincture of opium.

Two samples were prepared, one a sample of tincture opium, the other a sample of tincture opium camphorated, both of which were made as U.S.P. X products. These samples were labeled "A" and "B" and assayed co-operatively by six different laboratories. The tincture opium was assayed by the U.S.P. XI method for tincture opium, and also by the U.S.P. XI method for tincture opium camphorated with only those modifications absolutely necessary, primarily the taking of a sample containing the approximate amount of morphine as would the directed sample of tincture opium camphorated.

The results are tabulated in three columns giving, first, the results of the assay of tincture opium camphorated by the U.S.P. XI method; second, the results on tincture opium by the tincture opium camphorated method, and third, the results on tincture opium by the tincture opium method.

	Gram per 100 cc		
	U.S.P. XI paregoric method.	Tr. opium by paregoric method.	U.S.P. XI method for tincture opium.
I	0.0359	0.928	0.937
II	0.0403	1.006	0.936
III	0.0411	0.998	0.862
IV	0.0417	1.033	1.027
V	0.0378	1.01	0.901
VI	0.0388	0.973	0.882
	U.S.P. limits 0.035-0.045		U.S.P. limits 0.95-1.05

It is noteworthy, first, that only one laboratory out of six had results which were at all reasonable checks on tincture opium by the two methods. The other laboratories all found definitely higher results by the tincture opium camphorated method than by the tincture opium method and found, furthermore, that the morphine in tincture opium by the U.S.P. XI method of assay for tincture opium was in all cases but one below the U.S.P. XI lower limit.

One laboratory assayed this sample of tincture opium by the U.S.P. X method and found that it was well within the U.S.P. limits using the older method.

We may conclude, therefore, first, that the U.S.P. XI method for tincture opium gives lower results than the U.S.P. X method for the same product, and that a tincture of opium must be definitely stronger than was the U.S.P. X product.

The average of all results on tincture opium by the U.S.P. XI method for tincture opium gave an assay result of 0.924 gram per 100 c.c., whereas the same material assayed by the U.S.P. XI method for tincture opium camphorated gave a result of 0.991 gram per 100 cc., a discrepancy of approximately 7 per cent.

This leads to the further conclusion that if tincture opium camphorated were made from tincture opium in accordance with the U.S.P. XI instructions, the tincture opium having been adjusted to the exact mean of allowable concentration, the tincture of opium camphorated would have a morphine content, when assayed by the U.S.P. XI method, of very close to the U.S.P. XI lower limit.

The following general conclusions may be reached from the results discussed above. First, the U.S.P. XI methods for the assay of morphine in tincture opium and in camphorated tincture of opium are not identical and do not give check results.

Second, tincture opium camphorated prepared from U.S.P. XI tincture opium will have a morphine content near the lower allowable limit.

Third, the U.S.P. revision committee should be requested either to change one or the other of the two assay methods, or to change the morphine limit on camphorated tincture opium, since it is self-evident that an accurately prepared tinc-

Victor E. Williams: The Golf Chairman Stands Firm on That Handicap
Cameraman: Teeter

ture opium when accurately diluted in accordance with the U.S.P. XI formula should give a product which will assay 100 percent, not, as is the case, only 93 percent.

Fourth, the U.S.P. XI method for the assay of morphine in tincture opium gives results which are low.

The subcommittee requests that after approval of this report by the executive committee a copy thereof be forwarded to the U.S.P. revision committee with a request for their consideration of the results and suggestions contained therein.

Determination of Mercury in Ointment Mercuric Nitrate

This item appears in the sixth edition of the National Formulary without an assay method. A proposed assay method has been published in the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, 24:106, 1935. This method was subjected to co-operative study by the subcommittee.

Comparatively little interest was expressed in this item since most of the firms represented on the subcommittee did not manufacture this product. The general conclusions reached from the results obtained by three co-operating laboratories were that the method in question does not give satisfactory results.

The subcommittee is not prepared at this time to recommend any assay for ointment mercuric nitrate, and feels, in view of the lack of more general interest in this product, that the time of the subcommittee should not be devoted to developing a more saisfactory assay method.

Determination of Morphine, Codeine, and Cocaine by Means of the Henville Titration

The Henville titration of alkaloids was suggested as a time-saving and convenient method of determination by one of the members of the subcommittee. The method has been checked by three laboratories, each laboratory using the Henville method and the contact committee method on hypodermic tablets of their own manufacture. This report, therefore, does not give results obtained upon the co-operative testing of identical samples, but merely indicates the relationship of the assay results using the contact committee method and the proposed Henville method. The proposed Henville method is described as follows:—

Morphine sulphate:—Dissolve a sufficient amount of tablets to represent 0.65 gram (10 grains) of morphine sulphate in 20 cc. of water in a separator, add 75 cc. of a mixture of 85 parts of chloroform and 15 parts of alcohol. Add 0.5 cc. of thymol blue (B.P. 1932, indicator solution), and titrate with 0.1 N sodium hydroxide, shaking vigorously until a permanent pale-blue color is produced in the aqueous layer. Allow the chloroform layer to separate, draw it off into another separator and shake with 5 cc. of water. Discard the chloroform solution and add the water washing to the main aqueous portion. Add a fresh 75 cc. portion of the chloroform-alcohol solution and continue the titration with vigorous shaking until a permanent blue color is produced in aqueous layer. (Only about 0.1 cc. or 0.2 c.c. should be required.) Each cc. of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide corresponds to 0.03793 gram of morphine sulphate.

Codeine sulphate:—Proceed as directed under morphine sulphate but using chloroform as the immiscible solvent. Each cc. of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide corresponds to 0.03933 gram of codeine sulphate.

Cocaine hydrochloride: — Proceed as directed under morphine sulphate but using ether as the immiscible solvent. Each cc. of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide corresponds to 0.03397 gram of cocaine hydrochloride.

Following these directions the three laboratories have made comparisons on four codeine tablets, four morphine tablets, and three cocaine tablets. The results in all cases checked rather closely, variations between the two methods indicating that the Henville titration gave results of from 1½ percent below to 4 percent above the results obtained by means of the contact committee method.

The comments of the various laboratories are somewhat sparse, the only objection being raised to the fact that a larger number of tablets is required for the newer method.

Since the results indicate that the two methods give quite equivalent results, and since the titration method is considerably more simple, it would appear well to consider doing further work on this next year, having various interested laboratories actually test identical samples by both methods to see which gives the best check.

It is to be understood that this type of co-operative problem is made somewhat difficult by the necessity of forwarding narcotic orders prior to the issuance of samples. Since the new method appears to be advantageous over the old only in its greater speed, the Chairman proposes to allow next year's committee to decide whether or not the problem is of sufficient importance to be continued.

[The committee's report on assay methods for alcohol will be printed later.]

Chemical Assay for Tincture Aconite

The last problem undertaken by the subcommittee on analytical assay methods was a consideration of a chemical method of assaying tincture of aconite. We understand that this method was worked out by Dr. Jordan of the Purdue College of Pharmacy, and as it has come to our hands reads as follows:—

Aconitine, considered to be the active toxic principle of aconite and its preparations, is easily hydrolyzed and some of its hydrolytic products cannot be readily separated from it by the usual chemical methods such as precipitation, extraction, etc. It therefore becomes necessary to determine the aconitine in the presence of at least one of its hydrolytic products, benzoylaconine, which can be done by a method which is based on a study of the dissociation constants of the two alkaloids. By extracting the alkaloids with ether from their solution in which the hydrogen ion concentration is controlled by a buffer solution a definite percentage of the total amount of each alkoloid present is removed, and a curve indicating this relationship can be constructed. An equation may be derived from this curve by means of which the amount of aconitine can be determined. On the basis of this relationship a satisfactory assay process has been developed.

Method

To 10 cc. of the fluidextract, or 100 cc. of the tincture, add 1 cc. of 10 percent H_2SO_4 and evaporate the alcohol on a steambath. Add about 20 cc. of water and filter off the insoluble residue, washing the paper and its contents several times with small portions of water and finally with one or two small portions of acidulated water, collecting the filtrate and washings in a separatory funnel. Shake out with 20 cc. of ether to remove coloring matter and discard the ether. Carefully add 10 percent NH_4OH until the solution is faintly basic to litmus and then completely extract the alkaloids with successive portions of ether. add 10 cc. of 0.01 N acid to the combined ether extracts, evaporate the ether on a steambath, cool, add 3 or 4 drops of methyl red and titrate with 0.01 N base. The number of cc. of 0.01 N acid consumed multiplied by 6.45 gives the milligrams of total alkaloids calculated as aconitine. Transfer the neutralized solution of total alkaloids to a separatory funnel containing 50 cc. of the buffer solution (0.0159 N NH_4Cl-0.75 N NH_4OH), and extra with four portions of ether, of 25 cc. each, shaking each extraction about ten minutes. Again add 100 cc. of standard acid to the combined ether extracts and evaporate the ether on a steam bath, cool, add one drop of methyl red and titrate the excess acid with 0.01 N base. The number of cc. of 0.01 N acid consumed is the value substituted for "y" in the equation $A = 7.236\ v - 0.1106\ h$. in which h = total alkaloids; A = the number of mgm. of aconitine present in the sample.

This method has been tried on identical samples by four different laboratories with unfortunate lack of accord.

The determinations for total alkaloids varied from a value of 54.2 mg. per 100 cc. to 61.53 mg. per 100 cc., whereas the total value for aconitine varied in the different assays from 33.6 mg. per 100 cc. to 48.7 mg. per 100 cc.

It is worthy of note that only one of the four laboratories was able to attain reasonably satisfactory checks between their own results when the method was run simultaneously on two aliquots.

We feel, therefore, that there is no reason to feel that this chemical method of assay of tincture of aconite is at present reproducible enough in different laboratories to serve as a satisfactory assay method.

Chloroform Determination

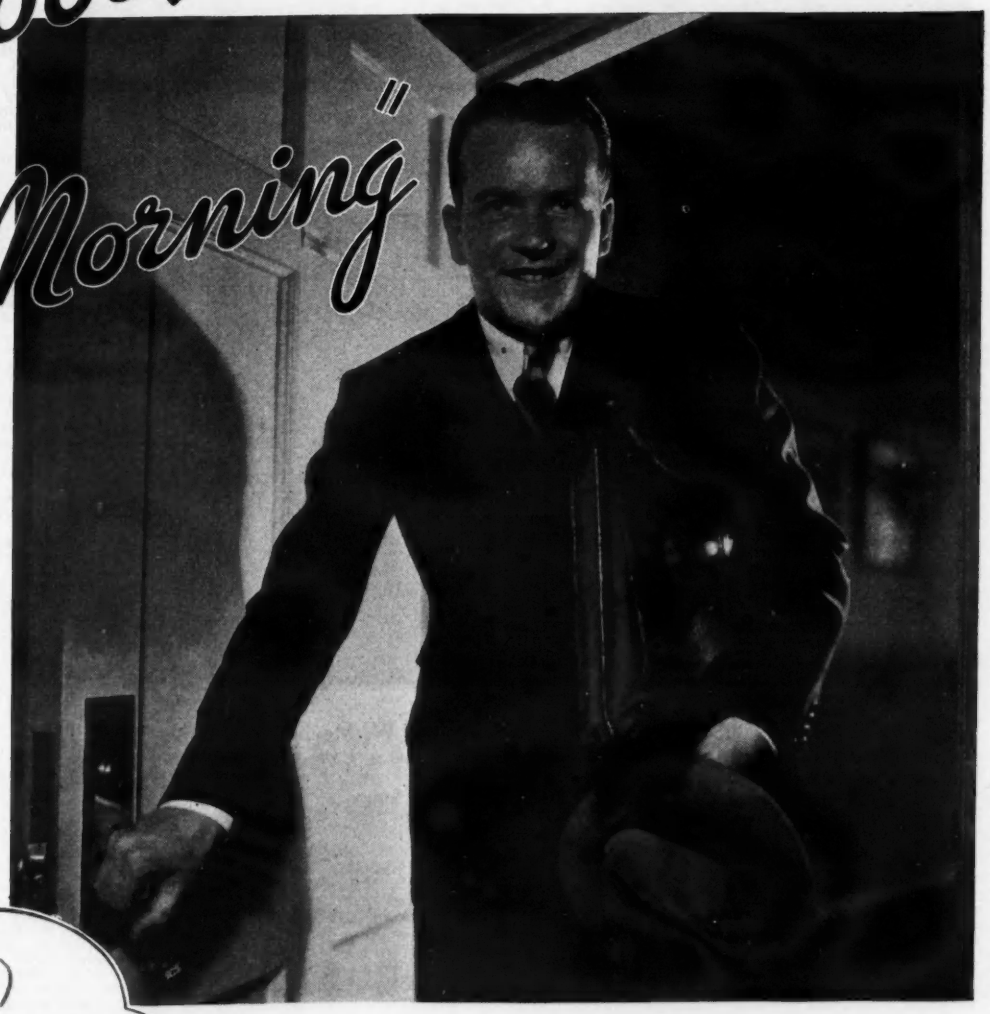
Commenting on the committee's reference to the determination of chloroform in the liniment, Dr. Joseph Rosin, of Merck & Co., said that apparently the results of the U.S.P. method were affected by interaction between the chloroform and the soap to produce a difference after the liniment had stood for a time. This would not be the case, he said, with the total chlorine method. Dr. Rider replied that the U.S.P. method gave low results with freshly made chloroform liniment. Dr. R. J. Fosbinder, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, reported a similar experience. Dr. Rosin admitted that the results were slightly low.

Conflicting Opium Tests

In the discussion of the committee's comment on the assay methods for tincture of opium and paragoric, Dr. H. S. Adams, of the Upjohn Company, said that the situation, because of the differing methods, was curious. He asked whether it was possible to get an illegal paregoric from a legal tincture of opium. Dr. C. E. Vanderkleed, of the McNeil Laboratories, said that such a result was possible. Pointing out that no provision was made for adjusting paregoric to standard, he said that the contact committee had asked for such a provision. If its omission was intentional, so that the retail pharmacist could make paregoric, he asked, why was any method given?

Dr. Rosin said that the results reported by the committee were to be expected. Because the U.S.P. X process included other titratable substances, the change had been made. The new paregoric method extracts more of the alkaloids, he added. Dr. J. P. Snyder, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, said that the findings of Dr. Rider's committee substantiated

"Good Morning"



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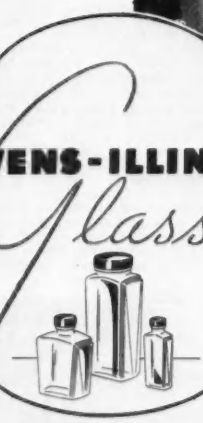

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those earlier reported by the contact committee. His suggestion was that manufacturers would be obliged to keep on making U.S.P. X paregoric, labeling the product accordingly. Dr. W. J. Rice, of Eli Lilly & Co., pointed out the influence on the method of differences in crude opium. Because the variations found were wider with the new method, Dr. Rider questioned its accuracy.

The report for the committee on chemical tests and standards was submitted by its chairman, Dr. F. F. Berg, of E. R. Squibb & Sons. The report was as follows:—

Chemical Tests and Standards

With the publication of the U.S.P. XI and N.F. VI it was assumed that changes and additions incidental to the use of these books should have produced a considerable number of problems for the committee.

Communications to members during the year at various times have not been particularly fruitful of results. The report of the committee therefore deals almost entirely with such tests and standards which the chairman drew to the attention of committee members and asked that consideration be given them and comments forwarded. In the course of correspondence some of the proposals which seemed of interest were eliminated. The following items represent the survivors upon which agreement was reached that they were deserving of consideration and should be drawn to the attention of revision committees of U.S.P. and National Formulary.

Bismuth Subgallate U.S.P. XI

Purity rubric reads as follows: "Bismuth subgallate is a basic salt which when dried to constant weight at 100°C. yields upon ignition not less than 52 per cent and not more than 57 per cent of Bi_2O_3." Two years ago the annual meeting this same subject was presented by the committee with recommendation that the pharmacopeia revision committee consider change in this statement. It was pointed out that in attempting to dry this salt at 100°C. to constant weight there is apparently a loss of volatile matter other than moisture. Further there is indication that at a certain stage oxidation begins and in the attempt to dry at this temperature there is reached a point where weight increases. We recommend two years ago that the directions be changed to read "dry to constant weight under vacuum at approximately 56°C." This question has been resubmitted to committee members with the same opinion that drying to constant weight at a temperature of 100°C. produces erroneous results and that this should be changed in accordance with the previous recommendation.

Codeine Phosphate U.S.P. XI

Test for chloride; no provision is made for rendering the 1 in 100 aqueous solution acid with nitric acid before adding silver nitrate, thus permitting a precipitate of silver phosphate.

Potassium Iodide

Test for cyanide: This test is identical with the test for cyanide under sodium iodide (page 343) except the addition of one drop of ferric chloride solution has been omitted in the potassium iodide description. It is probable that there has been sufficient oxidation of the ferrous test solution to actually permit of the formation of the blue color if cyanide by present, but no doubt this is an omission and should be corrected.

Sodium Chloride

The purity rubric specifies a temperature of 110°C. for drying whereas in the assay method drying to constant weight at 100°C. is required. These temperatures should be uniform.

Solution Iron Chloride

Assay for hydrochloric acid: The back titration calls for use of tenth-normal potassium thiocyanate. No doubt ammonium thiocyanate is intended since this has been adopted as a substitute for the formerly official potassium thiocyanate volumetric solution.

Solution Antiseptic N.F. VI

Under test for identity and purity appears the following:—'Evaporate 10cc of the solution at 100°C. Not more than 0.184 gm. of a white crystalline residue remains. Then add 10cc alcohol to this residue and ignite: the flame is enveloped with a green mantle and not less than 0.042 gm. of residue remains." The residue figure required is not obtained due to the addition of alcohol which causes the volatilization of boric acid and depending upon the degree of ignition and care of conducting this operation a distinctly variable residue is obtained which is always below the requirement set forth.

Zinc Sulphate U.S.P. XI

Alkali earths.—Wording of the test differs from U.S.P. X by prescribing the use of a 2 gm. sample instead of 1 gm. Further directions then require that an aliquot be taken which represents 1 gm. of the original sample. The residue limit which is 0.56 per cent is specifically recorded as being 0.5 per cent of the amount taken for the test. This can readily be interpreted as applying to the original 2 gm. sample and not to the 1 gm. represented in the aliquot portion.

If one refers to the U.S.P. X it is found however that residue limit 0.5 per cent is calculated on a 1 gm. sample since no aliquot is prescribed.

The question arises, was it the intent that the limit should now apply to a 2 gm. sample or was it the intent that the amount taken for test shall refer to the aliquot portion of 100 cc. which represents 1 gm. of material.

Zinc Acetate U.S.P. XI

Alkalies or alkali earths—same directions apply to the use of an aliquot as in the zinc sulphate test. However, residue obtained is not specifically connected with the amount taken for the test. Therefore, in this case, the intent of the test seems to imply that the residue 0.0025 gm. applies to the 50 cc. aliquot portion which represents 0.5 gm. of sample.

Errors Need Correction

Commenting on this report, Dr. J. P. Snyder, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, declared that basic chemical matters were involved and that it was important that the errors be corrected by the official committees by means of prompt interim revisions. He urged that the committee's information be made available to members of the association by bulletin at once. This suggestion was seconded by Dr. F. W. Nitardy, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, who asked that all other reports dealing with U.S.P. and N.F. discrepancies be similarly distributed. This action was approved by the section.

Dr. David Klein, of the Wilson Laboratories, as chairman of the committee on glandular products and digestive ferments, presented a report, in part as follows:—

Glandular Products and Digestive Ferments

Thyroid Powder U.S.P. XI

In view of the changes in the assay method in the U.S.P. XI, it seemed desirable to carry out collaborative assays. Accordingly, a sample was sent to those signifying their willingness to assay it, with instructions to perform the assay according to the method on page 388 of the U.S.P. XI edition. The results report and showing variations from +12 to —6] are decidedly better than those of last year, following the U.S.P. X method. The report of laboratory 6 appears to be out of line.

Laboratory 5 prefers potato starch to arrowroot, having less trouble with the former due to a pink endpoint.

Laboratory 6 states it had no success with the assay, until 250 cc. water was added twice, and boiled for a total of three to four hours to eliminate the last traces of chlorine.

Laboratory 7 does not like the U.S.P. XI method for the preparing of the sodium hypochlorite. Three lots of calcium hypochlorite U.S.P. were rejected on account of deficient chlorine; further, the method of making the solution is time-consuming.

Laboratory 8 also reported 0.205 percent and 0.204 percent by a modification of the U.S.P. method consisting of the use of chlorinated soda made by passing chlorine through sodium hydroxide.

For the time being at least, it would appear that the U.S.P. XI method is satisfactory and no further work need be done on it, by this committee.

Thyroid Tablets

It will be recalled that last year, extended discussion followed our report on thyroid tablets. At that time Dr. George Beal presented a method for the assaying of uncoated tablets, which he considered suitable for official use. Contrary to the feeling prevailing then, thyroid tablets were not included in the U.S.P. XI edition that appeared on December 15, 1935.

It seemed worthwhile to subject Dr. Beal's method to collaborative study. Accordingly, samples were sent out of 1 gr. chocolate-coated; 1-gr. uncoated; ½-gr. uncoated; ¼-gr. uncoated, and 1/10 gr. uncoated.

The method to be employed for all the tablets is the following:—

Select an even number of tablets that will weigh not less than 3.5 grams, noting the exact number and total weight of tablets used. Finely powder these tablets in a clean, dry mortar.

Mix two grams of the powdered tablets, accurately weighed, with 15 gm. of fusion mixture described under thyroid, U.S.P. XI edition, page 388, in a nickel crucible of about 125 cc. capacity, and spread an additional 5 gm. of this mixture evenly over the surface. Heat the crucible with the flame of a Bunsen burner at such a rate as to attain a dull-red color in ten minutes, and continue the heating at the same temperature for an additional fifteen minute period.

Then proceed as directed under the assay of thyroid, U.S.P. XI, page 388, beginning with "Cool the fusion mixture and place the crucible and contents in a 400 c.c. beaker."

Please report:—

Weight of tablet mixture taken.
Number of tablets represented by this weight.
Total cc. N/200 sodium thiosulphate.
Blank.
cc. N/200 sodium thiosulphate due to tablets.
Grams of iodine per tablet.
Comments.

Note. It is suggested that the analyst read the report of George D. Beal and C. R. Szalkowski, in the Proceedings American, Drug Manufacturers Associa-

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tion, 1935, beginning on page 208, and particularly page 219 *et seq.*

[The results were tabulated in the report and showed the following variations:—

	From	To
1-grain chocolated-coated	+11	—14
1-grain uncoated	+ 8	—11
½-grain uncoated	+ 8	— 8
¼-grain uncoated	+13	— 9
1/10-grain uncoated	+40	—28]

The relative accuracy is not widely different for the coated and uncoated 1-grain, the ½-grain and the ¼-grain. For these in round numbers, one can expect a maximum variation of 20 percent. In the case of the 1/10-grain tablet, the variation is considerably larger, in the neighborhood of 68 percent. This latter figure is readily understandable, in view of the small titration.

Last year, in the discussion that centered about the including of thyroid tablets in the U.S.P., the position of this committee, based upon its work, was that a liberal tolerance should be granted when such tablets are made official. While the results of this year's work are somewhat better than last year's, I believe that they justify a continuance of the position that thyroid tablets should only be made official if a tolerance of 20 percent be granted.

The method suggested by Dr. Beal for assaying uncoated thyroid tablets seems applicable to coated ones, also. Further study should be made of this next year.

It is not known what the U.S.P. revision committee has in mind relative to an interim adoption of thyroid tablets. In the light of this year's work, it seems proper that the U.S.P. revision committee be asked to defer its action, for another year at least, in order that the Beal method may be subjected to further study.

It is recommended,

1. That the thyroid tablet study be continued.
2. That the attention of the U.S.P. revision committee be called to this year's work, with the request that no action be taken toward including thyroid tablets in an interim revision for at least another year.

Pancreatin—Starch-Digestive Power

In view of the changes in the U.S.P. XI assay method, it appeared desirable to carry out a collaborative test on one sample. The instructions were to follow the directions contained in the U.S.P. XI.

[The results tabulated in the report show variations of from 190 percent to 80 percent of the U.S.P. strength.]

As will be noted, the results are discordant. Laboratories 4 and 8 report the strength as 190 percent; whereas, six others find it between 80 and 105 percent. Upon receipt of report of laboratory 4, I questioned the result, and requested the return of the sample. This was done; our analyst reported its strength as 117 percent giving it the benefit of all doubts. In the meantime, Laboratory 4 reassayed it and found it to be 180 percent. It may be that the starches used were responsible for this difference, but that seems unlikely since laboratory 4 used two different starches in rechecking and obtained the same results with both.

In the case of laboratory 8, there was not sufficient time before this meeting to carry out further assays.

It would appear that the U.S.P. XI starch-digesting assay for pancreatin is not in a satisfactory state. It may be worth while to continue the study of it.

Recommendation.—That a further study be made of the starch-digesting power assay method of the U.S.P. XI edition.

A. D. M. A. Reference Trypsin

This year's work is a continuation of that of the past several years, in an effort to ascertain the stability of trypsin, preliminary to its possible adoption as a reference standard, as is now the case with pepsin and rennin.

To objections to the present U.S.P. method are (1) the lack of preciseness in the directions for making the casein substrate, and (2) the susceptibility to broad interpretation of the U. S. P. endpoint. These could be obviated through the use of a reference trypsin, provided it were stable.

This sample has been under observation since 1932. The average strength reported yearly is—

1932	29.4
1933	27.1
1934	23.7
1935	22.8
1936	21.4

It would appear that the sample may have lost some activity during the past year. It evidently is weaker now than in 1932. The majority of collaborators consider it as having a strength of 1-20.

It is surprising to note the wide variation in the pH of the casein substrate. Since the activity of the trypsin varies with the pH of the casein solution, it is essential that a definite pH be employed by all laboratories. This is the more important as long as the assays are made without a standard.

One drawback of the U.S.P. method is the indefiniteness of the endpoint. The direction "No precipitate is produced," is susceptible of a wide interpretation. The use of a reference trypsin would be helpful in eliminating some of the uncertainty. For this reason, it is important that data be collected concerning the stability of trypsin and its suitability as a standard.

It is recommended that the study of the A.D.M.A. reference trypsin be continued.

Smith-Sorensen Trypsin Method

Another way to improve the situation re'ative to trypsin, is to replace the present method of assay by a better one. It has been suggested that the Smith-Sorensen method may be such. It has a big advantage in that it is an absolute method and would not require a reference standard.

The work of this committee during the past few years on the Smith-Sorensen method has sought to refine the procedure to the end that more concordant results would be obtained by the various collaborators.

This year, a sample was distributed with the request that it be assayed by the Smith-Sorensen method and by the U.S.P. XI method using the A.D.M.A. reference trypsin as a standard. The Smith-Sorensen method was given in detail, embodying the modifications that have been made in it by this committee as a result of the work of previous years. For purposes of record, it is given here.

[The results tabulated in the report showed an average strength of 124 by the Smith-Sorensen method, the variations ranging from +19 to —27, and by the modified U.S.P. XI method an average strength of 128, with variations from +17 to —14.]

Although the extreme variation of 46 per cent in this year's results is rather large, we should not feel discouraged. The Smith-Sorensen method requires considerable experience with it on the part of the analyst before satisfactory results can be obtained. In my laboratory, the

Carleton H. Palmer
A.D.M.A. Executive Committeeman

analyst now prefers it to the U.S.P. method, whereas at the outset of this study some years ago, the reverse was the situation.

It is recommended that the study of the Smith-Sorensen method be continued.

A.D.M.A. Reference Rennin

As a result of the work of this committee, the rennin assay in the N.F. VI edition was changed from that of the V edition, by making use of a reference rennin. For this purpose, the A.D.M.A. reference rennin per se was adopted by the National Formulary revision committee as the official reference rennin. Portions of it were sent to Professor Cook at the request of Professor Gathercoal.

Under the circumstances, it seemed more desirable than ever to ascertain the keeping quality of the A.D.M.A. reference rennin. Accordingly, the various laboratories that had tested this sample during the past several years were asked to retest it this year.

[The results tabulated in the report indicated that there had been no deterioration; the reported coagulation time ranged from 7.5 minutes to 13.5 minutes.]

It would appear that no perceptible deterioration had occurred during the past year. Thus, in seven years, there has been no appreciable loss of activity, demonstrating the suitability of this product as a standard. Incidentally, laboratory 4 also tested a sample of rennin sent to the members of this committee in October, 1928, and found no appreciable deterioration.

Although the A.D.M.A. reference rennin as a standard has been superseded by the N.F. VI reference rennin, it seems to me quite worth while to continue yearly observations of the keeping quality of the A.D.M.A. reference rennin, if for no other reason that a scientific contribution on the subject of enzyme stability.

It is recommended that the study of the keeping quality of the A.D.M.A. reference rennin be continued.

Proposed N. F. VI Reference Rennin

The stock of A.D.M.A. reference rennin is almost exhausted. A small amount of it has been retained, the balance being turned over to Professor Cook at the N.F. VI reference rennin. However, the amount sent to Professor Cook was not large. At the request of Professor Gathercoal, a new lot of rennin was prepared, that would be equal in strength to the A.D.M.A. reference rennin at the present time.

Samples of this new lot of rennin were sent to the various collaborators, to ascertain if it equalled the A.D.M.A. reference rennin. The new product was tentatively designated "Proposed N.F. VI Reference Rennin."

[The results showed a range of 7.5 to 15.93 for the A.D.M.A. reference rennin and one of 8.0 to 15.6 for the new rennin; individual laboratories reported but little difference between the two.]

From these results, it may be concluded that the proposed N.F. VI reference rennin equals the A.D.M.A. reference rennin. It now remains to demonstrate that it possesses the same excellent keeping quality.

I recommend that the keeping quality of the proposed N.F. VI reference rennin be observed during the coming year, using the A.D.M.A. reference rennin as the standard.

In conclusion, I want to acknowledge the very splendid co-operation of the various members of the committee. Despite the large demands made upon them in other directions, notably by the new U.S.P. and N.F. monographs, they found the time to carry out the requested work promptly.

Thyroid Testing

Dr. George D. Beal said that the U.S.P. subcommittee was willing to defer recognition of thyroid tablets, and that no suggestion to include this article had yet been made. He held that it would be beneficial to make duplicate fusions in a muffle furnace at closely controlled temperature, and that it would be desirable to require this method for all such fusions. Dr. F. B. Fisk, of the Pitman-Moore Company, said that the U.S.P. XI method on thyroid seemed to be more practicable and more accurate, but he was bothered as to the time the disignated temperature should be applied to destroy all organic matter, also by the identification of the "dull-red" color. Adjustment based on the variations in the reported results might put a manufacturer outside the legal limit, he said. He doubted that there was any loss of iodine by volatilization, but desired to know the extent to which time in oxidizing was an element. Dr. Joseph Rosin, of Merck & Co., said that underheating was likely to give low results with organic compounds of iodine, but he believed there was little to fear from relatively high temperatures.

Dr. J. P. Snyder, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, said that the absence of a U.S.P. test raised an important legal question. Dr. Klein said that he was unable to judge whether the government analysts were more able than those of manufacturers or the official attitude was to use any method with lack of co-ordination, but arrive at close agreement on the results desired.

Dr. B. Tappen Fairchild, of Fairchild Brothers & Foster, said that the definition of the endpoint was most important in the assay of trypsin. He questioned the superiority of the Smith-Sorensen method. Dr. Beal asked Dr. Klein whether the question of the centrifugal tube had been studied. The pepsin tube specified in the U.S.P. was difficult to procure, and he desired to know whether the use of the official oil tube would be satisfactory. Dr. Klein said that the A.S.T.M. tube differed but little, and he thought that its use should be authorized in U.S.P. work. He had used the oil-testing tube for years with satisfactory results. Dr. F. O. Taylor, of Parke, Davis & Co., said that he preferred a longerer, slenderer tube, but he had no factual data on results. He believed that the official specifications should be so worded as to allow the use of different tubes. In reply to Dr. Beal, Dr. Klein and Dr. Alfred Barol, of John Wyeth & Bro., said that a tube with the A.S.T.M. calibrations up to 3 c.c. was fully satisfactory.

The report of the committee on crude and milled drugs, prepared by the chairman, Dr. W. J. Stoneback, of Sharp & Dohme, was read by Dr. W. J. Rice, of Eli Lilly & Co. This report was as follows:—

Crude and Milled Drugs

Your committe has been active during the year checking, not only the arrival of botanical drugs, but noting also the new requirements which have been developed for certain of these drugs. Numerous deletions (listed in the U.S.P. XI) have reduced the number of crude drugs present in the U.S.P. XI, but in many instances those same drugs were added to the N.F. VI.

There seems to have been a decrease in the number of adulterations encountered, with a corresponding lesser number of rejections necessary.

Containers have been generally better, and packings have been so regulated that easier handling is possible.

Improper labelling or no labelling at all is still practiced, but during the year has not proven a serious offense.

Foreign organic and foreign inorganic matter has been reduced to a considerable extent, although several members report Cascara Sagrada as an outstanding example of drug which has been intentionally so manipulated.

Rejections

Balm of Gilead buds—Two lots were found to be fermented and infested with worms. The alcohol extractive was low.

Euphobia pilulifera—This drug was seemingly difficult to obtain, and in some instances contained more acid-insoluble ash than N.F. permits.

Belladonna root—One lot was found to assay less than U.S.P. permits.

Strophanthus—Two lots tested lower than U.S.P. specification.

Spikenard—This drug was hard to obtain and when shipment was made had to be rejected as being wormeaten. Severa rejections were made.

Wild cherry bark—This contained some metal but condition was not as serious as last year.

Slippery elm bark—It is still difficult to obtain bark which has the outer corky layer complete'y removed.

Green osier bark (cornus circinata)—Hard to obtain. Frequently substituted with willow bark.

Cascara sagrada—Was found adulterated with the bark of the root of Douglas firm or similar bark. In some instances the adulterant was put into a small burlap sack and slipped into the large bag, with cascara bark packed tightly around it. In other cases, the loose bark was mixed with the cascara bark. Again sawdust found its way into certain containers, both in smaller bags and loose. In the case of the bagged material water in abundance was added and subsequently the entire bag of cascara and sawdust became moldy.

Moisture Content of Digitalis and Ergot

The U.S.P. XI permits 8 percent or less of moisture in digitalis and ergot. Members of this committee feel that this amount is slightly higher than necessary and may in the future require reduction. Recent moisture determinations of a group of five different lots, two imported and three home grown under controlled conditions, show the following moisture content when dried at 100°C for five hours as directed in the U.S.P. XI:—4.74 percent, 3.62 percent, 4.35 percent, 4.32 percent, and 3.78 percent, or an average of 4.16 percent.

Another group of six lots of digitalis were carefully weighed on checking in. After a short storage period and just before grinding weights were again carefully checked. The results are as follows:—6.0 percent, 6.0 percent, 6.6 percent, 8.0 percent, 7.6 percent, and 4.0 percent, or an average of 6.3 percent.

This would indicate a reduction in moisture content would be in order, with the caution that it not go to the other extreme of being too low.

A recent lot of ergot which seemed to be particularly dry showed by the same test only 2.99 percent. Another group of eight different lots showed the following percentages after a short storage period:—2.9 percent, 3.2 percent, 4.0 percent, 5.0 percent, 3.4 percent, 3.0 percent, or an average of 3.7 percent. Which would indicate that the 8 percent standard is rather high and may need some reduction in the future, with the caution once more that it be made not too low.

Changes in Definitions

Changes in the U.S.P. X definitions, description, etc., affecting crude drugs now official in the U.S.P. XI, are as follows:—

Acacia—(Added requirement) — Four percent total ash and 0.5 percent acid insoluble ash.

Aconite—(Change) *Aconitum* napellus and its subspecies and varieties containing aconitine are official as *Aconitum.*

Agar—Moisture content has been raised from 16 percent to 18 percent.

Aloe—Aloe ferox (Miller) has been excluded.

Aspidium—(Change in standard) U.S.P. X required 6 5 percent o'eoresin while the U.S.P. XI requires not less than 1.3 percent crude filicin.

Aurantii dulcis cortex—Requires only the outer rind of the non-artificially colored ripe fruit.

Benzoinum—Styrax tonliensis (Pierre) and other species are now included as Siam benzoin.

Camphora—Natural and synthetic camphor are now official as *Camphora.*

Cascara sagrada—(Added). Not more than 4 percent of foreign organic matter.

Cinchona—May be obtained from both root and stem.

Cinnamomum—(Added). Not more than 2 percent of foreign organic matter.

Digitalis—(Added). May contain not more than 8 percent moisture.

Ergot—(Added). Not more than 8 percent moisture; and 4 percent instead of 5 percent seeds, fruits and other organic matter.

Gentiana—(Added). Not more than 10 percent moisture; and not more than 2 percent of foreign organic matter.

Hyoseyamus—(Change). Now requires 0.040 percent alkaloid instead of 0.065 percent.

Ipecac—Nicaraguan ipecac has been included in the official definition; 2 percent of ether-soluble alkaloids are required instead of 1.75 percent.

Kino—Alcohol-soluble extractive raised from 45 percent to 60 percent; water-soluble extractive lowered from 80 percent to 75 percent.

Lycopodium—(Added). Not more than 0.75 percent acid-insoluble ash.

Mel.—Slight changes in wording of definition.

Myristica—Arillodes must also be removed.

Myrrh—Some change in definition; acid-insoluble ash raised from 4 percent to 5 percent.

Nux vomica—Alkaloidal content now reads "not less than 1.15 percent strychnine."

Podophyllum—Resin content raised from 3 percent to 4 percent; (added) not more than 3 percent foreign organic matter.

Resina—Definition changed, but means the same.

Sarsaparilla—Mexican sarsaparilla to include not more than 10 percent of rhizome and stem portions.

Senna—Stem content reduced from 10 percent to 8 percent.

Stramonium—Minimum alkaloid content raised from 0.25 percent to 0.30 percent.

Zingiber—Definition changed so that official drug consists only of Jamaica ginger; to contain not less than 4.5 percent ether-soluble extractive instead of 2 percent nonvolatile ether-soluble extractive; cold water extractive requirements deleted.

Very little difference was noted in other official crude drugs which have been retained in the U.S.P. XI.

Dr. Rice read also the report for the committee on drug extracts, prepared by Dr. F. E. Bibbins, of Eli Lilly & Co.,

Mrs. A. C. Boylston and Mrs. R. E. Dorland
Cameraman: Teeter

chairman. This report was as follows:—

Drug Extracts

Your chairman wishes to report that no problems were assigned to the subcommittee for investigation this year. The chairman directed inquiries to the members of the committee in the Fall of 1935 and again in March, 1936, but no suggestions for work for this committee were forthcoming.

In the last two previous reports the subcommittee has reported on some of the changes under consideration by the U.S.P. revision committee and the N.F. revision committee, outlining the changes of menstruum for many extracts, etc. The chairman will review a few of these changes in this short report:

Reduction in Menstruum

There has been decided reduction in the number of different percentages of alcohol which are prescribed as menstruums both in the U.S.P. and N.F. This certainly is a step in the right direction toward simplification in manufacturing.

Elimination of 95% Alcohol as a Menstruum

Alcohol, which has been long recognized as a poor solvent for extracting drugs, has in many cases been replaced with a mixture of alcohol 9 parts and water one part.

Astringent Drugs

Tannin-containing drugs, such as chestnut leaves, krameria, hamamelis, kino, etc., are now directed to be extracted with a mixture of 9 parts of alcohol and one part of glycerin. This menstruum more nearly stabilizes the tannic acid than the low-alcoholic menstruums which have been in use for many years.

Maceration and Percolation

Details of maceration and rate of percolation have been prescribed in the individual monographs where the revision committee found that long maceration was not essential and also where they have found that rapid percolation extracted the active principles better than slow percolation eliminating inert extractive.

Diluents for Powdered Extracts

In the list of diluents which may be used for powdered extracts the revision committee has omitted the "finely powdered drug" and has added to the list of approved diluents "magnesium oxide." The elimination of the powdered drug may cause some difficulty when the manufacturer has depended upon the powdered drug to color his finished extract.

Extract of Aloes

N.F. VI standard is as follows: "One gram of the extract represents two grams of aloes." An examination of manufacturing records of many lots of powdered extract of aloes shows that this standard cannot be complied with except when crude aloes which contains the minimum percentage of water-soluble extractive is used. This has been called to the attention of the N.F. revision committee and Chairman Gathercoal advises that this standard will be eliminated.

Extract of Glycyrrhiza, Pure

The introduction in this monograph of instructions to filter the boiled percolate results in a solid extract which will make practically clear solution in aqueous vehicles. The extract made by U.S.P. X process made cloudy solutions.

Fluidextract Convallaria

The direction of the monograph for standardizing this product did not agree with the standard specified at the top of the monograph. These directions will be changed to read: "Adjust to make the fluidextract contain in each 100 cc. 3,750 U.S.P. digitalis units."

Extract Digitalis

From past experience it would seem that there might be some difficulty in maintaining the new standard, 3½ times drug strength, especially when you consider that the drug standard has also been raised.

Powdered Extract Belladonna, Henbane, and Stramonium

Comments from some of our members indicate that they believe the defatting instructions in the U.S.P. monograph should be made optional. Your chairman cannot agree to this suggestion, because if this is done there will be no uniformity in the appearance of the extracts manufactured by different laboratories. I believe we should recommend U.S.P. and N.F. monographs which when followed will yield fairly uniform products.

Dr. T. H. Rider, of the William S. Merrell Company, raised the point of the absence of official ageing instruction with reference to extracts and fluidextracts.

The committee on pharmaceutical investigations, having had no problem to consider during the year, made no report. It was continued for future service as required. Subcommittee (a) on pharmacologic assays reported through its chairman, Dr. H. T. Graber, of the Difco Laboratories, that it had done nothing during the year.

Subcommittee (b) on pharmacologic assays reported, through its chairman,

John G. Searle
A.D.M.A. Executive Committeeman

Dr. Paul S. Pittenger, of Sharp & Dohme. This report will be printed later.

Reporting for the committee on synthetic organic chemicals, of which he was chairman, Dr. E. H. Volwiler, of the Abbott Laboratories, said:—

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

During the past year, the problems falling naturally within the province of the subcommittee on synthetic organic chemicals have not appeared sufficiently pressing to warrant laboratory investigations. This is particularly the case because of the many other problems which have developed, including the transition to the requirements of the U.S.P. and N.F. revisions.

In lieu of a laboratory report, it is in order to call attention to the group of synthetic organic chemicals included in these revised compendia. The U.S.P. XI lists approximately twenty-five synthetic organic medicinals which did not appear in the U.S.P. X. There have been deleted five synthetic organic chemicals which were in the previous revision, namely benzaldehyde, calcium glycerophosphate, cinchophen, paraformaldehyde, and sulphonmethane. In the case of each of these, there appears to have been a good and sufficient clinical reason for the deletion.

These additions and deletions provide an interesting commentary, and generally a favorable one, on the trend of medicine. It will be noted first of all that the number of official synthetic organic medicinals is increasing, while the number of galenicals and substances of indefinite composition is decreasing. This reflects a more scientific attitude in the treatment of disease.

The continually growing importance of anesthesia is reflected in the addition of ethylene, alongside the well-established ether; and it is very probable that in the next U.S.P. revision, one or more new anesthetics will again be added. Carbon dioxide, an aid in anesthesia and for other purposes, has also gained recognition. Calcium hypochlorite has given way completely to chloramine-T: cinchophen is replaced by the better-tolerated neocinchophen; sulphonmethane by sodium phenobarbital; calcium glycerophosphate by calcium gluconate; guaiacol carbonate by calcium creosotate; inorganic metal salts, such as arsenic and mercuric iodide, by tryparsamide, mercury succinimide, and bismuth and potassium tartrate.

Benzaldehyde has moved from the U.S.P. to the N.F. but paraformaldehyde no longer occurs in either. In all, the N.F. VI has added some twelve synthetic medicinals, including such items as chlorothymol, potassium guaiacolsulphonate, tetrachloroethylene, and sodium and potassium thiocyanates. The synthetic dye, amaranth, has taken over some of the field occupied by the natural dye, cudbear.

Without exception, the other additions of synthetic organic chemicals to the U.S.P. have also been important. Acriflavin and acriflavin hydrochloride are new, but the standards for the former are at fault and are expected to be changed by an early revision. Ethylhydrocuperin hydrochloride has earned a place because of its effect upon pneumococci, and chlorbutanol principally because of its antiseptic and preservative value. Diagnostic agents, which have developed so rapidly during the last decade, are included: soluble fluorescein, iodophthalein, and iodized oil. Included also are histamine phosphate; merbaphen as a diuretic; phenacaine hydrochloride as a local anesthetic; chiniofon as an amebacide; theophylline with ethylenediamine, and theophylline with sodium acetate, as heart stimulants. Erythrityl tetranitrate by its inclusion in the official family has captured some of the field formerly occupied by nitro-glycerin alone. Ephedrine and its hydrochloride and sulphate may be mentioned, although they are not made synthetically in this country. It is duplicative to include both salts, but each has extensive use. The inclusion of both may perhaps also be justified because of their different compatibilities in pharmaceutical mixtures.

The old battle of natural products versus synthetic has veered further in favor of the latter, as illustrated by the acceptance, for the first time, of synthetic menthol, and synthetic thyroxine. Obviously, it would be scientifically illogical to maintain recognition of these products from natural sources and to exclude the corresponding pure compounds prepared synthetically.

In the establishment of these products, together with proper standards for them, the scientific section of our association has played a part. It should be our aim to co-operate henceforth again in the establishment on a sound basis of the newer medicinals, already known or which will be discovered, which will eventually be included in the U.S.P. and N.F.

For the committee on vitamin assays, the chairman, Dr. A. D. Holmes, of the E. L. Patch Company, presented the following report:—

Spectographic Assay of Vitamin A

During the nine years of its existence the vitamin committee has devoted its efforts to developing and perfecting methods for the vitamin assay of codliver oil and related products. For the first seven years attention was principally given to methods of biological assay. Last year the committee conducted a study of the value of the spectrophotometric method of vitamin A assay. In this study attention was limited to a special type of equipment which had been developed in order to provide a relatively low-priced instrument that would have reasonable accuracy. Unfortunately only three of the vitamin committee laboratories possessed these instruments. Two other laboratories offered to assay the samples under consideration with similar instruments. It was felt that the data obtained were not extensive enough to permit more than preliminary conclusions, but the agreement in the results from the different laboratories was sufficiently close to warrant more than extended study. Accordingly, during the present year your committee has conducted co-operative assays of the vitamin content of thirty-four samples of medicinal codliver oil, codliver oil concentrates, halibut-liver oils, and some other fishliver oils.

Fortunately a number of university, Federal government, and industrial laboratories in this country and abroad kindly offered to conduct co-operative assays. Accordingly, when the present year's studies are co-related and summarized it should be possible to draw quite general conclusions from the data assembled.

While the original plan was confined to studies with the lower-priced laboratory vitameter, a number of the laboratories have conducted the assays on high-precision spectrophotometers.

Modifications in Technic

The original program was developed with the intention of having conditions fairly uniform for the different laboratories and when the samples were distributed suggestions were submitted relative to the analytical procedure, but as the work progressed it was found more convenient for some laboratories to conduct the assays by methods somewhat modified from the original program. For instance, the solvent used to prepare the sample for assay was not identical for all laboratories. One laboratory found it necessary to substitute an ultraviolet lamp for the copper arc provided with the instrument. Such modifications have served a very useful purpose in that they have supplied some data which would not otherwise have been available.

Due to unforeseen conditions, complete data have not been submitted by some of the co-operating laboratories. However, it is possible to draw certain fairly definite preliminary conclusions from the investigation that your committee has been conducting.

It appears that the limit of error for vitamin A assays of codliver oil and related products conducted with the vitameter is not greater than that of biological assays conducted in accordance with the official U.S.P. XI method. In fact, there are some indications that the limit of error for the vitameter will be less than that of the biological method. Fairly good agreement has been obtained between the results reported for the different laboratories using the less expensive instrument. As was to be expected, the results submitted by the laboratories using the spectrophotometer agree somewhat better than those from the laboratories using the lower-priced instrument.

Two series of assays were made of the codliver oils; one on the untreated oils and the second upon the unsaponifiable fraction of the oils. All laboratories reported somewhat higher values for the assays made upon the untreated oils than for the assays upon the unsaponifiable fraction of the oils. This obviously raises a question as to whether the untreated oil contains some material which affects the instruments, or whether there was some loss of vitamin A in the separation of the unsaponifiable fraction, or possibly both. This is a matter for further study.

Since there was some difference between the results reported from laboratories using different solvents a question naturally arises as to whether the nature of the solvent and the time which elapsed before the reading was made were factors which influence the values obtained. These factors should receive further attention.

Summarizing briefly, the results of the studies conducted by your committee indicate that the spectrographic method for vitamin A assay of codliver oil and related products offers considerable promise, but further study will be required before a standardized, spectrographic method of vitamin A assay can be adopted.

Value of Vitameter

A representative of the Federal government had recommended that the vitameter method of assaying codliver oil be recognized in the U.S.P., said Dr. J. P. Snyder, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company. The consensus was that knowledge of the vitameter had not yet been sufficiently developed. He suggested that Dr. Holmes' committee carefully word any officially adopted technic for this method.

In reply to a question by Dr. H. S. Adams, of the Upjohn Company, Dr. Holmes said that time would be required to prove the value and reliability of the vitameter on oils of widely differing characteristics. He was puzzled to reconcile the suggestion that this method be made official for vitamin A when alternative methods for vitamin B had been rejected. The time required for preparing the solution for examination he felt was impracticable. Dr. F. W. Nitardy, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, said that he had examined mixed oils, also having them examined by the manufacture of the vitameter. Three-fourths of the tests checked well, but the remainder were 10 percent off from biological tests. Dr. E. H. Volwiler, of the Abbott Laboratories, had found the method inconsistent, but promising. Dr. Holmes remarked that its application required time for further study and experience.

Mrs. J. G. Searle, Mrs. C. G. Predmore, and Mrs. H. W. Bigelow
Cameraman: Teeter

Pharmaceutical Section's Meeting

The business of the pharmaceutical section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, although of marked importance, was disposed of in a single session in the afternoon of May 4. Disposal of the business was expedited by the agreement among the members in the differences reported with respect to new official standards. The session was under the direction of Dr. Paul S. Pittenger, of Sharp & Dohme, chairman of the section.

Catalog Simplification

For the committee on catalog simplification, its chairman, Dr. H. S. Adams, of the Upjohn Company, reported that the compilation, "Standardized Titles and Formulas," was in course of revision in loose-leaf form. Some supplementary work has already been got under way.

A question before the committee had to do with titles of pills, which included cascarin among the ingredients, this substance having been replaced with powdered extract of cascara sagrada in the N.F. formula of Hinkle's pills.

Dr. Pittenger asked whether efforts were being made for more concerted action looking to further deletions of titles. Dr. Adams said that this was on the committee's program.

Hydrogen Ion Concentration

A report for the committee on hydrogen ion concentration, prepared by the chairman, Dr. F. W. Heyl, of the Upjohn Company, was read by Dr. J. B. Fullerton, of the same company.

During the year the committee had conducted experiments to test the uniformity of results with four methods:—(1) Quinhydrone electrode, (2) glass electrode, (3) hydrogen electrode, (4) colorimetric. Aqueous-alcoholic solutions had been used. The glass electrode was found to give the best results; while those with the colorimetric method varied the most.

The committee declared that it was desirable to find the most practicable and accurate method. Dr. Adams commented that the committee had made commendable progress and had provided much useful information.

One of the most interesting reports was that of the pharmaceutical contact committee, presented by the chairman, Dr. J. P. Snyder, of the Norwich

James J. Kerrigan: The Hard-Working Entertainment Chairman Salutes a Friend
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Normal Butyl Carbinol
$CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2OH$

Iso-butyl Carbinol
$(CH_3)_2CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2OH$

Secondary Butyl Carbinol
$CH_3 \cdot \begin{matrix} CH_2 \\ CH_2 \end{matrix} \rangle CH \cdot CH_2OH$

Methyl Propyl Carbinol
$CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CHOH \cdot CH_3$

Diethyl Carbinol
$CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CHOH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_3$

Dimethyl Ethyl Carbinol

$$CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot \overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C}} - OH$$

Amyl Acetate
$C_5H_{11}OOC\,CH_3$

Amyl Butyrate
$C_5H_{11}OOC \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2CH_3$

Amyl Ether
$C_5H_{11} \cdot O \cdot C_5H_{11}$

Amyl Mercaptan
$C_5H_{11}SH$

Diamyl Sulphide
$C_5H_{11} \cdot S \cdot C_5H_{11}$

Para Tertiary Amyl Phenol

$$HO \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot \overset{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{C}} \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_3$$

Amylene
C_5H_{10}

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Pharmacal Company. This report was as follows:—

Contract Committee's Report

The work embraced by the contact committee during the years 1935 and 1936 covers two meetings; the first, held November 18 and 19, 1935, and the second, February 24, 25, and 26, 1936.

Our efforts at these two meetings were mainly devoted to considering changes made in the U.S.P. XI and N.F. VI, since these books become operable under the food and drug act on June 1, 1936.

Under the general principle to be followed in revising the pharmacopeia is the following recommendation adopted by the convention in 1930:—

"19—— *Publicity—It is recommended that the committee of revision make public, for comment and criticism, an abstract of new descriptions and standards and all important changes in preparations and standards proposed, before final adoption.*"

Following the issuance of proofsheets of the U.S.P., bearing in mind this principle of procedure, it was the hope of the contact committee that we would have ample opportunity to study proposed monographs and offer such constructive criticisms and comments as our co-operative investigations could develop, in time to have all these comments laid before the U.S.P. revision committee and incorporated in the eleventh revision wherever warranted.

Early last Fall, various individual members of the contact committee received the proofsheets, and plans for reviewing the proposed changes and forwarding our comments in the customary way through our respective associations were immediately made. Before our plan could be fully developed, much to our consternation, we learned that the new edition of the pharmacopeia was on the press.

About this time the troubles of your chairman began. Letters, telegrams, and long distance calls began piling up. The burning questions were nitroglycerin tablets, aconite, nux vomica, and others too numerous to mention. Instances were related indicating definitely that certain changes of the new U.S.P. were not alone impractical, but that they were scientifically inaccurate.

Nitroglycerin and Aconite

The monographs for the nitroglycerin tablets and aconite in particular seriously needed revision, and, with the hope that even though the U.S.P. were on the press, perhaps something could be done to have them corrected, your chairman appointed Dr. Vanderkleed and Dr. Pittenger to get in communication with Professor Cook; furthermore, they were instructed to do everything possible to effect necessary changes in these two monographs.

Both worked hard and through their efforts Professor Cook took the book off the press and several of these changes were made.

Time will not permit of any attempt to discuss each individual subject that the contact committee took up during the past year. It is important, however, that we present certain of the suggestions for your consideration, since, in order to maintain high standards for our products, it may be necessary that the association, as well as the individual firms, take further action as regards the future policies concerning many items.

When Dr. Vanderkleed learned from the page proofs of the new U.S.P. XI that the methods for spirits and tablets of nitroglycerin therein adopted did not follow the process which the contact committee had finally established after extensive research work covering many years, he immediately had checks made in various laboratories using the new method of the U.S.P. It was promptly found that the proposed method of the U.S.P. yielded high results.

Dr. Vanderkleed communicated with Professor Cook and arrangements were made to hold up the printing of the U.S.P. pending a further check by the pharmacopeial committee of its proposed method. This was done, and it fully sustained the investigation previously made by Dr. Vanderkleed and other members of the contact committee.

Dr. Vanderkleed reported at our November meeting that he had been definitely informed that this method had been dropped by the U.S.P. committee as far as nitroglycerin tablets were concerned, and the method proposed by this contact committee adopted. The contact committee, therefore, assumed that we had brought to a successful conclusion the subject of nitroglycerin tablets in the pharmacopeia and accordingly no further attention was given to the matter.

Committee Method Not Adopted

However, about a month ago your chairman received a letter from a member firm and certain portions of it are excerpted in this report:—

"We have just now for the first time in the course of our routine work had occasion to assay a batch or compressed nitroglycerin tablets. Our control laboratory has just pointed out that when the (the U.S.P. revision committee) threw out the assay method in the final page proofs to which we all objected, they only threw out the last half of it and retained the first half which directs the extraction of the powdered nitroglycerin tablets directly with ether.

"On the other hand, the method which your subcommittee recommended and which the contact committee approved, and which was given to Professor Cook, starts out by grinding up the tablets with water and extracting the aqueous tablet paste with ether. As a matter of fact, this step is the essential which marks the difference between success and failure in the assay of compressed tablets of nitroglycerin. This is the very point which led to the reopening of the whole nitroglycerin tablet situation.

"The tablets in the batch which we have just made really contain 95 percent of the labeled amount of nitroglycerin. When tested by the method as written in the U.S.P. XI they assay only 86 percent of the labeled amount. Some method will have to be devised to overcome the difficulty thus created."

This was our first intimation that through some oversight the contact committee's recommended assay method had not been adopted in its entirety. We only add that we have again pointed out this situation to Professor Cook and requested him to arrange for the correction of the method.

Aconite

Dr. Pittenger, chairman of the subcommitte on aconite, reported at our November meeting that on receipt of copies of page proofs of the U.S.P. XI he found that the modifications previously recommended by the contact committee for biologic assay of aconite and tincture of aconite, which included the adoption of a standard reference aconitine and certain other minor changes in the process, had not been adopted by the U.S.P revision committee.

Dr. Pittenger immediately reported this apparent oversight to Professor Cook, chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee, who promptly took steps to make the

A. Homer Smith
A.D.M.A. Executive Committeeman

necessary corrections. It had been definitely shown by the contact committee's co-operative work that, unless the use of standard reference aconitine is required, laboratories scattered over the United States will not be able to obtain reasonably concordant results, even when working upon the same samples.

Professor Cook's letter to Dr. Pittenger announcing this change for insertion is in part as follows:—

"I enclose a copy of the aconite assay as finally in print. While results from various laboratories were not consistent, in fact some of them at notable variance from the average, it was necessary to proceed with the pharmacopeial printing and the best judgment available at this time has been incorporated in the assay.

"We hope to continue the study of this process and should we discover the cause of variation and be able to eliminate this, the assay can be subsequently modified by interim revision.

"I greatly appreciate your co-operation in this study and realize that the haste and the lack of experience with the method has made it very difficult."

We will later ask Dr. Pittenger to report in detail on the subject of aconite.

Following the work of Dr. Vanderkleed and Dr. Pittenger, your chairman (and Dr. Vanderkleed did the same in his committee) selected individuals to review different sections of the new U.S.P. and N.F.

On November 18 and 19, 1935, twenty-six representatives of the two associations met at Washington, compared notes, and made specific recommendations to the chairman of the pharmacopeia and N.F. committees to change by interim revision many things which were apparent errors. For your information we will enumerate a few of these recommendations:

Ergot and Digitalis

The new pharmacopeia directs: "Preserve under all conditions of storage and transportation in waterproof and airtight containers."

Representatives at our meeting felt that this is not practical and that the one essential requirement is to keep the drug dry.

Fluidextract of Ipecac

It is the opinion of men experienced in the preparation of fluidextract of ipecac that the higher alkaloidal standard introduced into the pharmacopeia cannot be maintained.

Aging of fluidextracts and filtration, so essential for the proper production of these preparations, is not provided for in the new pharmacopeia.

Nux Vomica

The November meeting very much disapproved of the assay method and tolerances adopted by the U.S.P. The following is taken from the report made to the scientific section in 1933 by Mr. Rice—the result of extensive co-operative work in the various laboratories on Nux Vomica:

Summary

"This study indicates that the strychnine assay for nux vomica as proposed for inclusion in the U.S.P. XI is not as accurate as the present U.S.P. total alkaloid determination. From the standpoint of analytical procedure the total alkaloid method should be continued. If the other advantages of a strychnine evaluation outweigh the analytical advantages, then tolerances should be adopted that would give proper consideration to the determinations of the assay."

Following this report of Mr. Rice to the scientific section, a motion was made that the complete report rendered by Mr. Rice be forwarded to the pharmacopeia committee through our executive committee. Our executive vice-president and secretary informs that this was carried out.

Regardless of this report which established the fact that the determination of strychnine is less accurate, such a process has been included in the U.S.P. XI. Furthermore, those of us who had experience with the strychnine assay when it was used in the U.S.P. VIII revision realize its short-comings and the difficulties with which we were confronted at that time.

Belladonna Ointment

The committee found that the tolerance for belladonna ointment is insufficient.

Mercurial Ointments

The committee also found that the tolerances given in the U.S.P. are only about 2 percent, which, considering the process of manufacture for these ointments and the limitations of the assay process, are indeed far too narrow and do not correspond to the tolerances usually adopted for preparations offering less difficulties.

About fifty changes in all were recommended at this meeting. It is to be noted that we met on November 18 and 19, 1935, and particularly did we request that prompt attention be given to our report We repeatedly followed up our recommendations for action and finally on February 20, 1936, we understand our report was referred by the chairman to members of the revision committee. We have not heard definitely from Professor Cook at the time of the preparation of this report as to what action the revision committee will take upon the points embodied in our report.

Distilled Water

The most disturbing change which we unearthed at our November meeting was that the new U.S.P. eliminated the use of potable water and required that U.S.P. products be made with distilled water. So important did we consider this that a special committee was appointed under the leadership of Mr. Carter.

Our February meeting was principally concerned with the subject of distilled water, although we again called specifically to the attention of the U.S.P. and N.F. committees additional errors in the pharmacopeia and N.F. We, however, have not heard whether our recommendations will be acted upon favorably.

The committee on distilled water did most effective work. A comprehensive report was prepared which has had wide distribution and it is presumed that everyone present has had an opportunity to read and digest it. Accordingly, for the purpose of this report, we will only refer to our final recommendations, which are as follows:—

"In the case of the extraction of crude drugs or the preparation of resins or active principals from them and preparations for external use, potable water of suitable quality may be used in place of distilled water.

"We further suggest that the monograph for distilled water be changed to conform with the requirements of all the other important pharmacopeias of the world in respect to total solids, namely, that 1 milligram per cc of total solids be allowed."

We also emphasize at this time that we called to the attention of the revision committee the necessity for speed on this subject. We asked them, in view of the early effective date of the pharmacopeia, that a decision be reached not later than April 1, 1936.

At the time of the preparation of this report no definite action has been obtained. We understand that Professor Cook hopes to have a decision reached prior to June 1.

No Action on Recommendations

Investigations made by various members of the contact committee show that our report upon distilled water was favorably received by the members of the revision committee and that the majority favor modification along the lines of our suggestions. However, we are reliably informed that the specific recommendations of the contact committee were not submitted to the revision committee for a vote.

We believe that our recommendations offer the most satisfactory solution of this complex problem. Instead our information is to the effect that five different propositions were submitted for vote and the result of the vote on these five propositions did not give a majority for anyone of the five, so that an additional vote must be taken. We sincerely hope that when this is done the specific recommendations of our committee will be made the basis for vote.

In the meantime, the pharmacopeia becomes part of the food and drug act on June 1, and after months of hard work we find ourselves still confronted with many pressing problems. The soundness of our position and the accuracy of our data are often undisputed, but the machinery of revision has resulted in delays that will leave many monographs in an uncertain state even on the effective date. Under such conditions we will almost certainly be confronted with the anomaly of a legal standard which is known to be inaccurate.

'Variation Clause' Necessary

The battle that our legislative committee put up last year to retain a variation clause in the Copeland bill is fully justified by the experiences of the contact committee. The present law does contain such a variation clause. It may be our only salvation when unworkable processes, impractical technical requirements, or inaccurate assay methods become legal standards, by whatever procedure this may occur. The contact committee is prepared to meet and work out ways and means of handling such situations.

The various houses that go to make up our association have in the past made frequent use of the variation clause in order to place improved products upon the market. We are adequately prepared, therefore, to meet the situation and to maintain the high standard of quality for our products which has ever been the aim and object of our association.

Laboring to No Avail

It was evident in the discussion of the contact committee's report that many members of the section felt that their collaboration in U.S.P. revision did not get the recognition it deserved. There was a wide belief that, while the results of their work were not questioned, they were not accepted. Changes suggested by the contact committee, it was felt, got little consideration, even when they referred to obvious errors.

In connection with the committee's suggestions with reference to the standardization of nux vomica it was declared that, because the U.S.P. method is neither accurate nor adequate, a greater tolerance should be allowed. If this is not officially granted, the feeling was that manufacturers should continue to use the total alkaloids basis and label their products accordingly.

Other comment on the report brought out the views that only from substandard aloe could the official powdered extract of aloe be made; that, because the pharmacopeia requires aromatic spirit of ammonia to be kept in glass-stoppered containers, ampules of this preparation would not be legal.

The disappointment expressed was keenest with respect to the failure of the U.S.P. revision committee to carry out what has been looked upon by many as an agreement to permit the use of potable water in extraction processes and in preparations for external use. It was generally believed that permission in this respect would be granted shortly by interim revision.

Report on Digitalis

A special report on digitalis investigations by a subcommittee of the contact committee was presented by Dr. F. O. Taylor, of Parke, Davis & Co. This report was as follows:—

Since the last annual meeting, this committee has had relatively little active work to do, but during the coming year will probably need to carry out more co-operative investigational work. The U.S.P. revision committee has, to a considerable extent, incorporated in the various monographs on digitalis and its preparations, recommendations that resulted from this committee's active investigation of digitalis assays during several years past. There seems to be a general unanimity of opinion that the adoption of digitalis powder as a standard and the employment of a specific reference standard of the same strength as the international standard, to be supplied by the U.S.P. revision committee, are important steps in the right direction. One thing that may not generally be understood is that in adopting this new standard to be as nearly as possible identical with the international standard, the activity of digitalis and its preparations will actually be increased approximately 25 per cent above the standard activity recognized by U.S.P. X.

While there seems to be general approval of the use of powdered digitalis as a standard for comparison, there still appears to be considerable difference of opinion as to the relative value and accuracy of a one-hour frog method, or a four-hour frog method, or an over-night frog method, or perhaps we may better say, as to the relative accuracy of a method depending upon the determination of a minimum systolic dose and one depending upon a minimum lethal dose, which are distinctly different things.

The standards of the U.S.P. XI, the British Pharmacopeia, and the Canadian food and drug act are presumed to be identical in terms of international standard, however, the fact that different applications of the method of assay are described in the Canadian food and drug act and permitted by the British Pharmacopeia may lead to differences in the actual activity as determined under these different standards.

At the meeting of the American Pharmacological Society in Washington in March of this year, Edmunds, Moyer and Shaw presented an extensive paper pertaining to work on the U.S.P. standard digitalis powder, which indicates among other things that different results may be expected even using this comparison standard when different methods of assay are employed, and the work indicates a'so difference in results when comparing the one, four, and twelve-hour frog methods. Their results are not yet published, but will be available some time in the near future.

For the first time the U.S.P. definitely recognizes in its statement of the standards for digitalis the variations that may normally be expected in the physiologic assay under good conditions.

Storage of Digitalis

The U.S.P. includes the following statement in spite of our repeated protests to the revision committee. It reads: "Preserve digitalis under a'l conditions of storage and transportation in waterproof and airtight containers."

Exactly what can be done about this with respect to the shipment and storage

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of digitalis in ton-lots or more is something yet to be determined. We have repeatedly protested that the important thing is that digitalis should be kept dry and if this is done under commercial conditions all necessary protection will be given to the digitalis. The U.S.P. makes no distinction between the whole leaf and the finely powdered drug. Warnings have been issued by the Food and Drug Administration relative to imports, and foreign suppliers have at least in many cases been notified of the U.S.P. requirements. We have not yet been able to determine exactly what type of container the Food and Drug Administration will consider complies with the U.S.P. requirements.

It is particularly interesting to note that the U.S.P. monograph permits digitalis to contain "not more than 8 percent of moisture." In this respect there is agreement between the British Pharmacopeia and U.S.P. XI. At the last meeting of the contact committee it was intimated by Professor Cook, chairman of the revision committee, that this permissible moisture content may be too high. We have no indications as yet as to what the thought of the revision committee is as to any change in this standard. Your subcommittee is proceeding with the collection of data on the actual amount of moisture in digitalis stored under different conditions of good storage, but it will take some time to accumulate data on large lots, from which any adequate judgment can be made as to what is the proper upper limit of moisture content.

Extract of Digitalis, N.F.

The standard for this extract is set for three and one-half times that of digitalis drug, and this increase in strength, together with the increase in the digitalis standards will mean that extract of digitalis, N.F. will now be approximately 45 percent stronger than the product which has generally been used heretofore. Extract of digitalis has customarily been a 1:3 extract instead of a 1:3½ extract as at present.

At first it was expected that the N.F. would use for making the extract the same alcoholic menstruum as is used for tincture or fluid extract, in which case it would be impossible to always obtain a sufficiently small yield from the drug to make an extract of the required strength. The N.F. has finally adopted alcohol as the menstruum and with this as a menstruum an extract of proper strength can in all probability be made. It remains to be seen whether this entirely solves the problem.

New work proposed for study by the committee will be cooperative assays using the U.S.P. XI method and the testing of any modifications that may seem desirable; the accumulation of data on the moisture content of the drug under different conditions, and the stability of the drug depending upon moisture content.

Dr. J. P. Snyder expressed curiosity as to why pure alcohol was designated in the process for making the N.F. extract of digitalis and alcohol of a different strength was to be used in the U.S.P. tincture. Dr. Pittenger raised the point of the influence of the official container for digitalis and ergot on the development of molds. Dr. Alfred Barol, of John Wyeth & Bros., said that the N.F. process appeared to represent an attempt to make a potent extract by a method will not do so.

Report on Ergot

Dr. W. J. Rice, chairman of the contact committee subcommittee on ergot presented the following report:—

After several years of rather intensive work, the ergot subcommittee found itself at the crossroads, so to speak, at the beginning of the current year. Revision of the pharmacopeial monographs on ergot and fluidextract of ergot had been accomplished in the form of interim revisions. You will recall that interim revision announcement No. 3, released January 1, 1935, provided for the change from a reference fluidextract of ergot to the new standard, ergotoxine ethanesulphonate. The revision became effective on May 1, 1935. Now, a year later, we have almost reached the effective date for the U.S.P. XI which carries similar monographs, with the one important exception of a change in the assay limits for the fluidextract. The U.S.P. XI fluidextract is finished on a cc.-per-gm. basis and has a minimum standard only. This is in accord with the recommendations of the ergot subcommittee.

The details of the U.S.P. assay procedure are not yet entirely satisfactory and there are many who cannot subscribe to the cock's-comb method of assay in any form. Even so, our subcommittee has considered it advisable to postpone any further co-operative laboratory work until the chemistry of ergot evolves from the maze of the past year or so. Until the relationship between the newly discovered active principle or principles of ergot and their therapeutic effects is more generally known, the adoption of any new assay method is unlikely.

In last year's report, it was noted that possibly the use of a standard powdered ergot would once and for all settle the matter of an appropriate standard. Although theoretically desirable, such a standard is impractical as we have been unable to use powdered drug for the preparation of a standard solution of proper concentration for the cock's-comb assay.

The ergot subcommittee expects to undertake further co-operative work if and when it has available either an entirely new or a modified assay that is based upon the newer ergot chemistry.

Dr. Adams asked why powdered ergot was not satisfactory for extraction, and Dr. Rice replied that it will not give full concentration except in the Bloom-Clark method.

The last report before the section was that of the committee on aconite, of which Dr. Paul S. Pittenger, of Sharp & Dohme, was chairman. This report will be printed later.

Dr. Snyder propounded the pertinent question of what was to be done to meet the situation that would be presented June 1 by the new pharmacopeia, in view of the criticisms of certain new requirements. The legal aspects of this situation, he said, were of great importance. The contact committee plans to meet in June to consider these aspects and to endeavor to find means of practicable procedure. Such a step, Dr. Pittenger said, was absolutely necessary.

After again, at the motion of Dr. Snyder, re-electing Dr. F. W. Nitardy as its secretary, the section adjourned its session.

Putting by the Ladies

There was an unusually large participation also in the putting contest for ladies. The winners in this event were:—

First, Mrs. George W. Merck.
Second, Mrs. C. G. Predmore.
Third, Mrs. Carleton Palmer.
Fourth, Mrs. S. B. Penick, jr.
Fifth, Mrs. John G. Searle.

The reception, Monday evening, for President and Mrs. Boylston was a colorful affair and well attended. It was followed by dancing, with performances by special guest dancers interspersed.

Tuesday evening was devoted to a concert by several noted vocalists. Dancing followed.

There were bridge luncheons for the ladies Monday and Wednesday, with many attractive table prizes.

The Banquet

Several novel features marked the annual banquet, Wednesday evening. One of these was a mammoth birthday cake for the association. Another was the introductory toast by President Boylston:—

Here's to the good old days!
But, were they what we would wish—
When pancreas were only a sweetbread
And halibut only a fish?

J. K. Lilly, of Eli Lilly & Co., who had presided at the call to organize the association, spoke briefly and appropriate to his assumed role of the organization's grandfather.

The banquet speaker was Malcolm W. Bingay, managing editor of the Detroit *Free Press*. His address was a humorously constructed commentary on present-day political and social trends and practices.

On the Entertainment Side

The chief endeavor of the entertainment committee at this year's A.D.M.A. convention was to cultivate goodfellowship and provide comfort among the 174 persons registered in attendance. This objective was selected as being more desirable than an undertaking in elaborateness. The committee succeeded well, and it had better cooperation from the weather man than was the lot of the 1935 committee.

The outdoor appeal of White Sulphur Springs drew many devotees of golf, tennis, riding, walking and other pastimes to their favorite. The outdoor features of the convention entertainment were likewise the more popular.

Among the Golfers

First in popularity, quite naturally, was golf, and there was a record number of entrants in the annual tournament. An unusually large number of prizes were offered, and the attractiveness of the trophies was marked. The winners, to whom the prizes were given at the annual banquet, were as follows:—

Low gross score in qualifying round, Dr. B. Tappen Fairchild.

Lowest net score in tournament, A. C. Boylston.

Lowest gross score in tournament, G. B. Beaumont.

First flight:—Low gross, Dr. H. A. Dunning; low net, A. P. Connor; second low net, J. H. Dunning.

Second flight:—Low gross, S. V. Smith; low net, R. R. Patch; second low net, R. Lincoln McNeil

Third flight:—Low gross, Dr. J. P. Snyder; low net, B. F. Zimmer; second low net, Floyd Thayer.

Fourth flight:—Low gross, Dr. J. M. Wolff; low net, Dr. T. H. Rider; second low net, Dr. J. F. Norton.

Fifth flight:—Low gross, M. A. Frohock; low net, Dr. John F. Anderson; second low net, Dr. E. H. Volwiler.

Sixth flight:—Low gross, Dr. B. Dunning; low net, Dr. Paul S. Pittenger; second low net, Hugh Craig.

Seventh flight:—Low gross, H. T. Graber; low net, Mrs. A. D. Armstrong; second low net, Mrs. C. G. Predmore.

Longest drive on first hole, John G. Searle.

Closest to pin on eighteenth hole, Charles E. Kelly.

The Assistant Golfmasters: 'Jack' Remensnyder Rests; 'Gery' Furman Watches
Cameraman: Teeter

James J. Kerrigan
A.D.M.A., Entertainment Chairman

Methanol Data: March

Monthly statistics on production of crude and synthetic methanol, representing practically the entire output of these commodities in the United States, have been released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The data for the month of March, 1936 and 1935, include production figures for thirty-three manufacturers. Wood carbonized amounted to 48,825 cords for January, 47,253 cords for February, 1936, and 45,384 cords for March.

Production

	Gallons			
	1936.		1935.	
	Crude.*	Synthetic.	Crude.*	Synthetic.
Jan. ...	494,081	1,418,863	386,477	1,303,171
Feb. ...	494,081	1,540,171	363,781	1,126,799
Mar. ...	473,067	1,631,872	411,326	1,303,230
Totals	1,461,292	4,590,866	1,161,584	3,733,200

* The refined equivalent would be approximately 82 percent of the crude production.

Earle Goekeler Recovering

Friends of Earle Goekeler will be pleased to learn that his injuries sustained in an airplane crash at the Central Airport, Camden, N. J., May 3, were not as serious as first reported. Mr. Goekeler is manager of the Du Pont Printing Plant, Philadelphia, and not salesman for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., as stated. By inadvertance, the news note of the accident to Mr. Goekeler appeared among obituary notes in the May 11 issue. Mr. Goekeler suffered a badly broken jaw, but no other serious injuries, and is recovering as rapidly as can be expected.

Obituaries

(Continued from page 22)

July, 1917, and in his report attributed the explosion to incendiaries who sought to destroy munitions consigned to the Allies. He was a member of the Chevy Chase and the Army and Navy clubs in Washington, and of the University and Railroad clubs of this city.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Stella K. Dunn; three sons, Lieut.-Col. Walter K. Dunn, of the coast artillery, Washington; Lieut.-Col. Beverly C. Dunn, engineering corps, Fort Moultries; John K. Dunn, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; and a daughter, Mrs. Stella D. Furbeck, this city.

Clarence G. Bull

Clarence G. Bull, director and vice-president of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, died May 8, in his home in Cleveland Heights, after a long illness caused by a heart ailment. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Bull was born in Cleveland, the son of Howard M. and Almeda Borland Bull. He attended public school, high school, preparatory school, and a short term medical college. He became a clerk in the purchasing department of the Sherwin-Williams Company in November, 1902, and through his long career became a well-known figure in the paint industry. By a series of promotions Mr. Bull became assistant purchasing agent, general purchasing agent, manager of the department of manufacturing supplies and expenses, and in 1924 general manager of all the manufacturing activities of the company. He held this position until ill health forced him to curtail his business activities.

In 1928, Mr. Bull was elected to the board of directors and in 1930 was made vice-president. Some time later, in an effort to regain his health, Mr.

Clarence G. Bull

Bull made a trip to Cuba to inspect the factory branch of the company which he had helped to install there. He returned apparently in good health but a short time later was confined to his home.

Mr. Bull was a member of the Woodward Masonic Lodge, the Cleveland Club, the Shaker Heights Golf Club, and a trustee of the Fairmount Presbyterian Church. Surviving are his wife, the former Miss Lena B. Black; his stepmother, Mrs. H. M. Bull; two sons, Clarence B. Bull and Richard G. Bull, and a grandson, Richard Charles Bull.

Harry M. Backus

Harry M. Backus, pioneer oil prospector and frend of John D. Rockefeller, sr., died in Cleveland, O., May 14, following a brief illness. He was eighty-seven years old. A veteran of more than fifty years in the oil industry, Mr. Backus was reported to have refused an opportunity to ally himself with Mr. Rockefeller when the latter started building his oil business in Cleveland years ago. Mr. Backus was associated with numerous oil companies in his career, and made a large fortune. While Mr. Rockefeller had a Summer home in Cleveland, Mr. Backus was a frequent visitor. He later built a home at Daytona Beach, Fla., across the bay from the Rockefeller estate, and had been a guest for the last three years at the Rockefeller Christmas parties.

Noah A. Bash, formerly manager of the Hook Drug Stores, Louisville, and associated with the home office of the company in Indianapolis since the sale of the Louisville stores, died unexpectedly of quinsy May 5. He was forty-four years old. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Enola Bash; a daughter, Mary Louise Bash, and a sister, Mrs. A. B. Sherrow, Garrett, Ind.

Arthur Monroe Heath, former secretary of the Heath & Milligan Paint Company, Chicago, died May 13 at DeLand, Fla., which had been his home for most of the time since his retirement six years ago. He was seventy-three years old. The company was founded by Mr. Heath's father in 1851 and the latter was in 1876-77 mayor of Chicago. Mr. Heath is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jessica Jackman Heath; a daughter, Mrs. Florence Wharton; and two sons, Monroe and John J. Heath.

George Casper Doering Lenth, consulting engineer and secretary of the Clay Products Association for the last 15 years, died at his Chicago home May 12 after an illness of several months. He was fifty-four years old. Surviving are his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Claxton Monro, chief chemist of the American Woolen Company, with which he had been connected for twenty-seven years, died at his home in Andover, Mass., May 12, after a prolonged illness. He was fifty-one years old. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Frances Sutton Monro, and three sons.

Otho F. Wathen, jr., son of a vice-president and director of the National Distillers Producers' Corporation, and the American Medicinal Spirits Company, died May 10 in New York hospital following an appendectomy. He was twenty-six years old. Mr. Wathen was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., and was educated in Louisville and Princeton. He was associated with his father in the National Distillers.

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THE largest and most complete stock of crude drugs in the world is in the warehouses of S. B. Penick & Company . . . a broad statement, but a true one. This, coupled with the size, experience, and integrity of our organization, marks us as a dependable and unfailing source of supply.

Buying and selling botanicals is only a part of our work. We pride ourselves on the thorough knowledge of all factors and developments concerning the industry, and are prepared at all times to put this information at the service of our customers.

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Baker Bismuth Subnitrate U.S.P.X *is extremely low in Alkali Salts and Heavy Metals*

WHEREVER purity and uniformity are essential Baker's Bismuth Subnitrate has a loyal following. Made from C. P. Acid and the purest Bismuth Metal, Baker's rigid control system assures a product that is uniformly light, fluffy, smooth, and of great bulk.

It is unusually low in alkali salts and its purity with respect to arsenic, lead, copper and heavy metals is exceptional—qualities so appreciated by hospitals, the cosmetic industry, and makers of porcelain and ceramics.

There is no additional cost for this extra quality. When you need a dependable source of supply for Bismuth Subnitrate think of Baker — pioneers in precision chemicals. Samples gladly forwarded upon request.

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Bismuth Subcarbonate USP Powder
Bismuth Subgallate USP Powder
Bismuth Subnitrate USP Light Powder
Iodine USP Resublimed
Lead Acetate USP and Technical, Crystal and Powder
Lead Acetate C.P. Basic Dry Powder
Magnesium Oxide USP Light Powder
Methyl Salicylate

Potassium Bitartrate USP Powder (Cream of Tartar)
Potassium Bromide USP Crystal, Granular or Powder
Potassium Hydroxide USP Sticks
Potassium Iodide USP Crystal, Granular or Powder
Silver Nitrate USP Crystal
Sodium Bromide USP Powdered
Sodium Hydroxide USP Sticks (Caustic Soda)
Sodium Potassium Tartrate USP Crystal or Powder
Sodium Salicylate USP

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Baker's Analyzed"

C. P. CHEMICALS AND ACIDS

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

U.S.P. Synthetic Menthol Production Increase Depends on Higher Duty on Natural—Four Years of Price Stability Ended on Acetylsalicylic Acid — Mannitol Down

Business in the market for drugs and fine chemicals was mainly routine during the past week. Trading was along the line of covering actual requirements and the result a moderate sized total volume of business that at least contributed to the general stability that appeared to prevail on prices. Developments in the price schedules included a sharp drop in the quotations on acetylsalicylic acid, and moderate decline in ethylmethyl ketone, mannitol, and quicksilver. Silver bullion advanced, carrying silver nitrate along with it.

The decline in quotations on acetylsalicylic acid was the first change in quotations since the reduction in November, 1932. Throughout the years, price stability had been the outstanding feature and hence the sharp decline that came early last week was the more surprising. It was said that a substantial competition had developed slowly and steadily. None of the other salicylic acid derivatives were reduced.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Silver bullion, N. Y., 1c. per oz.
London, ⅝ pence per oz.
nitrate, ⅝c. per oz.

Reduced

Acetylsalicylic acid, 12c. per lb.
Ethylmethyl ketone, 1c. per lb.
Mannitol, 10c. per lb.
Quicksilver, 50c. per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
184.0	184.4	185.1	186.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

The situation in glycerin continued to be one of strength. Of interest, but probably not of immediate importance, was the reduction of import duty on crude. The French-United States tariff pact becomes effective June 15 and in that document crude glycerin customs duty was reduced one fifth of a cent. The reduction will not materially affect the cost of producing dynamite and chemically pure glycerin.

Menthol was dull to quiet. Discussion of synthetic menthol, which is recognized in the new pharmacopoeia that is effective June 1, was noted and a reliable opinion expressed by a manufacturer experienced in the production of a USP synthetic menthol was to the effect that output will continue to be small and that a substantial advance in duty on natural menthol would be required to encourage expansion in domestic productions of USP synthetic. The melting point must be at least 42 degrees but most synthetically produced menthol melts at 34 degrees to 36 degrees.

Quicksilver was easier and lower but mercurials lacked change. Bismuth salts had a fair call at steady prices. Strychnine was firm and in good demand. Alcohol was moderatively active. Iodine and iodides were steady on the basis of the recent reduction in quotations.

Acetphenetidin.—The market has become quiet for the most part, the contraction in movement, however, being no greater than that normally to be expected at this time of the year. Quotations remained steady in all quarters.

Acid, Acetylsalicyclic. — Quotations were reduced sharply to the basis of 58c. to 61c. per pound, prevailing over that range according to quantity and packing. This movement was the result of competition and established an exceptionally attractive schedule of values. Also, it was the first price change since November, 1932.

Acid, Phosphoric.—The call was distinctly routine, but it was likewise very steady for moderate-sized quantities, and the result was a market that was well held as to price and fairly satisfactory as to the volume of business done.

Acid, Tartaric.—Business was fairly good last week and most sellers found the material to be moving more steadily and in somewhat increased volume. Quotations seemed to be generally steady.

Agar Agar.—Business was rather slow during the past week. Buyers' requirements seemed to have been covered by the receipt of deliveries against contracts, said deliveries having been made from the farily substantial arrivals reaching this country in recent weeks. Price remained about steady.

Alcohol. — New developments were lacking, but the market appeared to be fairly easy in most respects and the sale of certain formulas of denatured alcohol was effected under conditions that were still indicative of substantial competition between producers. Demand for alcohol was, on the whole, about even with seasonal movement of the material at this time in most years.

Aloin.—Hand-to-mouth transactions were the rule last week. Buyers' requirements were extremely moderate in size and, on the whole, only a jobbing volume of business was done. Prices remained in an apparently steady position, but changes may result from the recently easier situation in raw material.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Demand was very steady and volume was not only even with that in recent weeks, but was also close to the normal call for merchandise. Prices remained firm and well maintained throughout the period, the quotations on salts reflecting the strength prevailing in the cost of metal.

Caffeine.—Very good trade was reported in this item and the market as a whole was firm in undertone and well cleared of unusual competition. Quotations were steady at all times and usual seasonal expansion in trading was expected to hold them in that condition for some time to come.

Calomel. — The market was fairly steady notwithstanding the recent turn downward in raw material prices in this country. Demand for calomel was very good on the whole but the market was considered still to be in competitive position.

Camphor.—Some revival in demand for tablets was noted and a very fair sized movement of camphor in that form was reported throughout the past week. The movement was accompanied by steady and well supported prices in local circles. Other forms of the article was not called for actively and in quantity.

Castor Oil.—Some improvement in consumption was expected to result from a revival of activity in certain consuming trades. The price structure appeared to be very steady and signs of an early change in the general schedule were lacking.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Castor oil business is good at this time. The volume of material moving to buyers seems to compare favorably with that in the recent past. Prices have shown no further change. Ruling prices of leading sellers are: No. 1, drums, car lots, 10⅞c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 12c.; barrels, car lots, 11⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¼c.; five-gallon tins, 13¼c.; one-gallon tins, 15¼c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 11½c.; barrels, car lots, 10⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11¾c.

Cocoa Butter.—The market has assumed a stable position on the spot. Quotations were declared to be very steady at 15c. per pound minimum. Although not much demand was current during the past week, sellers were reserved, held prices firm, and reported but moderate unsold stocks in the market during the period under review.

Codliver Oil.—Business was exceptionally quiet last week. Although production in Norway has not been all that was desired in view of the not large carryover of the material, buyers have shown less tendency to operate at the present time and seemed disposed to await further developments at the source. Prices for spot goods were about steady but in Norway they have receded slightly from the recent peak reached when distant futures were in demand.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Prices for this item were steady on the open market but it was admitted that a deal of competition for business was current. Raw material quotations have turned easier and reached slightly lower price levels of late.

Ethylmethyl Ketone.—The tank price was 6½c. per pound; car lots, drums, 7½c.; less than car lots, drums, 8c. These were more favorable prices that were indicative of a somewhat more competitive market on the spot.

Glycerin.—The new tariff pact between France and this country, which becomes effective June 15, reduced the duty on crude glycerin from the present rate of 1c. per pound to a new one of 4/5c. per pound. This effects some saving in raw material cost of the domestic refiners but it is doubtful that the lower rate will materially affect

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

C/P
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE U. S. P.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City

RUSSIAN WHITE MINERAL OILS
Genuine Imported U. S. P.
FLAG BRAND WHITE OILS
All Viscosities
TECHNICAL WHITE OILS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
Stocks carried in New York and other cities
S. Schwabacher & Co., Inc., 25 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK

The World Renowned Benckiser
TARTARIC ACID
CRYSTALS — POWDER — GRANULAR
Guaranteed U. S. P.
OBTAINABLE FROM
WILLIAM NEUBERG, INC.
441 Lexington Avenue, New York City
MUrray Hill 6-1990

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
SALICYLATES
Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Salicylic Acid — Sodium Salicylate
Methyl Salicylate — Minor Salicylates
BENZOATES
Benzoate of Soda — Benzyl Chloride
Benzoic Acid — Benzaldehyde
Formaldehyde — Creosote
Para Formaldehyde — Creosote Carbonate
Hexamethylenetetramine — Guaiacol
Bromides — Guaiacol Carbonate
Silver Proteins — Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
Glycerophosphates
factories GARFIELD, N.J. PERTH AMBOY N.J
HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
50 UNION SQ. NEW YORK, N.Y.
180 N. WACKER DR. CHICAGO, ILL.

MENTHOL
Synthetic "Schimmel & Co."
The physiological action is equal to natural Menthol
SCHIMMEL & CO., Inc.
601 WEST 26TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Industrial and Fine
CHEMICALS
Since 1918 we have been serving many of the largest producers and consumers here and abroad with a service that has gained their
CONFIDENCE
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AShland 4-7500 New York City 25 East 26th Street

Lactic Acid
U. S. P. 85%
TECHNICAL
EDIBLE
APEX CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Manufacturers Since 1900
225 West 34th Street, New York City
Factory—Elizabethport, N. J.

MILK SUGAR
NATIONAL BRAND
National Brand Sugar of Milk has been the standard of Quality the world over since 1883.
Powdered Granular
Impalpable
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR CO., Inc.
205 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

SHERKA
MENTHOL CRYSTALS
SYNTHETIC
THYMOL U. S. P.
CRYSTALS
MUSTARD OIL
ARTIFICIAL U. S. P.
CAMPHOR
SYNTHETIC
UREA
TERPIN HYDRATE U. S. P.
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86 ORANGE STREET, BLOOMFIELD, N.J.
Telephone Bloomfield 2-6800

the price schedule on chemically pure material. The market as a whole remained strong and the expected drop in foreign prices for crude had yet to develop.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Business in c. p. glycerin has subsided into something like regular lines after a flurry on the part of some to get protection on comparatively large quantities of material. Tone remains firm. Other grades of glycerin are firm, but mostly marking time. Ruling prices are: C. p., drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; cans, less than car lots, 16½c. to 17½c., according to quantity; dynamite, car lots, 14½c.; less than car lots, 15c.; soaplye, 11¼c. to 12¼c.; yellow distilled, drums, car lots, 14⅜c.; less than car lots, 14⅞c.

Iodine and Iodides.—The market has become fairly steady since the recent decline in quotations on crude iodine. Most iodide prices were on the low side at the time of the drop in the cost of crude and hence the producers have managed to hold quotations on iodides stable despite the drop in production costs. Resublimed iodine, potash iodide, and soda iodide were reduced and last week this group was very steady.

Mannitol.—The producer of this article has reduced quotations to the basis of $1.60 per pound. The price is on a works basis and shipment is made from a point in Connecticut.

Menthol.—Considerable discussion concerning the production of synthetic menthol by a new manufacturer of that article has been circulating of late. Synthetic menthol of USP quality has been made for some time by two manufacturers, both of whom declare that the output is distinctly limited in size and there is great difficulty encountered in making a strictly USP article. To be labeled USP on and after June 1, synthetic menthol must have a melting point of 42 degrees minimum. Most of the synthetic menthol manufactured in this and in other countries has had a melting point of 34 degrees to 36 degrees. Manufacture of synthetic menthol with a melting point of 42 degrees or higher is possible only on a limited scale, according to one manufacturer with many years experience in manufacturing such an article and this producer does not expect that the manufacture of a USP article synthetically will materially affect the importation of natural menthol from Japan. Furthermore, he declares that the cost of production is too high to permit any serious competition and indicates that the present tariff duty of 50c. per pound is insufficient to induce production of synthetic menthol on a large scale. Finally, this producer feels that consumers would go far wrong if they failed to cover their requirements by buying natural menthol, so failing to cover because they expect large quantities of USP synthetic menthol to come on the market at prices highly competitive with the Japanese natural product. This, at least, is the frank view of one synthetic menthol manufacturer with years of experience in making a USP article. The spot market on menthol lacked new development last week.

Phenolphthalein.—Fair demand that was steady at all times last week was commonly reported at all times and for the most part the market seemed to be in very steady price position in the absence of much tendency toward spirited competition for business.

Potash Citrate.—Inquiry was very good and volume was about normal on the basis of the recently lower price schedule that came into being when quotations on citric acid were reduced. Stocks were said to be ample.

Quicksilver.—Quotations were reduced to the basis of $75.50 to $76.50 per flask last week, this being a price movement connected with the cost of domestic metal. Demand has not been so very active of late and some unsettlement has been coupled with more competition to the end that prices of late have moved in favor of buyers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Local sellers report no change in the quicksilver market. Demand is on the low side just now, probably influenced to some extent by the arrival and sale of foreign metal in the New York market. Production continues routine in this area. Quoted at $75 50 per flask in 100-flask lots, New York basis. Local quotation, 65c. per flask less.

Quinine.—A continued movement of good sized quantities into distribution channels was reported in the market for this item and the domestic producers of the same indicated that they were quite busy most of the time. Prices retained a firm position, a condition applicable to the entire group.

Santonin. — Demand has not been very active of late but it was reported that the market was very steady on the basis of the higher prices recently established when competition became less acute and a more stable situation developed in its stead.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last reported prevailed at the following, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices for bullion in New York and London are also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	32⅝	44¾	20¼
Monday	32⅝	44¾	20⅛
Tuesday	32⅝	44¾	20⅛
Wednesday	32⅝	44¾	20⅛
Thursday	33	45¼	20⅜
Friday	33¼	45⅝	20⅝

Seidlitz Mixture.—The market appeared to be fairly steady in most respects but demand lacked feature development and for the most part conditions were indicative of a thoroughly routine situation in which prices remained free from quotable change.

Soda Benzoate.—The activity in this market was mainly that connected with the production and delivery of goods already sold on contract. The volume of such business has been very fair this year and the undertone of the market has been therefore quite steady at all times.

Spartine Sulphate.—Jobbing business was very good on the whole and the market continued to be steady. Of-

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ferings were ample to meet all the requirements of buyers at the present time.

Strychnine.—A firm market has prevailed for some weeks past and conditions failed to disclose anything likely to disturb the present well maintained prices on the entire group. Sales have been made this Spring in very good volume.

Theobromine.—Some reports of further unsettlement in prices have been noted but so far as could be learned last week the principal supplies of the article were selling their goods at open quotations. The present schedule was considered to be one highly favorable to buyers.

U.S.P. Corrections Announced by Cook

(Continued from page 22)

Natural Water Versus Distilled Water in Drug Extraction, etc.

The new Pharmacopoeia directs that distilled water shall be used in all formu'as, but a further study of the difficulties involved has led the Committee to revise this requirement and permit the use of a *natural water* of good quality as an alternative to distilled water in the extraction of U.S.P. vegetable drugs and in the manufacture of Resin of Podophyllum and of Saponated Solution of Cresol. This is of the nature of an "interim revision" and a formal statement permitting the alternative use of natural water and establishing standards for it will be issued in the near future as an interim revision.

In addition to this revision of the distilled water requirement, other interim revision changes wi'l soon be announced.

E. Fullerton Cook,
Chairman.

Corrections in The United States Pharmacopoeia, Eleventh Revision*

To be made in copies numbers 100,001 to 150,000

Page	Lines	
lxx		Under Hydrastis and the sub-head Pulvis Hydrastidis *change* Hydrastis *to* Hydrastine.
lxxiv		*change* Theophyllina cum Sodii Acetas *to* Theophyllina cum Sodii Acetate.
19	4–6	*change to:* "Mix 0.5 Gm. of powdered Citric Acid with 5 cc. of sulfuric acid in a test tube that has been previously rinsed with sulfuric acid and maintain the temperature of the mixture at 90° C. for one hour: the color of the mixture is not darker than matching fluid K, described under the test for *carbonizable substances*, page 441."
32	1–3	*change to:* "The potency of Aconite shall be such that 0.1 Gm. of it, when extracted and assayed as directed under *Tinctura Aconiti*, page 391, shall possess an activity equivalent to not less than 0.150 milligram of reference aconitine."
32		Fifth line from bottom of page: *change* 14.3 *to* 15.8.
78	1–4	*change to:* "The solution produced by dissolving 0.2 Gm. of Atropine Sulfate in 5 cc. of sulfuric acid has no more color than matching fluid A, described under the test for *carbonizable substances*, page 441, and the solution becomes only light yellow upon the addition of 0.2 cc. of nitric acid (*many other alkaloids*)."
96	33–46	*change to: Assay:* Weigh accurately in a glass-stoppered weighing tube about 0.4 Gm. of Calcium Bromide, dissolve it in 100 cc. of distilled water and add 1 cc. of hydrochloric acid. Heat the solution to boiling and add, with stirring, an excess of hot ammonium oxalate T.S., then make slightly alkaline with ammonia T.S. Heat the mixture on the water bath for two hours, filter through hardened filter paper and wash thoroughly with warm distilled water, puncture the filter paper, wash the precipitate into a beaker by means of a stream of hot distilled water, followed by 30 cc. of dilute sulfuric acid (1 in 3), heat the solution, if necessary, to 60° C. and titrate with tenth-normal potassium permanganate. Each cc. of tenth-normal potassium permanganate is equivalent to 0.009996 Gm. of $CaBr_2$.
97	43	*change* 0.05004 Gm. *to* 0.005004 Gm.
103	18	*change to:* "The specific rotation [*a*] D of Natural Camphor, determined at 25° C., in a solution containing 10 Gm. of Camphor in sufficient alcohol to make 100 cc. and using a 200-mm. tube, is between +41° and +42°, page 459." Omit all reference to the specific rotation of Synthetic Camphor.
118	12	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
125		Third line from bottom of page: *change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.01 Gm.
126	10	*change* 433.25 *to* 424.24.
127	32	*change* "0.45" *to* 0.45.
135	21–22	Add between the lines: Note—In preparing aqueous solutions of Dextrose it is permissible to use a dextrose which does not conform to the official requirements for water of hydration, provided the product meets all other official tests for purity and also provided suitable allowance is made for the difference in water content.
139	17	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.1 Gm.
150	12	*change* 0.3 Gm. *to* 0.03 Gm.
150	12	*change* 5 grains *to* ½ grain.
180	11–14	*change to:* Vigorously shake 5 cc. of Glycerin with 5 cc. of sulfuric acid in a glass-stoppered 25-cc. cylinder for one minute and allow the liquid to stand for one hour; it does not become darker than 10 cc. of matching fluid H, described under the test for *carbonizable substances*, page 441.
195		Fourth line from bottom of page: *change* 62 *to* 63.
195		Fifth line from bottom of page: *change* 61 *to* 60.
196	29–30	*change* "continue the heating" *to* "maintain the crucibles and mass at dull redness."
208	33	Add the synonym "Viosterol in Oil."
208	44	*Delete:* "Unsaponifiable matter: not more than 2 per cent, page 446."
231		Fourth line from bottom of page, *delete:* "natural."
231		Fifth line from bottom of page, *change* 42° and 44° C. *to* 41° and 43° C.
235		Fourth line from bottom of page, *change* 0.2 Gm. *to* 0.12 Gm.
278	21	Insert before "Add": Place 100 cc. of distilled water in a 300-cc. Erlenmeyer flask, add 5 cc. of Paraldehyde, and shake the mixture gently until solution is complete.
289		Sixth line from bottom, *change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.1 Gm.
290		Twelfth line from bottom, *change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.1 Gm.
313	6	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
313		Last line at bottom of page, *change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
315	27	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
316	14	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
317	17	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
318	22	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
319	8	Insert after "444": using about 1 Gm. of the Rosin accurately weighed.
321	5	delete "or" and insert after "species": (excepting *Rheum rhaponticum*) or of
322	22	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
324		line 10 from bottom of page, *change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.1 Gm.
353	30	*change* 25 cc. *to* 5 cc.
353	39	*change* 25 cc. *to* 5 cc.
362		Ninth line from bottom of page, *change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.1 Gm.
363	30	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
368	31	*change* 7.243 *to* 7.281.
377		*insert* between the third and fourth line from bottom of page: "Alcohol content—From 1 to 2 percent, by volume of C_2H_5OH."
378	27	*change* 7.5 to 8.5 *to* 8.5 to 11.
383	5	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
384	20	*change* 0.5 Gm. *to* 0.2 Gm.
384	33	*change* 70 *to* 75.
384	34	*change* 80 *to* 85.
391	25–32	*change* the directions to: "Prepare a tincture by Process P, as modified for assayed tinctures, page 390, using a mixture of 3 volumes of alcohol and 1 volume of distilled water as the menstruum. Macerate the drug during 24 hours and then percolate it at a moderate rate. Immediately add sufficient hydrochloric acid to this percolate to produce a pH of 3 ± 0.2, page 576. Assay a portion of the percolate and adjust the volume of the remaining liquid by dilution with the above menstruum, including sufficient hydrochloric acid to produce a ph of 3 ± 0.2, page 576, so that the finished tincture will conform to the above biological standard."
399		*insert* between the tenth and eleventh lines from the bottom of page: *Alcohol content*—From 58 to 64 percent, by volume, of C_2H_5OH.
488	28	*change* 0.1631 Gm. *to* 0.1814 Gm.
572	25	*change* 0.02041 *to* 0.2041.
592	14	*change* 433.25 *to* 424.24.

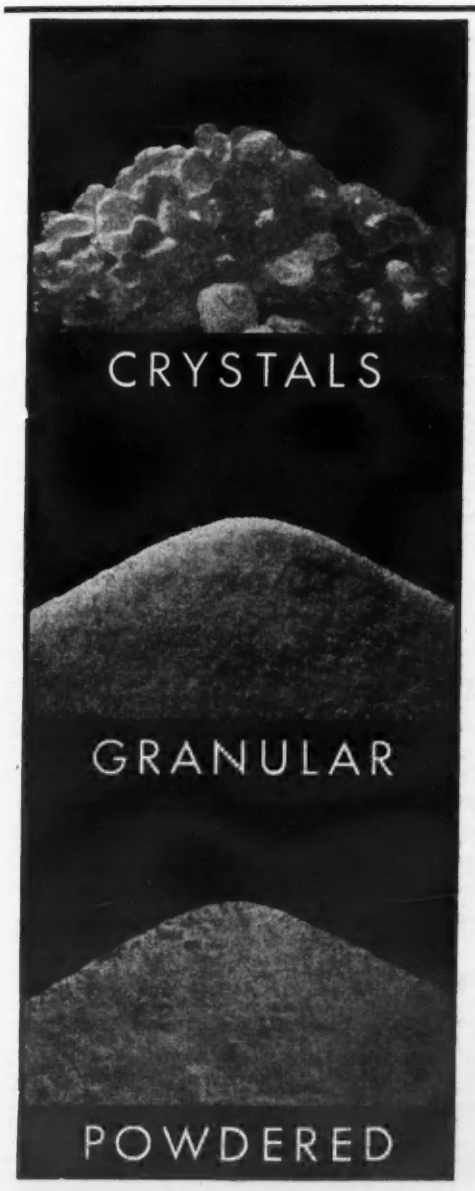
*A copy of this list may be obtained by a purchaser of the U.S.P.XI by sending a 3-cent stamp, to cover postage expense, to the publishers of the Pharmacopoeia, the Mack Printing Company, Easton, Penna.

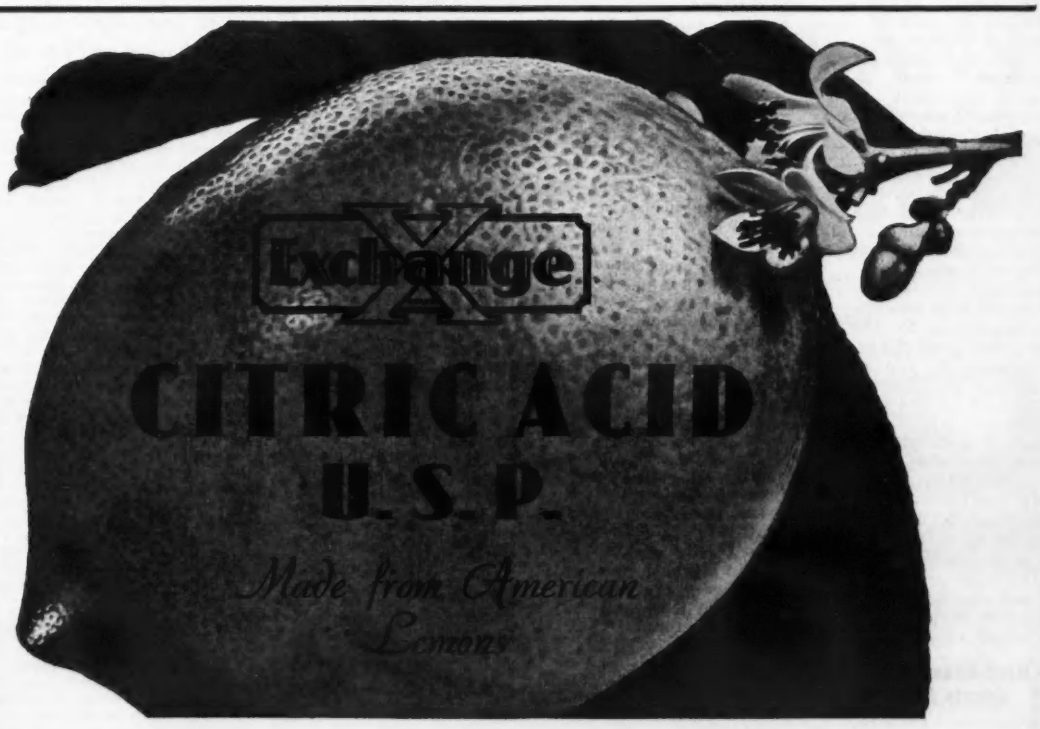
U.S. in Rumanian Medical Congress

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1936.

The Senate has passed a House resolution (H. J. Res. 538) providing for participation by the United States in the Ninth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy in Rumania in 1937 and authorizing the President to invite the Congress to hold its tenth session in this country in 1939. The bill now goes to the President.

Oriental Artificial Fertilizer Company, Japanese producer of superphosphate, has increased its plant capacity 20 percent and is working on a further expansion of 50 percent. The company has also increased its production of caustic soda and plans to engage in the manufacture of chlorobenzene.





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Latex

(Continued from May 11 issue)

Creaming Agents for Latex

Alginates
Alkali salts of the acids obtained by causing chloracetic acid to react with cellulose
Alkali salts of the acids obtained by causing halo-fatty acids to react with cellulose
Alkali salts of polyacrylic acids
Ammonium alginate
Ammonium salts
Ammonium salts of polyacrylic acids
Basic acetates
Bismuth hydroxide
Cadmium sulphide
Carragheen
Casein
Cellulose ethers
Colloidal clays
Colloidal substances
Colloidal sulphides
Dextrin ethers
Gelatin
Glue
Hydrophilic colloids
Iceland moss
Irish moss
Iron acetate, basic
Iron lactate
Iron oxalate
Iron oxide
Karaya gum
Latekoll
Lead acetate, basic
Lead thiosulphate
Lichernin ethers
Litharge
Locust bean gum
Methyl ethers
Oxyethyl ethers
Pectin
Pectinous substances
Polyethylenic oxides
Polymerhomologous substances of hemicolloidal or eucolloidal nature
Polyvinyl alcohols
Polyvinyl ethers
Potassium carbonate
Potassium hydroxide
Reaction products of lead compounds and saccharoses
Red lead
Saponin
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium silicate
Starch ethers
Tin oxalate
Tragacanth
Water extracts of vegetable mucus materials
Zinc oxide and sodium polysulphide
Zinc sulphide and a fixed alkali

Heat-Sensitizing Reagents for Latex

Aluminum hydroxide
Aluminum oxide
Ammonium salts of bivalent or trivalent metals
Calcium hydroxide
Calcium oxide
Hydroxides of bivalent or trivalent metals
Magnesium hydroxide
Magnesium oxide
Oxides of bivalent or trivalent metals
Zinc hydroxide
Zinc oxide

Plants Producing Latex

Alstonia costulata, Miq.
Calotropis gigantea, R. Br.
Calotropis procera, R. Br.
Castilloa elastica, Cerv.
Castilloa ulei, Warb.
Dyera costulata, Hook fil
Dyera laxiflora, Hook fil
Dyera lowii, Hook fil
Dyera maingaii, King et Gamble
Euphorbia
Ficus elastica, Roxb.
Funtumia elastica, Stapf.
Harncornia speciosa, Mull. Arg.
Hevea brasiliensis, Mull. Arg.
Hevea guianensis, Aubl.
Hevea spruceana, Mull. Arg.
Landolphia heudelatii, D. C.
Landolphia foreti, Jum
Landolphia kirkii, Th. Dyer
Landolphia dondeensis, Busse
Landolphia madagascariensis
Landolphia perieri, Jum.
Landolphia sphaerocarpa, Jum.
Landolphia tenuis, Jum.
Landolphia thollonii, Dew.
Manihot glaciovii, Mull. Arg.
Manihot dichotoma, Ule
Mimusops balata, Gartn.
Mimusops elengi, L.
Pallaquium guta, Burk.
Pallaquium oblongifolium, Burk.
Parameria glandulifera, Benth.
Parthenium argentatum, A. Gr.
Payena leeri, Benth et Hook
Sapium thompsonii, God. Leb.
Sapota achras, Mill.
Willoughbya firma, Bl.

Preservatives for Latex

Aldehyde sulphoxylates
Alkalies
Alkali salts of cetylsulphuric acid esters
Alkali salts of decylsulphuric acid esters
Alkali salts of dodecylsulphuric acid esters
Alkali salts of octadecylsulphuric acid esters
Alkali salts of cetylsulphuric esters
Alkali salts of decylsulphuric esters
Alkali salts of dodecylsulphuric esters
Alkali salts of octadecylsulphuric esters
Alkali salts of saturated aliphatic acid sulphuric esters containing not less than 10 carbon atoms
Alkali salts of unsaturated aliphatic acid sulphuric esters containing not less than 10 carbon atoms
Alkalized creocarbolic acid
Alkalized cresol
Alkalized phenol
Ammonia
Ammonia-betanaphthol
Ammonium laurate in acetone
Ammonium laurate in butyl alcohol
Ammonium laurate in cyclohexanol
Ammonium laurate in cyclohexanone
Ammonium laurate in ethyl alcohol
Ammonium laurate in ethylmethyl carbonate
Ammonium laurate in methanol
Ammonium oleate in acetone
Ammonium oleate in butyl alcohol
Ammonium oleate in cyclohexanol
Ammonium oleate in cyclohexanone
Ammonium oleate in ethyl alcohol
Ammonium oleate in ethylmethyl carbonate
Ammonium oleate in methanol
Ammonium palmitate in acetone
Ammonium palmitate in butyl alcohol
Ammonium palmitate in cyclohexanol
Ammonium palmitate in cyclohexanone
Ammonium palmitate in ethyl alcohol
Ammonium palmitate in ethylmethyl carbonate
Ammonium palmitate in methanol
Ammonium salt of cetylsulphuric acid ester
Ammonium salt of decylsulphuric acid ester
Ammonium salt of dodecylsulphuric acid ester
Ammonium salt of octadecylsulphuric acid ester
Ammonium salt of cetylsulphuric ester
Ammonium salt of decylsulphuric ester
Ammonium salt of dodecylsulphuric ester
Ammonium salt of octadecylsulphuric ester
Ammonium salt of saturated aliphatic acid sulphuric esters containing not less than 10 carbon atoms
Ammonium salt of unsaturated aliphatic acid sulphuric esters containing not less than 10 carbon atoms
Ammonium stearate in acetone
Ammonium stearate in butyl alcohol
Ammonium stearate in cyclohexanol
Ammonium stearate in cyclohexanone
Ammonium stearate in ethyl alcohol
Ammonium stearate in ethylmethyl carbonate
Ammonium stearate in methanol
Aquarex D
Benzaldehyde
Boiling water
Borax
Boric acid
Butyl alcohol and chlorosulphuric acid
Butyl alcohol and sulphuric acid
Butyl aldehydes
Calcium tannate
Caustic potash
Caustic soda
Campeche salt
Cascalote
Cetyl-sodium sulphate
Chlorosulphuric acid and butyl alcohol
Cinnamaldehyde
Cinnamic acid
Cinnamic aldehyde
Controlled bacterial action (by the addition of fecal matter, putrid latex, or simple decomposition of the protein material)
Creosote
Cresol and sodium phosphate
Cresylic acid
Diethylamine
Decomposition of the protein material (allowed to finish after which the pH is adjusted or halted midway by the addition of an antiseptic)
Dihydroxyphenol
Dimethylamine

(To be continued)

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Paint Industry Urged To Augment D. of C. Data

Stressing the value of statistical data to the paint industry, Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, addressed the executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, in Washington, May 6, and urged close co-operation between the members of the industry and the Department of Commerce in providing statistical information which the department can put into useful form for the members of the industry. He emphasized that it is a loss to the industry and a tragedy to the department when statistics necessary to complete reports are not sent in promptly by the manufacturers.

Mr. Draper also called attention to the safety campaign in which the department is interested, stating that it involves painting and that the industry fits into the picture very definitely; adding, "If we can get your assistance in that, it will be appreciated. When I talked with Mr. Trigg, your president, we explored various possibilities. We must have the assistance of the industry. We feel that we can be of value to it, and we wish to do so in a very definite manner."

President Trigg, in reply to Mr. Draper, stated:—

The Department of Commerce is, after all, our contact with the Government and the place where we have every right to go and secure co-operation and assistance and leadership on matters which are proper for them to deal with and handle. I did go to see Mr. Draper at his request and was very agreeably surprised to have him ask first, "How are we functioning so far as your industry is concerned," and second, "What more is there we can do to be of help to you?"

The service which we have and are getting through the Department of Commerce is a splendid service. We feel perfectly at home there. The Bureau of the Census has been very helpful to us, and we get the best kind of co-operation from them. They have gathered statistics for a number of years from our industry and have built up a comparative record that is of great value.

Eaton Loses 'Bluebird' Brand

The United States Patent Office has decided that the trademark, "Bluebird," registered by Robert Bruce Eaton, Des Moines, Iowa, and used on bay rum, camphorated oil, cascara, and other products should be cancelled. Cancellation was asked by the Goodrich-Gamble Company, St. Paul, Minn., which claims continuous use of the mark on goods of similar description since a date before Eaton's application for registration.

U.S. Drug Products Increasing in Brazil

Although the sale of American drug products in Brazil is expanding rapidly, the United States is losing ground in that market on account of aggressive trade policies of Germany and Japan, according to Joseph D. Bohan, chairman of the foreign trade section of the Proprietary Association, who has just returned from a business trip to that country. Mr. Bohan is export manager for the Centaur Company, manufacturer of Fletcher's "Castoria" and "Z.B.T." baby powder.

Germany, Mr. Bohan stated, has purchased huge quantities of Brazilian products which it paid for in compensation marks, under the special informal agreement between the Reichbank and the Banco do Brasil. However, some of these shipments are resold by Germany and trans-shipped from Hamburg to other European countries from whom Germany collects in open exchange. At the present time Germany has overbought Brazil by several million marks. These marks may be spent by Brazil only for the purchase of German goods. This pressure to dispose of the marks so accumulated has resulted in a great increase of German merchandise in the Brazilian market, including raw drugs. In 1934 Germany's trade with Brazil amounted to only 12 percent of Brazil's total imports, but in 1935 this had increased to 18 percent, and indications are that in 1936 Germany will come close to equalling if not surpassing the United States' proportion of 23 percent.

Japan also is making good progress in its efforts to improve its position in the Brazilian market, Mr. Bohan found, and has made arrangements for a large party of Brazilian business men to make an expedition to Japan in the near future, all expenses to be borne by the Japanese Government.

American business in proprietary medicines is flourishing in Brazil and in the past year several more American products have been successfully introduced. As this type of merchandise was not included in the new U. S.-Brazilian trade agreement reducing tariffs on many lines it is still almost imperative to manufacture locally to permit a reasonable retail price. However, there are numerous excellent laboratories available in Rio and Sao Paulo so that the American products made locally are of equally high quality as their originals in the States.

Botanical Drugs, Gums

Gum Myrrh Sharply Higher—Star Anise Advanced—Decorticated Cardamom Rises Abruptly—Roman Chamomile Lower—Twisted Angelica Root Down

The spot market for botanical drugs was somewhat spotty during the past week and for the most part trade lagged somewhat behind that normal to the market at this season of the year. The call was irregular in most instances and it also failed to cover the market broadly and inclusively. Business was mainly for special items and spotted the list of market items here and there. However, most trade reports were to the effect that in point of volume the situation had been fairly satisfactory.

Of much encouragement to dealers was the fact that price levels showed a deal of stability at all times. In fact, a feature for some time past has been the ability of dealers to maintain quotations on a steady and even level despite the absence of a broad and inclusive request for medicinal items. In that respect, the market last week was a quite satisfactory affair. Changes were comparatively few in number and affected materials, the importance of which, was certainly not of the major order.

Of considerable interest, however, were the sharply higher quotations developed on gum myrrh, and on decorticated cardamom. In the instance of the first material, more cheaply priced stocks had been taken out of the market and U.S.P. goods sold under competitive conditions at a substantial advance. Cables on decorticated cardamom were sharply higher and the moderate spot holding was promptly revised up. Import cost of star anise seed also forced a rise in local quotation. Spanish seed was somewhat firmer, but lacked quotable change.

Imported angelica root was reduced so far as the twisted variety was concerned, this being a development based on local competition. Natural root lacked change, and the price on domestic root was also unaltered. T.V. No. 3 senna was a shade lower, moving in sympathy with the recently more competitive market on India senna. Roman chamomile flowers were down sharply under competition, but the Hungarian variety held fairly steady; at least, they lacked change.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1936, and detentions of these seeds by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	1,242	1,138
Caraway	3,833	9,936
Cardamom (cases)	140	1,321
Celery	85	1,772
Coriander	1,438	3,110
Cumin	160	2,965
Dill	55	65
Fennel	70	541
Mustard	...	8,174
Poppy	...	12,739
Sage leaves (bales)	52	.....
Sesame	121	170,310
Thyme herb (bales)	52	30
Totals	7,247	213,116

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Anise, star, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, 9c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ¼c. per lb.
No. 3, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, shortstick, ¼c. per lb.
Dill seed, recleaned, ¼c. per lb.
Myrrh gum, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California, brown, ¼c. per lb.
English, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Hungarian, 40 points.
Pepper, red, chillies, Mombassa, ¼c. per lb.
Squaw vine, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Angelica root, imported, twisted, 5c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, 1c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Roman, 4c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Hungarian, yello, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Senna, T. V., No. 3, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
107.7	107.7	107.6	75.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Peru.—The market has tightened up somewhat and prices have become firmer following the reductions noted during the past fortnight or so. Quotations were noted at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound last week and attempts to bid for a supply were unsuccessful.

Tolu.—Business was rather quite on the whole. Most buyers seemed to have fair-sized stocks to meet their immediate requirements and, hence, transactions were conservative in size throughout the period. Open quotations lacked quotable change.

Barks

Cannella Alba.—The market has been generally steady of late and values seemed to have become fairly well stabilized in local circles notwithstanding the not very active interest shown in the market for the past several weeks. The situation remained steady last week.

Cociliana.—Stocks were held to a steady position so far as prices were concerned and irrespective of the fact that demand was not very active, dealers took a generally firm view on the situation and were disposed to keep spot quotations well in line with the cost to replace the material.

Fringetree.—Inquiries were strictly routine in character and actual business done was conventional in most instances. Quotations remained steady for the most part in the absence of much tendency toward competition.

Prickly Ash.—Hand-to-mouth trading was the rule and the market did not seem to be quite so steady as it had been most of the time in recent weeks. More of a disposition to accept bids was noted. The open quotations lacked quotable change, however.

Tonga.—Although not greatly in request last week, this item remained in very steady price position and the feeling was that values would remain generally well maintained for the immediate future at least. Stocks were said to be ample to meet demand likely to be current in the weeks immediately ahead.

Beans

Calabar.—Practically no demand was current last week and the market was strictly a nominal one from the standpoint of interest on the part of manufacturing consumers. Quotations were steady.

Vanilla.—The outlook favored recovery of the market from the recent slightly easier position of Bourbon beans on the spot. Unless something drastic shall take place in the value of the French franc, there is every reason to expect that development of pressing demand for quality beans will result in prices abroad being advanced again. The situation was being watched closely for the reason that there was every reason to believe that the stocks of good quality beans in Europe were not large and were held generally in strong quarters. Local merchants took a conservative view as concerned offerings and in all instances maintained prices on a firm basis that was almost entirely free from any tendency toward shading at this time.

Berries

Cubeb.—Prices held firm. Replacement costs lacked any sign of unsettlement and dealers paid full limits when placing orders for import during the past week. Spot quotations were at least very steady in most quarters and they were described as being very firm. Demand was moderate.

Juniper.—A market of distinctly routine proportions prevailed on the spot during the past week, and it also lacked any signs of early change in that respect. Prices were firm, as well as being very cheap and the spot values were very close to the prevailing cost of replacements.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Roman flowers were down sharply to the basis of 35c. to 36c. per pound. This was a competitive development that showed conditions to be favorable for buyers who came to the spot market with firm orders in hand. Hungarian flowers were somewhat easier, but they also lacked quotable change.

Lavender. — Although the market lacked further decline, it was practically a nominal affair for the reason that virtually no demand was current, this being the off-season for this item.

Pyrethrum.—Prominent importers of the article stated that at the moment

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

PROFESSIONALLY HOPKINS BRAND MILLED
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Aloes
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Benzoin Gum
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Buchu Leaves
Cardamon Seed
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Cinnamon Bark
Cochineal

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Ginger Root
Henna Leaves
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practically no interest was being displayed in offerings of whole flowers for shipment out of new crop. A substantial carryover in Japan was expected to be backed by an ample production during the coming months and there seemed last week to be a feeling that further recessions in prices might result notwithstanding the fact that prompt shipment of goods from Japan could be had at almost record low prices. Movement of pyrethrum concentrates was said to be very good with prospects being favorable for an expansion as the Summer advances.

Rose.—Importers of this item were somewhat concerned regarding replacement of the material, especially as concerned red flowers, as the unsold stocks on this market were not very large and there was some uncertainty concerning the quantities of high quality material that might be available in Europe this year. The market was firm so far as spot prices were concerned, but it was not very active as to demand.

Saffron.—Routine request was current on the spot and the price position of Spanish saffron was not much better than barely steady. Mexican flowers were still in light supply and hence prices remained exceptionally firm regardless of the not especially active call for the material.

Gums

Aloe.—Talk about further decline in prices was not encountered so frequently as it was recently when values were reduced somewhat. Curacao gum was generally steadier and dealers maintained quotations pending further developments in values at primary market points. Demand was moderate locally.

Asafetida.—Routine trading in small quantities was the sole makeup of business during the past week. It was a jobbing trade for the most part and yet the movement served to hold well in check any tendency toward acceptance of bids by buyers. Of course, most of the business was done in powdered material.

Benzoin.—Sumatra gum was said to be generally steadier in most respects and no further tendency toward a reduction in quotations followed the recent concessions made in spot prices. Demand was about normal, considering the period of the year.

Myrrh.—Practically all of the cheap lots on spot have been taken out of the market, and, under competition last week, strictly U.S.P. gum fetched 40c. per pound with virtually no difficulty. The stocks were small. Cost of replacements fully justified the 40c. figure, it was said.

Tragacanth.—Although demand did not amount to a great deal, the market was none the less firm in price and none the less free from competition likely to bring about sales at less than open quotations. The position of the article in the replacement market was one of sustained strength and relatively high prices.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu. — Substantial arrivals that reached the spot during the previous trading had been well sold up prior to reaching this market, and hence no weakening of prices followed a partial replacement of the very low stocks that had been the rule for some time past.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

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TOBACCO
TEXTILES
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Henna.—Sales were about normal in number and volume, but because of the fact that prices were relatively low, profits involved in the transactions were not ample in size. Stocks were ample.

Senna.—No. 3 T.V. senna was shaded to the basis of 5½c. to 6c. per pound. Other quotations on T.V. senna lacked quotable change, but the market was fairly easy under quite active competition in local circles.

Squaw Vine.—Sales were made several times at 13c. to 14c. per pound, depending on quantity taken, and the market appeared to be very firm on the basis of the somewhat higher level of prices.

Stramonium.—Though still comparatively easy and certainly as competitive as ever, this item lacked further change so far as open quotations were concerned. It was still a buyers' market, however, and reports last week indicated that interest on the part of consumers was distinctly routine in all respects.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk.—The market was quiet, but prices remained steady. Carryover stocks in Europe will be conservative in size this year as the output of material at the last crop was conservative in size and considerably less than normal. A crop of excellent size is hoped for this year.

Iceland Moss.—A market of routine sort and proportions prevailed locally during the past week without the price position of the material showing any signs of early change. Sellers were steady in their views and indicated that they were in line with present replacement costs.

Lycopodium. — Demand was small, but the market was at least as active as it was in the past fortnight or two. Pricewise, the market was distinctly firm. Stocks were as low as ever and prices were consequently maintained firmly and entirely free from competition.

Manna. — Demand was very small. Competing material was said to be supplying the requirements of at least one of the largest consumers, and the price for such material has been working down of late. It was reduced last week. Manna on spot was easy, but lacked quotable change.

Papain. — Powdered material was still fairly easy on the whole, but values were not driven any lower despite the continued presence of a fairly aggressive competition for business in the item. Stocks seemed to be ample to meet current requirements of the purchasing fraternity.

Roots

Angelica.—Imported, twisted angelica root was lower at 60c. to 65c. per pound, with demand limited to small lots and the market lacking in anything like general support. Imported natural root, as well as the domestic article, lacked quotable change and was about steady.

Golden Seal.—Although demand was not very active last week, prices held firm for the reason that stocks were low and held in a few hands only. Furthermore, nothing in the primary market suggests that the crop this year will increase very much in size. It appeared probable that the market was due to remain committed to an advancing tendency for some time to come.

Rhubarb.—Although the spot quotations were unchanged, the situation was one that was still under the influence of active competition whenever orders came to the open market. The replacement cost of the article would not truly justify further concessions in spot prices on the material.

Senega.—Buyers were aloof. Many were disposed to await word concerning the prospect for a good sized collection in Canada this year. The carryover was said to be conservative in size last week and hence quotations here and in Winnipeg were well maintained.

Turmeric.—A slightly steadier market accompanied prices that were better maintained and lacking in quotable change throughout the past week. The effect of lower cost new crop goods being available had been pretty well discounted by recent declines.

Seeds

Anise.—Reports were to the effect that import cost of star anise seed had been advanced substantially, and the spot quotation was raised to the basis of 23c. to 13½c. per pound. Spanish seed lacked quotable change, being available at 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Cardamom.—Decorticated and green cardamom seed developed price activity during the past week. Decorticated was advanced severely to make a spot quotation at 82c. to 84c. per pound and the movement reflected a rise in the import cost of the merchandise. Green seed, on the other hand, was shaded to 64c. to 66c. per pound under competition. Bleached seed lacked change.

Celery.—French seed was up a small fraction to the basis of 18¼c to 18⅝c. per pound for spot goods last week, but in the main the market was not lacking in any general shift in its basic position here and abroad. India seed was without quotable change.

Dill.—Recleaned seed reacted upward to the basis of 5⅝c. to 6c. per pound, in company with a slight gain in interest in the merchandise. Dewhiskered and polished material was unchanged and generally steady in all respects. Demand has been considerably more active of late.

Mustard.—California brown and English yellow seeds were advanced fractionally. The former was priced at 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound; the latter, 8⅝c. to 9c. Hungarian yellow was shaded slightly to the basis of 7¼c. to 7¾c. Other varieties of mustard seed were unchanged. Demand was routine in most respects.

Poppy.—Not much Hungarian seed was available; Hungary consumed much of its production last year. The market here was higher at 6.40c. to 6.70c. per pound. Polish seed was a shade lower at 5¾c. to 6¼c.

Spices

Cassia.—Shortstick was advanced to 12c. to 12½c. per pound on an expansion in demand for spot goods. Quotations on all other varieties of cassia lacked change and they were mainly steady to firm under moderate trading.

Cinnamon.—Quotations were advanced fractionally. No. 2 Ceylon was noted at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, while the No. 3 grade went to 14½c. to 15c. Replacement costs were up somewhat and spot business gained on the movement.

Ginger.—A fair sized movement was reported locally and the result was a firming of spot quotations and a generally improved market undertone. Replacement cables were indicative of well supported primary market prices.

Pepper.—Little change was reported in this group. For the most part, undertones in the home and foreign markets were steady and the volume of business at all points compared fairly well with that in recent weeks. Quotations for spot goods were very steady. The import position of chillies continued to strengthen. Quotations on Mombassas were higher at 13¾c. to 14¼c. per pound.

Pimento.—The market held steady, but was lacking in demand, exceeding that of jobbing description so far as spot business was concerned last week. The primary market was about firm.

Spice Trade Association Repeals Some By-Laws

George A. Armor, of McCormick & Co., spice merchant, Baltimore, Md., was re-elected president of the American Spice Trade Association at its annual meeting held May 12 and 13 in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city. Anthony Sayia, of H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., was elected vice-president, and Arthur G. Dunn became treasurer, succeeding Paul D. Hursh, of Durkee Famous Foods, Inc. The directors were all re-elected.

The arbitration committee for this year consists of the following:—John Clarke, of John Clarke & Co.; P. W. Walsh, of Van Loan & Co.; William E. Jenkins, of Durkee Famous Foods, Inc.; Ernest H. Winter, of H. P. Winter & Co., and Ernest G. Klinko, of McKesson & Robbins. The alternate committee was named as follows:—Ernest C. Brown, of Wood & Selick, Inc.; Fred W. Hahn, of Hahn & Burns; George L. Curtin, of the George L. Curtin Company; Irving C. Fitzpatrick, of the Knickerbocker Mills Company, and Benjamin H. Old, of B. H. Old & Co.

Action taken by the association included rescinding of several articles in the by-laws, most particularly those which were inserted when the NRA was operative. Several other changes were discussed and will be acted on during the year following study by a committee. The net effect of the changes, made and proposed, was to bring the by-laws back to those in force in 1929.

N.Y.P.V.P. Club's Work on Pigments

The technical committee of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club reported progress in its work on pigment dispersion at the brief business meeting of that organization May 14 at the General Electric Company's offices, this city. New members admitted to the club include J. F. Flynn, of the A. C. Horn Company; Carl Iddings, of the Muralo Company; Paul Davis, of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company; and William Wright, of the United Lacquer Company. J. Hartzfelder and Emil Sorenson, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, and P. A. Benedict, of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., were admitted as temporary members. L. A. Hawkins, executive engineer of the General Electric Research Laboratories, spoke on research. The meeting was closed to members, and 135 attended.

Hardin Chemical Corporation has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 225,000 shares of preference stock, par value $1.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

New Tariff Pact With France Reduces Ad Valorem Duties to 12½ Percent on Many Oils, Effective June 15 — Bergamot Consortium Forces Price Rise — Lemongrass Off

Price developments in the market for drugs and aromatic chemicals were overshadowed last week by the Treasury Department announcement of a reduction in tariff rates as between the United States and France. The lower customs duties will become effective June 15. Demand for essential oils was spotty for the most part and the market seemed definitely to have a more competitive makeup than had ruled a short time back. Price developments included downward revisions on a number of aromatic chemicals, and substantial advances in the quotations on anethol, anisic aldehyde, and bergamot.

The lowering of tariff rates was effected by the secretary of the Treasury Department after a long period of negotiation with the French authorities. The pact states that a reduction in tariff duties shall be made in the schedules on clove, patchouli, sandalwood, and all other essential oils, or distilled oils, not specifically provided for. Furthermore, lower duties on flavoring extracts containing 20 percent or less of alcohol, bottled perfumes containing, or free from, alcohol floral waters not specifically provided for, and cosmetics containing, or free from, alcohol. The reduction in the rate of duty is 50 percent in most instances but there were some exceptions to that rule.

The influence on the cost of essential oils will be greatest in the group of oils not specifically provided for in the tariff act of 1930. France supplies this country with a substantial number of oils, and most of them fall within with group of oils not specifically provided for. Such oils now have a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem and from June 15 on they will be imported here subject to a duty of 12½ percent.

The effect of the Treasury announcement was **not** apparent in market developments last week, although it was clear that most of the oils to be affected were not held quite so firmly as to price. The tendency of dealers was to take stock of the new situation and to examine its potential possibility to affect substantially the value of French supplied essential oils on this market.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Anethol, 10c. per lb.
Anisic aldehyde, 10c. per lb.
Bergamot, 20c. per lb.

Reduced

Benzyl benzoate, 5c. per lb.
Citronellol, 10c. per lb.
Geraniol, 15c. per lb.
Indol, $2 per lb.
Lemongrass, 2c. per lb.
Methyl anthranilate, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
68.1	67.6	67.8	72.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Sweet, true almond oil was steady in tone, reflecting a fairly well maintained cost of replacement in the French market, and also outlining the effects of a fairly good demand for the article from day to day. Natural bitter oil was steady to firm. Synthetic was routine as to demand but well held as to prices.

Anise.—The market continued to be exceptionally firm. Reports indicated that shippers of star anise seed had advanced their prices substantially. This would indicate added strength to the oil if, and when, offered for shipment. Such offerings were few and far between last week; the general report was that they were nil.

Bergamot.—Prices for replacement were up sharply, probably because of the fact that the new Consortium has gotten into operation. Spot quotations were higher at $1.85 to $2.30 per pound and very little oil was available at the inside price. A figure more properly illustrative of the spot market was probable $2 per pound; at least, the market will be that once a few small lots have been taken up by buyers.

Cananga.—The spot market was generally somewhat more steady than it was when quotations were reduced substantially in the recent past. Present quotations were closely aligned with replacement costs and hence the market has dropped some of the competition current in recent weeks. Demand remained moderate in all respects.

Camphor.—The market was highly competitive, especially as concerned the prices at which sassafrassy oil was obtainable. The drum price on that article was easily 15c. per pound and even lower quotations would not be unlikely. However, the surprising fact was that there have been quotations on white oil in drums in the market at as low as 13½c. per pound. Such is not a general price, however, and was hardly the market.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—Once more raw material has turned stronger and then advanced in price. The position of this oleoresin was potentially improved but the market still remained free from quotable change. Demand was steady and of routine character.

Cardamom.—The seed market has shown marked signs of strengthening of late without the price position of oil being affected. The fact was that stocks of oil on the spot were such as to care for demand readily.

Cassia.—Trade was not especially active. The call consisted of a fair number of small orders that covered immediate requirements of a not very large number of buyers. However, the market had a steady undertone and sellers were not disposed to compete in terms of prices.

Cedarleaf.—Reports current on this market were to the effect that slowly, but fairly steadily, oil is coming from the primary market in larger quantities but it will be still some time before a normal reserve can be built up by the local dealers. In the meantime, manufacturing consumers continue to have trouble in getting sufficient oil to meet their immediate requirements.

Citronella.—The market has not improved in undertone here, or in Ceylon. Competition remained the active ingredient that kept quotations unsettled and mainly favorable for buyers with orders in hand. Java oil, however, was fairly firm at the recent advance.

Clove.—By reason of the reduction in customs tariff on French products, importations of this article, though small, will be available at a reduced cost. However, it was said last week that in all probability the position of spice would be affected eventually and hence it was likely that home manufacturers of clove oil would be able to stave off any important competition from oil manufactured in Madagascar.

Coriander.—Inquiry was fairly good but on the whole the market lacked snap and verve sufficient to bring about once more the advancing trend of spot values that featured the market when it became difficult if not impossible to secure normal quantities from Europe. Prices were steady.

Cumin.—The inside price on cumin oil remained unchanged but it was fairly firm notwithstanding the not especially good demand for the material at any price. Stocks were moderate and usually held in firm hands.

Dill.—Competition was keen in most quarters notwithstanding the recent improvement in sales to manufacturing consumers. There has now come to the spot market a tendency toward contraction in buying and hence competition seemed likely to remain a component part of most transactions.

Eucalyptus.—Business was conservative in most respects. A normal letdown in the more aggressive demand for the material has come with the advance of Spring. However, undertones remained steady and prices were well maintained at the levels reached during the recent advance.

Geranium.—According to cables received, shipment quotations on Bourbon oil were about 30c. per pound higher and hence spot quotations strengthened substantially, though they failed to advance immediately on receipt of the higher cables. Algerian oil was very steady. Both varieties had a routine movement to buyers.

Lavender.—As this article enters duty free, the new tariff pact between France and the United States will not affect the import cost of this oil. The market was steady to firm throughout the past week and the movement acted

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

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118 WEST OHIO ST. - CHICAGO, ILL.

to the full support of existing price schedules.

Lemon.—The primary market remained firm at the recently higher cables reaching this market. Spot quotations were also firm and a substantial fall in competition has come in company with some rise in the consuming requirements reaching this market.

Lemongrass.—Shipment cables were somewhat lower last week and spot offerings were in the market at 48c. to 50c. per pound. Demand was not very active during the period under review and for the most part buyers found conditions favorable to them in most directions.

Lime.—The gain in demand has been moderate, if any. Seasonal requirements should expand with the arrival of hot weather, but as yet the movement has failed to exceed the moderate requirements that had featured demand for some time past. Prices remained very firm.

Orange.—The new tariff pact between France and the United States will not affect any orange oil reaching this country from France or its dependencies and colonies for the reason that the agreement exempts citrous oils specifically. Prices on orange oil generally lacked new developments last week. For the most part they were steadier than they had been. As to demand, improvement has been slower than usual this year.

Patchouli.—The market was firm. Import costs were well maintained last week and spot values held well at all times. Also, demand for the material was about normal and stocks wherewith the call was met were not more than moderate.

Peppermint.—The market in the Middle West seemed to be on the firm side, but so far as local trade circles were concerned the situation at the source was without influence on either prices or general conditions. News concerning the progress of the crop now in the groups was nil, but local dealers were all prepared to receive the first reports of dry weather. Such reports come each year and are usually followed by advices concerning the detrimental presence of high winds.

Pimento.—The market had a tendency to strength further in view of the fact that the production of raw materials in the primary market was likely to be subnormal because of the presence of plant disease. Spot quotations were generally very steady.

Sassafras.—The market was unsettled by quite severe competition for business in artificial oil. Open quotations lacked quotable change, but they seemed all to be subject to shading when firm orders of attractive size were in sight.

Spearmint.—Demand was occasional and not sustained last week, but the absence of greater interest in the article failed to unsettle prices and for the most part undertones were also well maintained in steady condition throughout a period of somewhat slow demand.

Vetiver.—The market on this item seemed to be slightly unsettled, but no change in spot quotations was reported locally. Demand was confined to comparatively limited quantities of prompt delivery material. The feeling was that the values might be lower eventually.

Wormseed.—Hand-to-mouth demand was the principal sort of request current locally last week. The market kept firm and well maintained so far as prices were concerned and seemed destined so to remain until new crop prospects shall once more become influential on values.

Wormwood.—Although there was little demand, the market was steady. According to most dealers in the article, stocks unsold at the present time should prove to be ample for all consuming requirements between now and the arrival of another crop season.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

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Some New Books

The New Pharmacopeia

The Pharmacopeia of the United States, Eleventh Decennial Revision (U.S.P. XI). By Authority of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention, held at Washington, D. C., May 13 and 14, 1930; Prepared by the Committee of Revision and Published by the Board of Trustees. Official from June 1, 1936. Buckram; lxxx+676 pages, 6x9 inches. Easton: Mack Printing Company, Agent. 1935. $5.

Revision of the pharmacopeia is automatically revision of the Federal food and drugs act and of the similar statutes of the several States. The revision of the statutory standards effected by the new pharmacopeia that becomes official June 1 is a substantial one.

Because it has no bearing on therapeutic claims and advertising license, the changing of the U.S.P. standards embodied in food and drugs acts does not get so much attention as is given to the endeavors of Congress to reword the Federal act. From a practical point of view the changing of the statutory standards is more important than the changing of its phraseology or the extension of its scope. The official standards are factual requirements—and some of them are hard facts, indeed. To meet them and hang onto them in operations on a manufacturing scale is at best not less difficult than is the rewording of labels or advertising. Fortunately the "variation clause" still remains in the Federal act and in State acts; otherwise the meeting of U.S.P.—or N.F.—standards at the times of revision would be impossible. Much time is required even to work into the new standards, and this, too, is not always practicable.

There is, for example, the matter of the new U.S.P. requirement that only distilled water may be used in making U.S.P. preparations. Even for the retail pharmacist compliance with this requirement will be difficult; to maintain a manufacturing supply of U.S.P. distilled water and to keep it up to the standard will not be easy. The new requirement that ergot and digitalis must be kept, under all conditions, in airtight, waterproof containers, is another stumper. What is an official container in this respect? Will the hermetic sealing cause deteriorating sweating of the drugs?

The standardization of nux vomica has been returned to the basis of its content of strychnine. Maybe the new assay method will be accurate in the hands of all testers; to distinguish strychnine from the other alkaloids present has been a difficult task. The new quinine sulphate is an improvement, but the change is one that must be carefully regarded. Recognition of synthetic camphor and menthol is in keeping with progress, but the standards are high. And the stronger inorganic acids deserve attention.

The new pharmacopeia marks the progress of medicine and the related sciences in numerous ways, with particular emphasis on the recognition of practical aspects. There has been a little bending in this connection, as in the controversial question of what is castile soap, but the tendency has been to recognize the trend away from extemporaneous pharmacy.

Much that is new has been added to the pharmacopeia. These additions are commendable. Some of the deletions cannot be so favorably regarded. Most of the materials dropped have found a place in the National Formulary, but they belong in the pharmacopeia. As the two books of standards are of equal standing in the law, it would be for better if the selection of their respective contents were on some basis other than that of transferring to the formulary the recognition of drugs which do not at the time meet the views of certain members of the U.S.P. committee on scope.

British Standards

British Standards Institution Handbook of Inormation, Including Indexed Lists of British Standards and Methods of Test. Paper; 104+xxxi pages, 5½x8½ inches. London: British Standards Institution. 1936.

Many more than a thousand specifications have been prepared and published by the British Standards Institution; the list was increased by almost fifty new items during 1935. All these standards are listed in this handbook, together with numerous methods of test. The specifications are listed numerically and by subjects. There is also a list of new specifications in preparation.

B.S.I. specifications cover a wide variety of items. There interest here is obvious when it is known that, among the new items added during last year were white lead, zinc oxide, lithopone, titanium dioxide, and other white pigments and pastes for paints; coconut oil, peanut oil, olive oil, rapeseed oil, and raw linseed oil; calcium carbide; glue tests. The subject index includes scores of chemicals and related materials—the chemical divisional council of the institution is composed of outstanding men.

This book is only a catalog; but it is a very useful volume, essential to the doing of business with British buyers. It tells what standards have been set up under B.S.I. specifications. These standards are obtainable from the institution by purchase; copies are on file at the offices of British commercial attaches and consuls, in all parts of the world, and at the headquarters of British chambers of commerce in commercial centers. They are also available at the office of the American Standards Association, this city.

Ylang Ylang.—The market was quiet, routine, but in practically all ways it was also regular and in line with conditions normal as concerned the consumption of the article. Prices were about steady, but some unsettlement seemed to be developing on Bourbon material.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—Prices were higher at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound. The scarcity and high cost of raw material had strengthened the market steadily for some time past and production costs have risen to the point where quotations named above were entirely warranted.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Higher production cost based on scarce and high priced raw material resulted in sales being made at the advanced price of $2.15 to $3 per pound, quoted as to quality, quantity, and seller.

Benzyl Benzoate.—The market had been more competitive for some time past and last week quotations turned up on the lower basis of 90c. to $1.20 per pound, ruling according to seller and quantity. Demand was moderate.

Citronellol.—The market was shaded under the influence of a more active competition on the material and the result was the establishment of open quotations on the lower basis of $1.90 to $2.15 per pound, named according to seller and quantity of merchandise in demand.

Geraniol.—Certain qualities of this article were much lower at 75c. per pound. The range in quotations according to quality of material and seller thereof was to $3 per pound. Competition had been keen for some time past.

Indol.—One prominent house on the spot offered $34 per pound and the range as to seller was to $36. The lower figures were a competitive development. Demand remained routine in all respects.

Methyl Anthranilate.—There were offerings at $2.10 per pound, which was lower, and there were others that were minimum at $2.50 per pound. The price to be paid depended solely on the product, its quality, and the seller thereof. Demand was routine.

Methyl Salicylate.—Movement has gained somewhat with the advance of the season and on the whole the market was found to be in firm position and subject to a request entirely normal for the material.

Phenylethyl Alcohol.—A well stabilized market prevailed on the spot last week and a fair sized and generally normal interest was displayed by manufacturing consumers.

Phenylacetic Aldehyde.—Not much call was noted for this article. The interest displayed was usually of jobbing description and the result was the sale of quantities that did little more than cover the immediate requirements of a few buyers. Prices remained very steady.

Dr. Guenther Goes to Europe

Dr. Ernest S. Guenther, chief research chemist of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York essential oil house, departed for European ports May 9, aboard the S. S. Rex. During his stay abroad he will supervise the manufacturing program of the company's factory in Seillans, France. He will also continue the work inaugurated by Fritzsche Brothers some years ago of surveying the different essential oil producing sections of the various countries, studying crop conditions, yields, quality of oils produced, etc. Dr. Guenther is expected to be away five months, returning to the home office early in October.

Dr. Keller Here on Visit

Dr. K. T. Keller, production manager for Schimmel & Co., A. G. Miltitz-Leipzig, manufacturer of aromatic chemicals and essential oils, is in New York for a stay of some weeks. Accompanied by Mrs. Keller, he arrived on the steamship Hamburg May 1. Dr. Keller is making his headquarters with the associated firm of Schimmel & Co., this city, of which his brother, G. Keller, is general manager.

Hugh E. Milliken, president of Meh-Rit, Inc., tung oil developer, Valparaiso, Fla., reports the opening of an office in this city at 1182 Broadway. William R. Schierenbeck, vice-president, will be in charge of sales in the New York office. The company has considerable acreage in Florida adaptable to tung tree planting, and William F. Engelbrecht, horticulturist, will be in charge of the development.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Heavy Crude Oil Flow and Gasoline Surplus Threaten Security of Prices — Eastern Area Spotted with Weak Points — Solvents and Naphthas Hold Steady

Increasing crude oil flow in East Texas and North Louisiana and the slow recession of surplus gasoline stocks that were built up in anticipation of usual Spring demands, is causing considerable worry over the safety of oil prices. Weakness is beginning to appear in the gasoline prices at the Midcontinent. A few retail markets in the East are beginning to weaken, notably Boston and in the so-called New York City area. Competition is keen for the gallonage and it appears as though some of the destructive practices employed by the petroleum industry prior to the time the Government took a hand in its operation, are returning. The heavy crude flow which is now at the rate of more than 2,900,000 barrels daily is the market's most dangerous threat.

Petroleum products used as industrial raw materials held aloof from the signs of weakness in the gasoline market. Seasonal demands gave the market a good measure of support last week, registering some further improvement over a week ago. The solvents and naphthas group was favored with broader demands and prices have held free from disturbance since the price revisions at New York and New Jersey refinery points a few weeks ago. Wax prices were lower last week but the reductions were confined to the scale waxes and did not affect the fully refined grades which hold in characteristically stable position. Liquefied petroleum gases are steady also.

Another bill to tax petroleum imports was introduced in the House last week by Representative Disney (Dem. Okla.). It differs from the O'Connor-Copeland bill in that it seeks to impose a 1c. per gallon tax on crude oil imports; 2½c per gallon on gasoline; and 3c. per gallon on lubricating oil.

Daily average production of crude oil in United states for the week ended May 9 was 2,961,700 barrels, an increase of 36,000 barrels over the preceding week's average of 2,925,700 barrels, according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute, which omits any oil that might have been produced surreptitiously. The average for four weeks ended May 9 was 2,938,850 barrels and the average at this time a year ago was 2,619,800 barrels. The runs of crude oil to stills for the week ended May 9 were reported at 2,691,000 barrels for 77.6 percent of refining operation, and, according to the American Petroleum Institute, 179,000 barrels additional were run for a total of 2,870,000 barrels, compared with 2,875,000 barrels during the preceding week.

Solvents and Diluents

Midcontinent and East Coast markets for solvents and naphthas used as industrial raw materials were in moderately active demand during the week under review. The Eastern market was favored with some improvement over the demand of a week ago and reports from the Texas-Oklahoma area indicated that deliveries had taken on larger volume there. Prices at the Midcontinent refineries and also in middle Western delivery points continue in a steady position. The East Coast market seems steady at the reduced prices established a few weeks ago. There were no changes reported in the tankwagon market last week.

Cleaners' Naphthas. — The market holds a steady position with Midcontinent refinery quotations at 7⅜c. to 7½c. per gallon for tankcars, basis Group 3. The demands are reported as being fairly good and improved over that of a few weeks ago.

Lacquer Diluents.—There was no appreciable change in the market's position last week. Prices hold a sound position and have not been changed during recent weeks. Prices at the Midcontinent are based at 8⅜c. to 8½c. per gallon, for car lot amounts, basis Group 3.

Petroleum Thinners.—The demands showed some improvement, particularly in the Eastern market where prices now seem quite settled at the reduced levels established a few weeks ago. The price situation at the Midcontinent refinery points was undisturbed. There have been no changes in Eastern or mid-Western tankwagon markets since the revision of prices at Bridgeport, Conn., two weeks ago.

Rubber Solvents.—The demand from Akron and other tire manufacturing centers continues active and these solvents continue to lead the remainder of the solvent market in point of demand. Prices at the Midcontinent refinery points remain steady and unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent.—Deliveries from refinery points continue fairly active and some improvements were noted during the past week or so. The consumption for this year to date is believed to be a little heavier than that for the corresponding period a year ago. Prices continue steady and unchanged.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—The market continues to hold a position of steadiness in company with other petroleum solvents. The Group 3 market remains at the level that has been in force for some time and the Eastern market has not been disturbed for the past two weeks. Demands are broadening with the season and, according to reports from some of the refiners, consumption this year to date is slightly greater than that of the corresponding period last year.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 14.—Volume of trade in solvents and diluents has shown no particular slackening. Indications are that a fairly satisfactory amount of material is moving. There is no improtant change in the price structure. A fair amount of business is being attracted as it is. Various consuming lines are in the market for fair quantities. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3 Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4¾c. to 5¼c. per pound; cleaners' naphtha, 7⅜c. to 7½c., tankcar; 15.5c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.2c., tankwagon; rubber solvent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; lacquer diluent, 8⅜c. to 8½c.; Stoddard solvent, 6⅞c. to 7c., tankcar; 16.5c.; V. M. & P. naphtha, 7⅜c. to 7½c., tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon.

Tulsa, May 13.—The movement of petroleum solvents continues large but prices are unchanged, retaining the levels of the past few weeks.

Lighter Fractions

Gaseous solvents and petroleum hydrocarbons in the group of light solvent fractions passed through another routine period. The movements of supplies out of the refinery points were mainly through the regular channels of consumption, and the market lacked anything in the way of new or important developments. Prices were unchanged throughout.

Butanes.—The market continued through the past week without change from its position of recent weeks. The industrial demands are considered routine and the prices continue at the basis of 2¼c. to 2¾c. per gallon for tankcars, f.o.b. Group 3. These prices are for material testing at N. G. A. specifications.

Heptanes.—There has been no shift in the position of this commodity. Prices remain at the schedule that has been in force for some time, and the demand side of the market continue featured by routine movements into consumpetion.

Pentanes.—The market did not offer much for comment last week. Conditions continue unchanged and the state of the market appears to be well stabilized.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—The market continues under mild purchasing activity. The condition is expected to continue as the slow Summer season approaches. The price situation continues unchanged and without visible disturbance.

Paraffin Waxes. — Scale wax prices moved further downward last week. While the nominal position of the local market was around 2½c. to 2.55c. at the time of last week's report, opening prices for the week were 5 to 10 points lower, and by the end of the week the market had sagged further to the basis of 2.30c. to 2.40c. per pound for 122-124 A.m.p. white and 2.35c. to 2.45c. per pound for 124-126 A.m.p. scale. The demand was light and buyers were bidding low prices. Export interests were not active buyers, but there were fairly good-sized inquiries from that channel. Most of these export bids were at lower than market prices, however. The fully refined waxes were steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Buying of paraffin wax is still quite good. The sellers say there is no particular resistance on the part of buyers to prices. In fact, it is indicated that buyers may be anticipating higher prices are glad to get in at present levels. Various grades seem strong. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 4.65c. to 4.75c. per pound; 125-127, 4.9c. to 5c.; 127-129, 5.05c. to 5.15c.; 130-132, bulk or bag, 5.45c. to 5.55c.; 132-134, bulk or bag, 5.7c. to 5.8c.

TULSA, May 14.—There was no change in the market for paraffin wax with prices ranging from 2.60c. to 2.70c. per pound for 124-26, American melting point.

Petrolatum.—The market is soft under the influence of sales in some directions at prices which are about ¼c. per pound under the quoted position of the market. White and amber grades are affected by the low-priced selling and while it has not caused sellers to revise market prices, it has been extensive enough to be widely known throughout the market.

Fuels and Lubricants

Although consumption of gasoline showed an encouraging increase during the week under review, the Eastern market appeared a little shaky. The only weakness that broke through the surface of the market appeared in Boston, where tankcar prices were reduced. There was plenty of price cutting in the so-called New York city retail markets and some open reductions have taken place in towns and cities just outside of the metropolitan limits. The Summer motoring season in the offing is needed badly to support the market and as a result of the heavy oil flow current together with the surplus gasoline stocks at refinery points, there is some doubt as to whether or not the large sellers will be able to hold the market until the arrival of good motoring weather.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The consumption of gasoline in the Eastern area continued to rise during the past week, but at this season is a late starting one and there are excess stocks as gasoline in sellers' hands, there is considerable competition and the security of prices is threatened. Bulk prices were reduced ¼c. per gallon at Boston during the past week and price cutting was reported in many sections of the so-called New York city market. The possibility of a general reduction in New York is not remote. Most of the larger sellers are anxious to hold the market until the Summer motoring season arrives to support the market, but prices have been held for several weeks now in face of an adverse statistical position, and there is doubt now as to how long the stronger factors in the area will be able to hold. Tankcar prices here continue at 6¾c. per gallon for U.S. motor, 62-63 octane; 7c. per gallon for 65 octane; and 7.55c. per gallon for branded qualities. The quotations are all f.o.b. refinery. The export market at the U.S. Gulf was unchanged during the week with prices as follows:—U.S. motor, 5½c. per gallon; 60-62, 400 e.p., 5½c. per gallon; 60-62, 390 e.p., 5⅝c. per gallon; 64-66, 375 e.p., 5¾c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—There is price-shading going on in the market. Leading sellers continue to quote the 41-43 water white product at 4⅞c. per gallon for tankcars at refinery, but quotations are made in some directions at 4¾c. per gallon and it was reported that even the 4¾c. price could be shaded. The demand is dragging along at a low rate. Export prices continue unchanged at 3⅞c. per gallon for prime white and 4¼c. per gallon for water white, both basis the U.S. Gulf.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—The bunker oil market was unchanged last week. Prices continue at the long standing level of $1.05 per barrel for C grade

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude oil prices last week. The Midcontinent gasoline market was soft but prices were without quotable change. Tankwagon and retail markets in leading cities were also unchanged.

	May 15	May 8	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel.....	$1.296	$1.296	$1.162
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers), per gallon.....	.0553125	.0553125	.051875
Gasoline prices at service station (average for ten marketing centers —including tax) per gallon.....	.1951	.1951	.1878

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

White Oils — All Grades
PETROLATUMS
DI-BUG PYRETHRUM PRODUCTS
SHERWOOD PETROLEUM CO., Inc.
REFINERY — WARREN, PA. BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DE HAEN'S FIXANAL PREPARATIONS
Time Savers for Normal Solutions. Sold by All Leading Laboratory Supply Houses
PFALTZ & BAUER, Inc., *Sole Importers*, Empire State Bldg., New York, N.Y.

PENRECO U.S.P. PETROLATUM
YOUR SPECIFICATIONS ACCURATELY MATCHED
PENNSYLVANIA REFINING CO. BUTLER, PA.
SNOW WHITE
LILY WHITE
CREAM WHITE
BLONDE
EXTRA AMBER
AMBER
RED

POWERFUL - LOW PRICED
JAVOLLAL
An effective substitute for Citronella . .
Imports a cleaner, finer, more appealing odor in soaps, insecticides, disinfectants and other technical mixtures.
FRITZSCHE Brothers, inc.
616 WEST 8TH STREET LOS ANGELES, CAL
Proprietors of PARFUMERIES de SEILLANS Seillans, France
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, of Canada, Ltd., 77-79 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada
PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG. 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
118 WEST OHIO ST. CHICAGO, ILL

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of suggested crude oil production for May as recommended by Secretary Ickes and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate of crude production for the week ended May 9, follows:—

	Federal agency allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma	538,300	538,800
Kansas	150,100	155,200
Texas	1,132,500	1,162,750
Louisiana	170,500	219,200
Arkansas	31,000	29,950
Eastern (not including Michigan)	102,900	104,150
Michigan	38,200	34,200
Wyoming	35,600	39,850
Montana	12,900	14,800
Colorado	4,400	4,550
New Mexico	65,900	74,950
California	544,000	584,300
Totals	2,826,300	2,961,700

oil at the terminaling points. Diesel oil was posted at $1.65 per barrel, also basis terminals. The demand from the marine trade was mildly active.

Lubricating Oils.—Pennsylvania neutral oils advanced 1c. per gallon last week. The neutrals are usually slack at this time of the year, but the refiners are evidently holding low stocks and even under light demand, the market holds strong. Cylinder stocks are also holding in a strong position, and the bright stock market is expected to rise at least another ½c. per gallon within the next ten days.

Markets at Other Centers

Tulsa, May 15.—At the start of the largest consuming period of gasoline in the nation's history, there is some weakness creeping in the spot markets of the Midcontinent refined oil areas. It is not that demand is faulty. The movement of gasoline from the refineries into the larger areas of consumption is steadily increasing and this week shipments were the highest of the year but the supply of two areas, East Texas and the Shreveport district appear to be crowding the market despite its broadening demand. There is no change in the contract market. Prices there are being well maintained as jobbers continuously are calling for increased shipments. The area of increasing demand appears to be widening daily.

There is also some softness in the kerosene market which is a seasonal development following the Spring plowing. In this market, however, quotations have taken cognizance of the lessened demand and several refiners have lowered their quotations. For the first time in several weeks some refiners who had been completely out of the spot market, having had all of their kerosene absorbed by contracts, occasionally sold some of the burning oils for spot movement.

In some quarters there were opinions expressed that the general market structure inclining to softness in the light oils might need some sustained support in order to maintain current quotations which have prevailed for the past few weeks. There has been less support in the market this year than during the last season. The larger demand expected for the season has been relied upon during the last two or three weeks to absorb the stocks which have been overhanging the market because of the greatly curtailed consumption of the Winter months. Following is a list of approximate prices prevailing for refined oil products in the Midcontinent refinery areas on the basis of Group 3 quotations.

GASOLINE.—There is no change in quotations for the contract shipments but some concessions are being granted on spot if shipping instructions are immediately available. As a result a wider spread between the contract and the spot market prevails and in some areas there is as much as one-half cent differential between the two markets. The U. S. motor, 400 e.p. grade is still quoted at 5c. to 5⅛c. in the contract market and the 63-67 octane rating is quoted 5½c. in the same market. The grades above are quoted 5¾c. per gallon and above depending upon the specifications.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—There is considerable jobber buying in this product and some cargo movement but prices are unchanged and the 26-70 grade in Texas is selling at 2½c. and 2¾c. per gallon in Oklahoma.

KEROSENE.—In the spot market there was some trading of the lower grade below 4c. This is the first time in several months that trading has been effected at this quotation. In the contract market prices still range from 4⅜c. to 4½c. per gallon for the 41-43 grade and 4½c. to 4⅝c. for the 42-44.

DISTILLATES.—The gas oil product is selling at 2¾c. to 2⅞c., while 38-40 prime white is selling at 3⅝c. with intervening grades ⅛c. lower with a decline in color and gravity.

FUEL OIL.—There is no change in this market with prices ranging from 92½c. to $1 per barrel for the 24-28 degree gravity and zero cold test while the low grades of 10 to 15 degrees and lower range from 55c. to 70c. per barrel.

LUBRICANTS.—Most of the refiners have met the recent increase of ½c. per gallon in the bright stocks posted during the last part of the week.

Chicago, May 14.—The gradually expanding volume of gasoline demand continues to be the main feature of interest in the petroleum markets. This is a seasonal development. There is some spottiness in the tankcar market, however, based on the larger offerings from the various Southwestern sections which have more gasoline available. Prices are fractionally lower on gasoline. Shipments from refineries, however, are heavy, with both inquiries and contract orders in large quantities. Kerosene is a shade easier although it is moving fairly well, as are tractor fuels. The heating oils are still scarce despite lateness of the season. Industrial fuels and gas oils are strong. Lubricants oils are maintaining their recently noted strength.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 4¾c. to 5c. per gallon; middle octane motor, 5½c. to 5⅝c.; high octane motor, 6c. to 6⅛c.; 60-62, 400, 4¾c. to 5c.; 64-66, 375, 4⅞c. to 5c.; 68-70, 360c. 5c. to 5⅛c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 4½c. to 4¾c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 4¼c. to 4½c.

FURNACE OILS.—No. 1, 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon; No. 1 straw, 3½c. to 3¾c.; No. 2 straw, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; No. 2 dark, 3c. to 3⅛c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅝c. to 2½c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 3, 2⅞c. to 3c. per gallon; No. 4, 95c. to $1 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 75c.; No. 6, 60c. to 65c.

New Orleans, May 12.—Only slight variations in quoted prices have been noted during the past several weeks, firmness being the keynote of the domestic market. Foreign inquiries and exports continued to be reported as good. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 6¼c. per gallon at refinery. U. S. motor, below 62 octane, was quoted at 6¼c.; 63-67 octane at 6¾c. and 68-70 octane at 7¼c.—all of the foregoing quotations being based on a per gallon rate at refinery.

Kerosene continued steady at 6⅝c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil demand was good at a quoted price of 90c. per barrel at terminal and 95c. per barrel delivered alongside. Industrial plants continued to be quoted on a basis of $1.05 per barrel, delivered.

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1936 Jan. 1-May 16	1935 Jan. 1-May 16
Commercial crude oil production	389,409,000	344,099,000
	Week ended May 16, 1936	Week ended May 18, 1935
Daily average production	2,951,500	2,622,800
	Week ended May 9, 1936	Week ended May 2, 1936
Estimated motor fuel stock total	73,489,000	*73,706,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stocks in refineries	43,583,000	*44,003,000

*Revised.

Gasoline Exports by U.S. to Germany

Imports of gasoline by Germany during 1935 totaled 1,435,000 tons, which were 6 percent larger than for 1934 and 14 percent under the record importation of 1930, according to information receiver by the Department of Commerce from the consul at Hamburg. There was an increase of nearly 150 per cent in the imports from Roumania which furnished 43 percent of the total. Imports from the United States and the United Kingdom both increased to approximately 100,000 tons each. Imports from Dutch West Indies, Russia, and Iran declined by about 150,000 tons each and those from Brazil by approximately 90,000 tons.

S. O. to Retire Export Preferred

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering $85,000,000 of twenty-five-year 3 percent debentures, due June 1, 1961. The net proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be made available to the Standard Oil Export Corporation and used, together with other funds to be supplied by the Standard Oil Company, to retire $76,493,500 of 5 percent preferred stock of the export corporation on June 30, at 110 percent, the amount required for redemption being $84,142,850. Payment of the semi-annual dividends due on the preferred stock on June 30 will be furnished by subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company under a guarantee agreement.

UNIFORMITY

IN NAPHTHAS--MAKING A BIG HIT

ANDERSON-PRICHARD INDUSTRIAL NAPHTHAS

IN baseball it was "Tinker to Evers to Chance." In naphthas, it's TROLUOIL, APCOTHINNER, PETROBENZOL, the all season players, for absolutely flawless performance. On your team, these naphthas will bring you down the stretch leading the league.

Atlantic Division:
D. H. LITTER CO.
NEW YORK
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA

ANDERSON-PRICHARD OIL CORPORATION
PRODUCERS REFINERS
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Canadian Representatives:
APCO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, LTD.
MONTREAL
TORONTO

AKRON CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DETROIT INDIANAPOLIS
CINCINNATI CLEVELAND ST. LOUIS PITTSBURGH MILWAUKEE

Fertilizer Materials

Quiet Continues to Rule — Dressing Calls Are Light — Organic Ammoniates Appear Stronger—Interest in Next Season's Prices Beginning To Appear—April Tag Sales Up

Fertilizer producers are not manifesting much of an interest in the raw materials market these days. Interest is centered in the distribution of mixed goods which are moving out in better tonnage than had been expected previously, but at prices that give the sellers little if any profit. Dressing materials are being called for in a limited way in certain sections of the cotton belt but the major portion of that area is still several days away from the time for dressing preparations. Perhaps the market's outstanding development last week was the appearance of a stronger tendency in organic ammonia. Prices do not show it yet but packing-house by-products and some others in the rough ammoniate group have a fundamentally stronger leaning.

Some of the larger buyers are beginning to show concern in the prospects of raw material prices for Summer shipment. Nitrogen looks fairly strong for next season and so does potash, and, some of the larger purchasers are wondering if it would not be a wise investment to hold what stocks they possess until next season rather than sell them now at the low levels obtained now in the mixed goods market. Most of the students of the market expect that sulphate of ammonia will open higher than it did last year and the most popular guess is that the market will make its bow at around $25 per ton. There is also talk that sulphate prices will be issued on a graduated or sliding basis with an allowance or discount for either large tonnage buyers or those who buy early in the season. This, however, is merely an oral development and has a companionate place in the market's gossip with the report that next season's contracts may be written for certain specified tonnages and held firmly at the tonnage limits that are written in the agreements.

Fertilizer tax tags sold in April were 45 percent larger than April last year in the Southern states and 21 percent ahead of April 1934 in the middle Western states. The April sales improvement enabled this year's tag sales to hold to a small improvement over those in the first four months of last year, according to the compilation made by the National Fertilizer Association. Details of tag sales in April, a comparison with April in the past two years and comparative date for the January-April period, are shown in the accompanying table.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, dom., Chicago, 15c. per unit.
Calcium phosphate, precip., import., 5c. per unit.
Fish scrap, Japanese sardine, $1 per ton.
Tankage, import., 5c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Fish scrap, acid, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
59.1	59.1	59.1	57.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—As reported a week ago there is a little demand for dressing coming in from certain sections of the cotton belt but there has been so much replanting this season that the bulk of the dressing call is not likely to reach the market until later than usual. The price situation continues firm and unchanged at the schedule. Imports of nitrate in March totaled 62,115 long tons, compared with 55,957 tons in March a year ago. Imports for the first three months of this year totaled 187,496 tons against 128,262 tons in the corresponding period or 1935, according to the figures compiled by the Department of Commerce. Exports of "other nitrogenous chemicals" consisting mainly of domestic nitrate of soda totaled 9,868 tons in March against 3,000 tons in March a year ago and the total exports for the first three months of this year were 43,611 tons against 14,084 tons in a like period last year.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Although there are still reports of occasional offerings at resale, which are priced 50c. or so under the schedule port price of $26 per ton for bulk material, the market seems fairly steady and in some directions the market is strong with deliveries delayed in some instances. The report published here last week that material had been available for July at $23 per ton, basis ports, was erroneous in that the offering was at an inland oven and not at a port. The material is domestic sulphate and is available in a limited quantity. Other than this parcel there are no offerings beyond June and the outlook for Summer position appears fairly strong at this time with the probability that prices will open the season higher than it did last Summer. An opening price of $25 per ton is the most popular guess among market observers but this is admittedly conjecture. Furthermore there is talk of establishing prices on a sliding scale with a discount or price allowance given either to large lot buyers or to buyers who purchase early in the season. For the present, however, this is merely in the conversational stage.

Castor Pomace.—There is very little doing in this commodity. Domestic holds at the recently reduced level of $15 per ton, f. o. b. producing points.

Dried Blood.—The market seems to be taking a turn for the better although it is not entirely reflected in the market prices. The Chicago market is higher with $2.90 to $3 per unit quoted against $2.75 to $3 a week ago. Some Chicago houses hold firm for $3 per unit. South American continues at $2.65 per unit and seems strong at that figure. The New York market is still quoted at $2.60 per unit but there is a leaning toward higher prices.

Fish Scrap.—There have been no further sales of unground menhaden scrap futures. As reported previously, sales of around 2,500 tons had been booked at $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton, f. o. b. Chesapeake factories. Japanese sardine meal is higher with $36 no longer workable and the market now quoted at $37 to $38 per ton for shipment, basis c. i. f. ports. The market's leaning is closer to the $38 figure. California meal is not offered and the nominal figure of $3 and 10c. at East Coast points is not even nominally representative of the market now, inasmuch as Coast prices have advanced to $40 per ton. It was learned last week that contracts for acid scrap had recently been booked at $2 and 50c. per unit-ton, basis factory.

Nitrogenous Material.—Midwestern producers have not yet established prices for Summer shipment. The currently quoted position of the market figures around $1.80 per unit based Carrollville and nominally $1.85 for May-June shipment from Chemical but delivered prices in some areas figure somewhat cheaper when calculated back to the shipping points. The Eastern producers continue to offer at $2 per unit, basis Norfolk. The latest import price is $2.05 per unit for shipment, a figure quoted a few weeks ago.

Tankage.—The market possesses a stronger appearance than it did in recent weeks but prices do not show it as yet. Prices were unchanged at domestic supplying markets but there is a stronger tone in the market and sales at higher prices would not be surprising. Imported material is quoted at $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton for shipment from abroad, representing an advance of 5c. over the previous week's quotations.

Potashes

The season is so unusually late that very little dressing business has reached the market as yet. There are a few sections in the South, particularly the Mississippi delta region, where business of this sort is already functioning, but the major portion of the cotton belt is still somewhat away from the dressing season. The middle Western market is far behind. The price situation in the agricultural potash market continues unchanged.

Phosphates

Except for a rise in precipitated bone phosphate, bone products were unaltered beyond the changes made in the price of raw bone meal a week ago. There is very little interest in the market at this time. Superphosphate continues unchanged in price and under light demand. Nothing has been mentioned about superphosphate prices for forward position.

Bone Materials.—A sale of calcium phosphate precipitated was reported at 66c. per unit for shipment from abroad, c.i.f. ports. This represents a rise of 5c. from the previous sale price and results from exchange conditions. Other bone materials were quiet and unchanged.

Superphosphate.—The rate of deliveries against contracts has been diminishing in seasonal fashion and production is also being shortened. Prices continue unchanged and there is very little new trading being done.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The crude sulphur market was uneventful last week. Deliveries against contracts continued in routine fashion and the market contained no new or important developments. Prices continued at the long-standing basis of $18 per long ton at the mines. Daily newspaper reports indicated last week that Italy has been eyeing the sulphur deposits in Chile. The Chilean deposits are believed extensive but are situated some 16,000 to 18,000 feet above sea level and production has been kept at a low point because of transportation difficulties. On its face, Italy's reported interest in Chilean sulphur would appear like "carrying coals to Newcastle," and local observers of the international sulphur market cannot account for it other than to suggest that it might occur as a result of an exchange or barter for other merchandise.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: April

	P.C. of	Equivalent tons*			P.C. of	Equivalent tons*		
		April				January-April		
South—	1935.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Virginia†	141	70,112	49,682	60,528	99	228,445	229,691	209,384
North Carolina	145	329,967	227,962	245,528	100	846,098	846,996	754,336
South Carolina	223	¶136,355	61,023	106,601	105	¶549,405	521,175	516,310
Georgia	118	125,087	106,229	95,073	108	617,419	571,133	530,302
Florida	173	43,190	24,968	33,610	110	186,561	170,211	155,883
Alabama	175	158,750	90,600	122,050	108	423,050	390,500	339,100
Mississippi	103	93,963	91,250	40,180	113	212,348	187,290	147,535
Tennessee†	103	28,529	27,775	30,373	116	71,718	62,059	61,181
Arkansas‡	163	11,800	7,250	9,800	129	40,356	33,705	39,120
Louisiana†	161	19,650	12,209	13,303	120	85,234	70,814	53,661
Texas†	112	6,057	5,400	6,450	100	51,057	51,115	47,230
Oklahoma	...	400	.....	250	89	4,915	5,508	4,675
Totals, South	145	1,023,860	704,348	763,746	106	3,316,606	3,140,197	2,858,717
Midwest—								
Indiana	104	22,150	§21,266	20,156	96	74,163	§76,871	57,625
Illinois	72	1,181	1,629	1,959	129	16,815	13,043	12,265
Kentucky	127	18,835	14,783	18,485	96	49,016	50,928	42,695
Missouri	254	6,007	2,369	2,353	135	24,628	18,307	15,190
Kansas	...	280	3	35	113	1,045	921	785
Totals, Midwest	121	48,453	40,050	42,988	103	165,667	160,070	128,560
Grand totals	144	1,072,313	744,398	806,734	106	3,482,273	3,300,267	2,987,277

* Monthly records of fertilizer tax tags are kept by State control officials and may be slightly larger or smaller than the actual sales of fertilizer. The figures indicate the equivalent number of short tons of fertilizer represented by the tax tags purchased and required by law to be attached to each bag of fertilizer sold in the various States.
† Cottonseed meal sold as fertilizer included.
‡ Excludes 22,050 tons of cottonseed meal for January-April combined, but no separation is available for the amount of meal used as fertilizer from that used as feed.
§ Revised.
¶ Preliminary.

(Compiled by The National Fertilizer Association)

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 4

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Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, May 13.—The fertilizer material market is quiet in the South with very little fluctuations in prices on a nominal market. Mixed goods continue to move to the farm in the upper cotton belt where planting is delayed by lack of rain to soften the hard surface soil.

The season's demand is turning out to be better than was at first expected, but the demoralization that came when weather threatened to leave a heavy carry over of mixed goods persisted longer than the adverse weather with the result that the profit side of the season's business is unfavorable.

Some interest is reported in top dressings for cotton, otherwise trading in materials is quite dull.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$10.82 per ton, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$24.50 per ton, bulk, port basis.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$26 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—Seven percent grade, $23.50 per ton, interior mills.

BLOOD.—So. Am. $2.65 per unit, ports; Chicago, $2.75.

TANKAGE.—Chicago, $2.40 to $2.50 and 10 per unit.

NITROGENOUS.—$2 per unit, coast points.

Baltimore, May 13.—Business in crude fertilizer materials continues quiet. Manufacturers show no disposition to augment stocks. Quotations are virtually unchanged at the following levels:—

FISH SCRAP.—No further orders for unground have been booked on a when-and-if-made basis. Producers are disposed to go slow now, after entering commitments for about 2,500 tons on their books on the basis of $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton, at factory. Domestic menhaden meal is still at $41 to $42 per ton.

TANKAGE.—Quotations were $2.80 and 10c. per unit-ton, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

BLOOD.—The market was unchanged at $2.90 to $3 per unit-ton, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Quotations were sustained at the list.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Sellers adhere to $3 10c. and 70c. per unit-ton.

POTASH.—About the only business done in this item at the present time is in spot.

BONE.—Quotations are declining with imported supplies at $26 per ton c.i.f. ports for 4½ and 50 raw material and with domestic supplies at $25 to $26 per ton.

Chicago, May 14.—Further stiffening has come about in the general fertilizer materials market, although in some of the secondary grades there is still a tendency toward irregularity. Buying of blood and related products has been a little better and in addition the offerings have dried up considerably. As a rule there is a better tone current. While there appears to be adequate supply available for shipment over the next few weeks at around the now ruling prices, few sellers want to sell extremely large amounts at these prices. Tankage is quiet. Bone materials are moving moderately. Some grades of cracklings continue easier.

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, $2.90 to $3 per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, $3 to $3.10 and 10c.; 7 to 9 percent, $3.10 to $3.30 and 10c.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $2.40 to $2.50 and 10c.; low grade tankage, $15 to $16 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, $2.25 to $2.35; hoof meal, $2.50 to $2.55.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $15 to $16; 3 and 50 percent, $17 to $18; 4½ and 50 percent, $20 to $21; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $18 to $19; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $17 to $18; cattle paws, skulls and knuckles, $24 to $25; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $45 to $50; beef cracklings, soft pressed; $40 to $45; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 65c. to 70c.

San Francisco, May 11.—Quiet is the main feature in the general fertilizer business in California. Some deliveries are still being made for the end of the season spreading, but there is a rather large amount of goods reported going into the warehouses waiting for the next season. As a matter of fact, there is a feeling in the trade today that the market was a bit oversold this past season, especially on sulphate of ammonia. Old season fish meal advanced further last week, with reports that the supply had been all but cleaned out. New season material is now on the market at $34 per ton at production point, but is not finding any particular reception. Animal products remained quiet and unchanged last week.

Ruing prices are:—

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $27.50 per ton; 200-pound bags, $26.80 per ton; bulk lots are quoted at $25.50 per ton, all ex-vessel San Francisco/Oakland.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE.—Quoted at $38.50 per ton, single bags; $39 per ton, paper-lined bags, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco, basis 16 percent N., 20 percent P. A.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quoted at $29.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars in 100-pound bags, San Francisco and Los Angeles harbor and $30.50 per ton, delivered inland California points, excepting Imperial Valley and San Diego county. Latter points, $31.50.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic quoted nominally at 70c. to 75c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. San Francisco and Los Angeles harbor. Bags, 80c. to 85c. per unit. Foreign material, 80c. per unit in bags, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

FISH MEALS.—California sardine meal quoted at $40 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco in cars. Japanese sardine meal, spot, quoted at $33 per ton, with May/June shipment from the Orient at $32, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE.—Local packing house tankage, ground, quoted nominally at $2.70 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles, prompt shipment. New Zealand ground tankage quoted nominally at $2.75 and 10c., c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. Dry rendered, domestic, ground, quoted at 70c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Unground, dry rendered, quoted at 60c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed bone meal, 1 percent and 70 percent, quoted at $24.50 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports. Semi-raw, part steamed, 4½ percent and 50 percent, quoted at $24 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports. Raw Argentine meal nominal.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic quoted at $2.65 per unit, prompt shipment, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles. Argentine and New Zealand blood meal quoted at $2.60, nominally, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Cleveland Chemical Associates, Cleveland, has moved to larger quarters at 3613 Euclid Ave.

Potash Co. Engages Davies

The Potash Company of America, Baltimore, reports that Thomas W. Davies, Augusta, Ga., is now associated with the company in the sales organization. Mr. Davis was formerly connected with the Barrett Company in the sale of ammonia products in Georgia and South Carolina. He also has had wide experience in the manufacture and sale of mixed goods in the South.

Grady Resigns as Chief Of Trade Agreements

Henry F. Grady, chief of the division of trade agreements of the Department of State, has tendered his resignation to take effect August 1. He is leaving the department to resume the deanship of the College of Commerce of the University of California, from which a leave of absence had been granted to him for the department work.

Mr. Grady will be succeeded by Harry C. Hawkins, now assistant chief of the division. Mr. Hawkins is a native of Michigan: received his A.B. degree from Olivet College, and M.B.A. from Harvard University. He served overseas in the United States Army, as first lieutenant, from 1917 to 1919. He was a special agent in the Department of Commerce from 1921 to 1922 and a professor in the University of Virginia from 1922 to 1923. He first went with the State Department in 1924; was professor of the University of Oregon from 1925 to 1927, when he returned to the department. He was technical adviser to the International Monetary and Economic Conference at London in 1933, and was appointed to his present position in May, 1935.

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LINSEED OIL—50 bbls, Westernland, Antwerp
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AGAR AGAR—40 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Noto, Tientsin
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—8 cks, 4,056 lbs, Morningstar Nicol, Hansa, Hamburg
EGG, HEN—29 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, American Trader, London
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ALMOND MEAL—5 kegs, Ungerer & Co, Georgic, Southampton
ALUMINA SULPHATE—20 cks, 5,544 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
ALUMINUM LEAF—28 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Hansa, Hamburg
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AMMONIA, SULPHATE—250 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Bergensfjord, Berlin
ANISE—25 bgs, 2,794 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exermont, Seville
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ARSENIC—74 bbls, American Smelting & Refg Corp, C Holm, Tampico
21 bbls, 12,427 lbs, African Metal Corp, Black Tern, Antwerp
ARTISTS' MATERIAL—6 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Edam, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS—6,000 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Tiflis, Novarossik
ASPHALT—1,016 cakes, Hansa, Bremen
200 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
60 dms, Anglo Mexican Petroleum Corp, Panuco, Tampico
BALSAM—2 cs, Eggers & Heinlein, Cristobal, Central American Ports
BARK, MEDICINAL—10 bbls, 2,497 lbs, Peek & Velson, Hansa, Hamburg
BARYTES—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Hansa, Bremen
BAUXITE—56 tons, 1 cwt, Laganbank, Calcutta
BOG ORE—588,000 kilos, Black Heron, Rotterdam
BONE, ASH—1 bbl, 220 lbs, J H Faunce, Hansa, Hamburg
BRISTLES—20 cs, Bank of London, South America, American Trader, London
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48 cs, F H Cone & Co, Nanman, Kobe
3 cs, Iwai & Co, Nanman, Kobe
19 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co, Nanman, Kobe
62 cs, F H Cone & Co, Nanman, Shanghai
100 cs, F H Cone & Co, Peter Maersk, Hankow
4 cs, F W Von Stade, Peter Maersk, Kobe
2 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co, Peter Maersk, Hankow
66 cs, Tradesmen Natl Bank, Peter Maersk, Kobe
14 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Independence Hall, Havre
5 cs, Continental Bank Trust Co, Georgic, London
BRONZE POWDER—12 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
2 cs, H Bworkin Shipping Co, Hansa, Hamburg
1 cs, C Happel, Hansa, Hamburg
3 cs, Heemsoth, Pinckers & Kerner, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
CADMIUM—112 cs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
CALCIUM, CHLORIDE—234 dms, A P Miller Supply Co, Westernland, Antwerp
METALLIC—4 cs, 20 cyls, C Hardy, Cypria, Marseilles
NITRATE—400 bgs, Symthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Bergensfjord, Berlin
TARTRATE—237 bgs, Cypria, Barcelona
406 bgs, Exermont, Tarragona
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—302 cs, Mitsui & Co, Noto, Keelung
CANARY SEED—878 bgs, Bunge North American Grain Co, Argentino, Buenos Aires
87 bgs, A G Dunn, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
150 bgs, Carl Gerdau Co, Exermont, Casablanca
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Exermont, Casablanca
CANTHARIDES—10 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
CARAWAY SEED—146 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Tiflis, Odessa
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Edam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Commodities Trading Co, Edam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Black Diamond Seed Co, Edam, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, Barber S S Co, Laganbank, Port Said
20 cs, City of Shanghai, Colombo
8 cs, Georgic, London
CAROB FLOUR—60 bgs, 6,600 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
CASEIN—134 bgs, 22,046 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
288 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Normandie, Havre
142 bgs, American British Chem Supplies, Black Tern, Antwerp
287 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
200 bgs, American British Chem Supplies, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
CASSIA—300 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Noto, Hongkong
100 bls, Gillespie & Co, Noto, Hongkong
400 bls, H H Old & Co, Noto, Hongkong
500 bls, R Fabien & Co, Noto, Hongkong
500 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Peter Maersk, Canton
200 bls, A G Dunn, Peter Maersk, Canton
CASSIA—200 bls, Van Loan & Co, Peter Maersk, Canton
600 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
200 bls, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
100 bls, R A Kurka, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
42 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—89 bgs, Laganbank, Colombo
25 bgs, Cypria, Marseilles
111 bgs, Exochorda, Marseilles
CHALK, BLOCK—2,450 tons, Taintor Trading Co, Halse, London
550 tons, Kidder, Peabody Co, Halse, London
PRECIPITATED—750 cks, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Trentino, Hull
CHEMICALS—1,524 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
67 cks, Culver Export Co, Hansa, Hamburg
22 cs, 600 bgs, Hansa, Hamburg
1 cs, 250 lbs, Heyden Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
5 ballons, 847 lbs, 5 bbls, 1,311 lbs, Ore & Chemical Co, Hansa, Hamburg
25 dms, 10 bbls, 12 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
11 cs, 1,548 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
33 dms, 14,355 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
2 cs, 55 cks, Jungmann & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
20 cks, 12,012 lbs, Ore & Chemical Co, Hansa, Hamburg
182 cs, 49,013 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
3 cs, 418 lbs, Robinson, Wagner Co, Hansa, Hamburg
5 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
20 cks, 4 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
4 cks, 2,362 lbs, E I Du Pont de Nemours Co, Hansa, Hamburg
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
10 cs, 1,568 lbs, Hummel Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
50 dms, 23,806 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
3 cks, Hansa, Bremen
76 cks, 36,282 lbs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chem Co, Hansa, Bremen
9 cks, 1 keg, 1 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Hansa, Bremen
25 cs, 6,600 lbs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Hansa, Bremen
39 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
2 bbls, 1 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
2 cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Normandie, Havre
4 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Normandie, Havre
35 bbls, Philipp Bros, Westernland, Antwerp
353 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Westernland, Antwerp
16 dms, Givandau Delawanna, Black Heron, Rotterdam
2 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
24 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
50 cks, Black Heron, Rotterdam
267 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Edam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 19 cks, Edam, Rotterdam
4 cs, American Bluefriesveen, Edam, Rotterdam
15 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
100 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Edam, Rotterdam
25 cks, Stanley Doggett, Edam, Rotterdam
3 cks, 4 crbys, 27 cs, 5 dms, Merck & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
PHOTO—5 cs, G Gemert, Hansa, Hamburg
2 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hansa, Bremen
CHINA CLAY—30 cks, 100 bgs, 7 tons, 3 cwt, 2 qtrs, 19 lbs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Samaria, Liverpool
CHROME, OXIDE—10 bbls, 5,755 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hansa, Hamburg
CINCHONA, PRODUCTS—8 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
CINNAMON—100 bls, Tanimbar, Colombo
25 bls, Volkart Bros, Silveryew, Colombo
50 bls, Silveryew, Colombo
CLAY—15 bgs, Hamburg-American Line, Bremen, Bremen
450 bgs, W Manley, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
BLUE—76 cks, Melton, Greenbaum, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
CLOVES—395 bgs, Norwegian-American Line, Bergensfjord, Malmo
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—21 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
7 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Bremen, Bremen
4 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
23 dms, General Aniline Works, Edam, Rotterdam
103 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
COATING POWDER—37 bgs, 4,015 lbs, Philipp Bros, Hansa, Hamburg
COCOA BEANS—750 bgs, Luna, Porto Cabello
750 bgs, Iuirigua, Cristobal
2,526 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Padnsay, Koko
265 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Padnsay, Burutu
1,670 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Padnsay, Apapa
3,342 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Padnsay, Lagos
250 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Robin Goodfellow, Trinidad
250 bgs, Machado & Co, Robin Goodfellow, Trinidad
400 bgs, Cristobal, S P Ports
500 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Borinquen, Trujillo
360 bgs, Transmarine Merc Corp, Pastores, Cape Haitien
51 bgs, Calamares, Cristobal
1,250 bgs, Wood & Selick, Ingrid, Port Spain
300 bgs, Meyer & Co, Ingrid, Port Spain
600 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Ingrid, Port Spain
250 bgs, Middleton & Co, Ingrid, Port Spain
200 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Ingrid, Port Spain
612 bgs, Machado & Co, Ingrid, Port Spain
550 bgs, Gordon, Grant & Co, Ingrid, Port Spain
250 bgs, Meschlag & Co, Ingrid, Port Spain
750 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ponce, Sanchez
250 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ponce, Sanchez
950 bgs, Machada & Co, Ponce, Porto Plata
500 bgs, Carr Bros, Ponce, Porto Plata
250 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ponce, Porto Plata
2,840 bgs, Grace Line, Santa Rita, Ecuador
4,000 bgs, Machado & Co, Castor, Sanchez
297 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Castor, Sanchez
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Castor, Sanchez
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Castor, Sanchez
250 bgs, Carr Bros, Castor, Porto Plata
400 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Castor, Porto Plata
222 bgs, Porcella, Vivini & Co, Castor, Monte Cristy
18 bgs, Mecke & Co, Tachira, Maracaibo
150 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Tachira, Maracaibo
900 bgs, Machado & Co, Tachira, Maracaibo
195 bgs, Northern Prince, Port Spain
COCONUTS—100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Gust Stayer, Cristobal, Cristobal
339 bgs, 33,900 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Cristobal, Cristobal
650 bgs, 65,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
102 bgs, 10,200 lbs, J Simon & Co, Borinquen, Mayaguez
143 bgs, 14,300 lbs, Simons & French, Borinquen, Mayaguez
135 bgs, 13,500 lbs, L Schepp Co, Pastores, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, A M Leakway, Pastores, Kingston
1,586 bgs, 158,600 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Pastores, Kingston
353 bgs, 35,300 lbs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Calamares, Kingston
COCONUT, DESIC—390 cs, Tunley & Co, Peter Maersk, Manila
250 cs, J H Vavasseur & Co, Laganbank, Colombo
CODLIVER MEAL—300 hlf bgs, Lundt & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
COLUMBITE ORE—280 bgs, W H Sneath, Padnsay, Port Harcourt
COLOCYNTH—28 bls, Laganbank, Port Sudan
COLORS, ARTISTS'—3 cs, M J Corbett & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
4 bbls, 8 cs, M Grumbacher, Edam, Rotterdam
CADMIUM—1 cs, 112 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hansa, Hamburg
DRY—5 cks, Stanley Doggett, Edam, Rotterdam
1 ck, Reichard, Coulston, Edam, Rotterdam
COALTAR—7 kegs, General Dyestuff Corp, Black Heron, Rotterdam
EARTH—65 cks, 28,034 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Hansa, Hamburg
41 cks, 26,540 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Hansa, Bremen
17 cks, 12,601 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Hansa, Bremen
12 pkgs, 7,387 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Hansa, Bremen
ENAMEL—1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Bremen, Bremen
CORK—15 bls, Wehling Cheever, Normandie, Havre
8 bgs, Freyseng Cork Co, Cypria, Lisbon
WASTE—1,900 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Cypria, Lisbon
WOOD—110 bls, Hansa, Hamburg
150 bls, Leonal, Bento, Alberto, Cypria, Lisbon
28 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Cypria, Lisbon
240 bls, Chase Natl Bank, Cypria, Lisbon
356 bls, Wicander & Co, Cypria, Lisbon
CRESOL, LIQUID—4 dms, 1 ton, 1 cwt, 3 qtrs, 10 lbs, Monsanto Chem Co, Samaria, Liverpool
CUDBEAR—1 ck, American Trader, London
CUTTLEFISH BONES—246 cs, Cypria, Malaga
DIGITALIS LEAVES—7 bgs, 429 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
DISINFECTANT—2 dms, 1 cs, J Block & Co, Hansa, Bremen
DOGWOOD BARK—50 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Nicholas Cuneo, Kingston
DYES, ALIZARIN—3 cans, 8 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
12 jugs, 15 dms, 51 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—1 cs, 38 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
37 cks, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
34 pkgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Normandie, Havre
5 cks, 8 pkgs, Sandoz Chem Works, Normandie, Havre
20 pkgs, Ciba Co, Normandie, Havre
27 dms, 2 cs, 87 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
EPHEDRA—96 bls, S B Penick & Co, Noto, Tientsin
EPSOM SALT—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hansa, Bremen
ERGOT—23 bgs, American Trader, London
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—1 bgs, 440 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Exermont, Seville
15 bls, 4,604 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Exermont, Seville
FENNEL SEED—125 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Tiflis, Odessa
52 bgs, Exochorda, Marseilles
FENUGREEK SEED—170 bgs, Murray & Nickell Mfg Co, Exermont, Casablanca
FILTER, COMPOUND—40 bls, 4,642 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
45 cs, 110 bls, H Reifenberg, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
PAPER—16 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, American Trader, London
12 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
FLAXSEED—1,016,000 kilos, 40,640 bu, Bunge North American Grain Co, Argentino, Buenos Aires
12 bgs, American Trader, London
FLORAL WATER—90 demj, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
GALANGAL ROOT—7 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
GAMBIER—80 bgs, New York Trust Co, Silveryew, Singapore
GINGER ROOT—100 bgs, B H Old & Co, Nicholas Cuneo, Kingston
100 bgs, A F Payne, Pastores, Kingston
64 bgs, B H Old & Co, Pastores, Kingston
151 bgs, Joensson Import Co, Pastores, Kingston
200 bgs, City of Shanghai, Alleppey
30 bgs, Calamares, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—15 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
4 cs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
SHEET—50 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
7 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
WINDOW—40 cs, S A Bendheim Co, Hansa, Hamburg
200 cs, Royal Glass Works, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
10 cs, J Rubin & Son, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
72 cs, L Solomon & Son, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
20 cs, Binenfeld Import Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
7 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
GLUE—25 bgs, 2,754 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
100 bgs, International Selling Corp, Normandie, Havre
30 cs, Rex & Reynolds, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
10 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Independence Hall, Havre
100 bgs, 76 cs, Rex & Reynolds, Exochorda, Marseilles
LIQUID—2 cs, 1 can, Weiss Forwarding Co, Hansa, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK—200 bls, City of Shanghai, Madras
GLYCERIN—100 dms, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
70 dms, Cypria, Marseilles
28 dms, Black Heron, Rotterdam
49 dms, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—242 bgs, Norwegian-American Line, Bergensfjord, Malmo
69 bgs, International Selling Corp, American Trader, Havre
76 bbls, National City Bank, Laganbank, Colombo
100 bbls, Asbury Graphite Mills, Laganbank, Colombo
552 bgs, J F Starkey & Co, Silverspruce, Colombo
286 bgs, C E Pettinos, Silverspruce, Colombo
716 bgs, Silverspruce, Colombo
300 bgs, C E Pettinos, Silveryew, Colombo
810 bgs, J F Starkey & Co, Silveryew, Colombo
333 bgs, First Natl Bank, Silveryew, Colombo
276 bgs, Silveryew, Colombo
GUM—8 cs, 60 pkgs, City of Shanghai, Aden
ARABIC—71 bgs, City of Shanghai, Aden
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, City of Shanghai, Port Sudan
550 bgs, Thurston & Braidish, City of Shanghai, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, City of Shanghai, Port Sudan
50 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, City of Shanghai, Port Sudan
25 bgs, Exochorda, Marseilles
ASAFETIDA—20 jottas, Silverprince, Bombay
CHICLE—66 bgs, F Huber & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
COPAL—75 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Peter Maersk, Manila
300 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
35 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Silveryew, Singapore
371 baskts, Manufacturers Trust Co, Silveryew, Macassar
100 baskts, National City Bank, Silveryew, Macassar
65 baskts, Chase Natl Bank, Silveryew, Macassar
279 baskts, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Silveryew, Macassar
DAMMAR—300 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
150 cs, O G Innis Corp, Tanimbar, Batavia
300 cs, Tanimbar, Batavia
150 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
50 cs, 350 bgs, O G Innis Corp, Silveryew, Singapore
70 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Silveryew, Singapore
210 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Silveryew, Singapore
200 cs, National City Bank, Silveryew, Batavia
75 cs, O G Innes Corp, Silveryew, Batavia
SANDARAC—12 bbls, 3,960 lbs, Exermont, Casablanca
TRAGACANTH—16 bgs, 2,349 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
GYPSUM—5,600 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Windsor
CALCINED—421 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Trentino, Hull
HEMPSEED—335 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Noto, Hankow
HERBS, MEDICINAL—13 bls, 2,281 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg
16 bls, 2 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
18 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Johannes Maersk, Gdynia
22 bgs, Cypria, Malaga
HOPS—50 bls, R F Downing & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
58 bls, S S Steiner, Hansa, Hamburg
40 pkgs, P H Petry & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
25 bls, S S Steiner, Black Tern, Antwerp
HUCKLE BERRIES—20 bgs, 2,248 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
INDIGO—35 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Edam, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—4 bgs, Eggers & Heinlein, Cristobal, Central American Ports
IRISH MOSS—10 bls, F Keller, Normandie, Havre
IRON, OXIDE—20 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
18 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Edam, Rotterdam
160 bbls, Reichard-Coulston, Exermont, Malaga
470 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Exermont, Malaga
25 bbls, Exermont, Malaga
SAND—180 bgs, Jos Weiss Co, Trentino, Hull
ISINGLASS—11 cs, C H Reisig, Samaria, Liverpool
JALAP ROOT—56 bgs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
10 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
KYANITE—10 tons, 5 cwt, Laganbank, Calcutta
LITHOPONE—300 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEANS—407 bgs, 25 tons, 4 cwt, 3 qtrs, 8 lbs, American Express Co, Samaria, Liverpool
MACE—30 cs, Tanimbar, Padang
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—70 cs, 3 tons, 24 cwt, 3 qtrs, 20 lbs, Schofield, Donald Co, Samaria, Liverpool
CARBONATE—10 cs, 11 cwt, 2 qtrs, 17 lbs, Schofield, Donald Co, Samaria, Liverpool
100 bgs, 2 tons, 6 cwt, 23 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Samaria, Liverpool
STEARATE—2 cs, Yardley & Co, American Trader, London
MANGROVE BARK—48 bgs, Gale T German, Robin Goodfellow, Zanzibar
EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Silveryew, Singapore
MATCHES, SAFETY—211,300 kilos, Amtorg Trading Corp, Tiflis, Odessa
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, American Trader, London
16 cs, E Fongera & Co, Normandie, Havre
MENTHOL—50 cs, Kachurin Drug Co, Nanman, Kobe
40 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, Peter Maersk, Shanghai
31 cs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires
MICA—10 cs, A J Bracher & Co, American Trader, London
2 cs, J Block & Co, American Trader, London
198 cs, Laganbank, Calcutta
25 cs, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, Northern Prince, Rio Janeiro
BLOCK—127 cs, New Orleans, Calcutta
167 cs, Laganbank, Calcutta
23 cs, City of Shanghai, Colombo
DISCS—1 cs, New Orleans, Calcutta
FILMS—10 cs, New Orleans, Calcutta
15 cs, Laganbank, Calcutta
SPLITTINGS—239 cs, New Orleans, Calcutta
50 cs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
757 cs, Laganbank, Calcutta
MILK POWDER—100 dms, Caledonia, Glasgow

MINERAL, WHITE—350 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Trentino, Hull
400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Trentino, Hull

MOLYBDENITE ORE—44 cks, 31 tons, 18 cwt, 3 qrts, 22 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool

MOWRAH MEAL—560 bgs, New Orleans, Calcutta

MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs B H Old & Co. Bremen, Bremen
131 bgs, American Trader, London
336 bgs, G T German, Noto, Tientsin

MYROBALANS—1,600 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Silverspruce, Bombay

EXTRACT, POWD—700 bgs, International Product Corp, Trentino, Hull

NAPHTHALENE—6,048 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Tiflis, Novorossisk
1,440 bgs, Calco Chem Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
286 bgs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, W H Mueller Co, Edam, Rotterdam

NUTGALLS—13 bgs, Exochorda, Beyrouth

NUTMEGS—200 bgs, Joenssen Import Corp, Tanimbar, Padang
50 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Ingrid, Grenada
50 bgs, Middleton & Co, Ingrid, Granada
50 bgs, Thomas Scott & Co, Ingrid, Grenada
94 bgs, Silveryew, Macassar

NUX VOMICA—1,200 pockets, City of Shanghai, Cochin

OCHER—224 bgs, 52 dms, Reichard, Coulston, Samaria, Liverpool
20 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Cypria, Marseilles
258 cks, Reichard, Coulston, Exochorda, Marseilles
62 cks, F B Vandegrift & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
52 cks, J A McNulty, Exochorda, Marseilles
22 cks, Wishnick, Tumpeer, Exochorda, Marseilles
80 cks, Grace Natl Bank, Exochorda, Marseilles

OIL—56 dms, Mitsubishi Shoji, Kaisha, Nanman, Yokohama

ALMOND—2 cs, Lehn & Fink, Exochorda, Marseilles
2 dms, 10 cs, Exochorda, Marseilles
2 c, J B Horner, Exochorda, Marseilles

CAMPHOR—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Noto, Yokohama
2 cs, Noto, Yokohama
50 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
25 dms, Orbis Product Trading Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
8 dms, W J Bush & Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe

CANANGA—2 dms, Lautier Fils, Silveryew, Batavia

CASSIA—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Noto, Hongkong

CHINAWOOD—300 dms, National City Bank, Noto, Hongkong
313 tons, W R Grace & Co, Noto, Hankow
139 dms, East Asiatic Co, Nanman, Shanghai
100 tons, National City Bank, Peter Maersk, Hankow
53 dms, Silveryew, Singapore
376 tons, Pacific Natl Bank, Silveryew. Hankow

CITRONELLA—6 dms, Chase Natl Bank, Tanimbar, Batavia
8 dms, Volkart Bros, Silverspruce, Colombo

COCONUT—4,385 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Gertrude Kellogg, Manila
222 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Peter Maersk, Manila
6 cs, R H Macy & Co, Georgic, Southampton
976 tons, Philippine Refg Corp, Silveryew, Cebu

COD—17 cks, Snow & Cleaver, Fort Amherst, St Johns
250 dms, Hansa, Hamburg
1 ck, Hammond & Carpenter, Bergensfjord, Kristiansund
300 dms, National Oil Product Co, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
1 dm, E M Javitz & Son, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
675 cks, Bergensfjord, Bergen
5 dms, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Noto, Yokohama

CODLIVER—226 dms, E R Squibb & Sons, Fort Amherst, St Johns
1,000 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Trentino, Hull
838 dms, J D Irwin & Co, Trentino, Hull
300 dms, National Oil Product Co, Trentino, Hull
125 dms, Gunning & Gunning, Bergensfjord, Oslo
25 dms, Davis & Lawrence, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
1 dm, P R Dreyer, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
50 dms, Bergensfjord, Kristiansund
25 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
50 dms, P R Dreyer, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
439 bbls, Scott & Bowne, Bergensfjord, Bergen
275 dms, Bergensfjord, Reykjavik
2,100 dms, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
222 dms, Consumers Import Co, Nanman, Yokohama

CORN—250 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Hansa, Hamburg
15 dms, American Trader, London
116 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe
132 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Westernland, Antwerp
108 dms, N C Littauer, Black Tern, Antwerp
300 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
150 dms, I R Boody & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
37,045 kilos, I R Boody & Co, Black Heron, Antwerp
75 dms, I R Boody & Co, Edam, Rotterdam

COTTONSEED—125 dms, Metropolitan Vegetable Oil Co, Trentino, Hull

ESSENTIAL—10 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
5 cs, Hansa, Bremen
1 cs, American Trader, London
25 pkgs, Normandie, Havre
2 cs, Cypria, Marseilles
8 cs, Exochorda, Marseilles
18 cs, Edam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Exermont, Alicante

EUCALYPTUS—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Peter Maersk, Kobe

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OIL, FUEL—65,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Paul H Harwood, Aruba
71,500 bbls, Anglo Mexican Petroleum Corp, San Arcadio, Tampico
4 dms, American Trader, London
101,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, James McGee, Aruba
98,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, A C Bedford, Aruba
77,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, T J Williams, Aruba

GREASE—22 bbls, Robinson, Wagner Co, Nanman, Kobe

HALIBUT—5 bbls, Bergensfjord, Oslo
14 cs, Bergensfjord, Bergen

LEMONGRASS—1 dm, Volkart Bros, City of Shanghai, Cochin

LINSEED—100 bbls, I R Boody & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
45 dms, I R Boody & Co, Edam, Rotterdam

LUBRICATING—270 dms, Black Tern, Antwerp

MINERAL—200 dms, 1 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
600 dms, Heemsoth, Pinkers & Kerner, Hansa, Hamburg

OITICICA—Brasil Oiticica, Inc, Northern Prince, Rio de Janeiro

OLEINE—5 bbls, Natational Oil Product Corp, Trentino, Hull

OLIVE—50 cs, Cypria, Nice
10 dms, H H Pike & Co, Cypria, Barcelona
160 cs, Cypria, Barcelona
325 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Cypria, Malaga
150 dms, Chase Natl Bank, Cypria, Malaga
13 cs, Exochorda, Naples
15 dms, A Ferrara & Bro, Exochorda, Genoa
50 dms, J Mimérimi, Exochorda, Genoa
25 dms, P Pastene & Co, Exochorda, Genoa
845 cs, Exochorda, Genoa
15 cs, Exochorda, Marseilles
85 dms, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
225 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exermont, Malaga
25 dms, Public Natl Bank, Exermont, Malaga
50 dms, Venice Import Co, Exermont, Malaga
25 dms, Banca Coml Italian Trust Co, Exermont, Malaga
275 dms, Exermont, Malaga
275 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exermont, Tunis
10 dms, Bank of Sicily Trust Co, Exermont, Tunis

OLIVE SULPHUR—150 bbls, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chem Co, Cypria, Lisbon

ORANGE—20 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Pastores, Kingston
10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Calamares, Kingston

PALM—619,665 kilos, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger, Tawali, Belawan Deli
1,831 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Humhaw, Matadi
1,150 tons, Leeuwen, Boomkamp & Co, Tanimbar, Belawan Deli
274 tons, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger, Tanimbar, Belawan Deli

PALMAROSA—2 pots, Volkart Bros, Silverspruce, Bombay

PALM KERNEL—75 bbls, Hansa, Hamburg

PEANUT — 1,060 tons, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Asuka, Tsingtao
100 dms, Edam, Rotterdam

PERILLA—quantity, Zimmerman, Alderson, Carr Co, Nanman, Tsingtao
210 tons, S L Jones & Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe

PETITGRAIN — 21 cs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires

RAPESEED—Quantity, Mitsui & Co, Nanman, Moji
100 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Nanman, Kobe

RESIDUE—6 cks, Givandan Delawanna, Marseilles

ROSE—1 cs, Yardley & Co, American Trader, London

ROSEMARY—7 dms, Norda Essential Oil Co, Exermont, Alicante
5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Exermont, Alicante
1 dm, Exermont, Alicante

SASSAFRAS—10 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Peter Maersk, Kobe

SOYBEAN—96 dms, Frey & Horgan, Edam, Rotterdam

SUNFLOWER SEED—1 cs, Superintendence Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
50 dms, Edam, Rotterdam
300,519 kilos, E W C Toepfer, Edam, Rotterdam
15 dms, I R Boody, Edam, Rotterdam

TEASEED—55 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Naman, Shanghai
100 dms, W R Grace & Co, Peter Maersk, Hongkong

THYME—2 dms, 2,624 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, Exermont, Seville

VEGETABLE—77,000 kilos, I R Boody & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam

WHITE—50 dms, 22,974 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg

OSSEIN—439 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Black Tern, Antwerp

PAPAIN—45 cs, Laganbank, Colombo

PAPRIKA—55 cs, 230 bgs, Cypria, Alicante
25 pkgs, Villar & Osorio, Cypria, Seville
50 bgs, Austin, Nichols & Co, Exermont, Alicante
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Exermont, Alicante
30 bgs, Armour & Co, Exermont, Alicante
30 bgs, Jaburg Bros, Exermont, Alicante
458 bgs, 280 cs, Exermont, Alicante

PATCHOULI LEAVES—220 bgs, Norwegian-American Line, Bergensfjord, Malma

PEATMOSS—133 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bergensfjord, Malmo
300 bls, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
1,458 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Drottningholm, Gothenburg

PEPPER, BLACK—10 bgs, American Trader, London
1,375 bgs, Tanimbar, Oosthaven
40 bgs, Sino, Java Hvg, Tanimbar, Colombo
950 bgs, New Orleans, Bombay
135 bgs, Laganbank, Colombo
600 bgs, Silverspruce, Bombay
3,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Silveryew, Oosthaven

WHITE—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silveryew, Pangkol
81 bgs, Silveryew, Pangkol

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—85,660 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Calliope, Las Pedras
111,884 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
23,217 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Urdaneta, Las Piedras

PHENOL—800 dms, 987,250 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Tiflis, Novoressisk

PITCH, BREWERS—4 cks, Acme Fast Freight Service, Hansa, Hamburg

STEARIN—187 dms, A V Berner & Co, Trentino, Hull
210 dms, S K Ketler, Trentino, Hull
60 dms, Leitsch Mfg Co, Trentino, Hull

PLASTER—20 bgs, Trentino, Hull

POPPYSEED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
250 bgs, 27,500 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
250 bgs, 27,500 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Black Heron, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, L Gonowitz, Edam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Edam, Rotterdam

POTASH, CARBONATE—25 cks, 24,103 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam

CAUSTIC—240 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg

POTASH, CHLORATE—360 bbls, 57,435 lbs, International Selling Corp, Independence Hall, Havre

PERSULPHATE—3 cks, Merck & Co, Edam, Rotterdam

TITANIUM OXALATE—40 bbls, 4,939 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS — 285 bls, Robin Goodfellow, Mombasa
50 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Peter Maersk, Kobe

PYRITES—4 cs, 2,288 lbs, R J Lethbridge, Hansa, Hamburg

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,705 bgs, International Product Corp, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER — 80 flasks, Chase National Bank, Siboney, Vera Cruz

RAPESEED—167 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Corp, Nauman, Kobe

RHUBARB—12 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Nauman, Shanghai

ROOT, MEDICINAL—20 bgs, 2,244 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp

ROTTENSTONE — 20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp

SALTPETER — 807 bgs, 177,540 lbs, Hansa, Hamburg

SAGO FLOUR—1,600 bgs, Tanimbar, Singapore
2,223 bgs, Silveryew, Singapore
373 bgs, Chase National Bank, Silveryew, Singapore

SANDALWOOD BILLETS—863 bgs, W J Bush & Co, City of Shanghai, Madras

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—1 pkg, Gale T German, M C Holm, Tampico
1 bl, S B Penick & Co, Calamares, Kingston

SAWDUST—627 bgs, State Chem Co, Edam, Rotterdam

SENNA LEAVES—3 bls, Barber S S Co, Laganbank, Port Said
171 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Laganbank, Port Sudan
91 bls, Laganbank, Port Sudan

SESAME SEED—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Noto, Hongkong
240 bgs, Arnhold & Co, Noto, Hankow
100 bgs, Peter Maersk, Hongkong
360 bgs, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Peter Maersk, Shanghai

SHELLAC—50 bgs, Argenti & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
40 cs, 30 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
50 bgs, Hansa, Bremen
100 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, New Orleans, Calcutta
300 bgs, New Orleans, Calcutta
75 cs, 100 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
100 cs, New York Trust Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
350 bgs, Argenti & Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
8 cs, F & O Lang, Laganbank, Calcutta
10 cs, W R Grace & Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
100 bgs, Alfred Kramer & Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
20 cs, 20 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Edam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Georgic, London

BUTTON LAC—50 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, New Orleans, Calcutta
25 bgs, Alfred Kramer & Co, Laganbank, Calcutta

GARNET LAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, New Orleans, Calcutta
25 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Laganbank, Calcutta

SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, New Orleans, Calcutta
200 bgs, Montrose Corp, Laganbank, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
200 bgs, Alfred Kramer & Co, Laganbank, Calcutta

SIENNA—7 cks, Stanley Doggett, Exochorda, Leghorn

SILICON CARBIDE—2,270 bgs, Carborundum Co, Bergensfjord, Eydehaven
1,000 bgs, 12 cks, D C Andrews & Co, Bergensfjord, Eydehaven

SILLIMANITE ROCK—150 tons, Anglo South American Trust Co, Laganbank, Calcutta

SOAP BARK—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hansa, Hamburg

SOAP—825 cs, 50 cyls, Conti Product Corp, Exochorda, Leghorn
CASTILE—50 cs, Anglo South American Trust Co, Exermont, Alicante
MILLING—50 cs, Yardley & Co, American Trader, London

SODA, PRUSSIATE—1,570 lbs, Eugene Dietzgen & Co, Hansa, Bremen

SPONGES—6 bls, A Pinera, Quirigua, Cristobal
1 bl, American Trader, London
2½ bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
29 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
27 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Siboney, Vera Cruz
7 bls, Siboney, Vera Cruz
REFUSE—23 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
19 bls, Siboney, Vera Cruz

STARCH, ARROWROOT—334 bgs, Corn Products Refg Co, Castor, Porto Plata

POTATO—100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Edam, Rotterdam

SULPHUR—6 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Normandie, Havre
LAC—10 cks, Nassau Sulphur Works, Samaria, Liverpool
PRECIPITATED — Nassau Sulphur Works, Samaria, Liverpool

TALC—50 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Noto, Hankow
1,900 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Nanmann, Shanghai
54 bgs, Heemsoth, Pinkes & Werner, Peter Maersk, Kobe
200 bgs, Silverspruce, Bombay
611 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
200 bgs, Charles Matthiew, Exochorda, Leghorn

TAMARINDS—200 bbls, Georgic, London

TANKAGE—996 bgs, Argentino, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Van Iderstine Co, Argentino, Buenos Aires

TAPIOCA FLAKE—1,150 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tanimbar, Sourabaya
FLOUR—5,938 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tanimbar, Sourabaya
25 bgs, Tanimbar, Batavia
500 bgs, Sino Java Handel, Tanimbar, Tegal
653 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silveryew, Batavia
1,000 bgs, Sino Java Handel, Silveryew, Batavia
1,070 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Silveryew, Pamauvekau
PEARL—266 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tanimbar, Sourabaya
SEED—429 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tanimbar, Sourabaya

TARTAR—169 bgs, Exochorda, Naples

TEAWASTE—726 bgs, Citro Chem Co, American Trader, London
2 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Noto, Hongkong
558 bgs, Maywood Chem Works, Laganbank, Calcutta

TEAWASTE—2,000 bgs, Citro Chem Co, Laganbank, Calcutta

TERPIN HYDRATE—14 kegs, 3,902 lbs, P C Kuyper & Co, Hansa, Hamburg

THYME LEAVES—10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles

TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, Pastores, Porto Colombia

TONGA—40 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Virginia, San Francisco

TUBA ROOT—15 bls, Chase Natl Bank, Silveryew, Singapore
43 bls, Silveryew, Singapore

TUNGSTEN ORE—2,861 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Peter Maersk, Shanghai

TURMERIC—62 bgs, Laganbank, Colombo
110 bgs, City of Shanghai, Madras
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, City of Shanghai, Alleppey
1,373 bgs, City of Shanghai, Alleppey

UMBER, BURNT—15 cks, C B Chrystal & Co, City of Shanghai, Port Said
18 cks, Adelphi Paint & Chem Works, City of Shanghai, Port Said

URANIUM, NITRATE—20 cs, 3,139 lbs, Central Trading Corp, Black Tern, Antwerp

OXIDE BLACK—25 bbls, 2,901 lbs, Central Trading Corp, Black Tern, Antwerp

UREA—2,000 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Westernland, Antwerp

UVA URSI LEAVES—76 bgs, 7,691 lbs, Exermont, Alicante

VALERIAN ROOT—20 bls, 4,400 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp

VANILLA BEANS—94 cs, Norwegian American Line, Bergensfjord, Malmo
8 cs, Tanimbar, Semarang
7 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Siboney, Vera Cruz
12 cs, F Huber & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
19 cs, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz
109 cs, Cypria, Marseilles
62 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Exochorda, Marseilles
11 cs, Dammann & Smeltzer, Exochorda, Marseilles
41 cs, Exochorda, Marseilles

CUTS—6 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Siboney, Vera Cruz
80 cs, F Huber & Co, Siboney, Vera Cruz

WAX, BEES—23 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Laganbank, Suez
43 bgs, Siboney, Vera Cruz
6 bgs, Pabst Laboratories, M C Holm, Tampico
149 blocks, Cypria, Lisbon
14 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ponce, Sanchez
3 bgs, Machado & Co, Ponce, Porto Plata
20 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cumbal, Eten
2 bgs, Carr Bros, Castor, Porto Plata
38 seroons, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Castor, Monte Cristy
200 bgs, D Steengrafe, Northern Prince, Santos

CANDELILLA—254 bgs, D A Zorrilla, Panuco, Tampico
318 bgs, A M Cabezut & Co, Panuco, Tampico
187 bgs, D A Zarrilla, M C Holm, Tampico
382 bgs, M Argueso & Co, M C Holm, Tampico
19 bgs, M C Holm, Tampico

MONTAN—60 bgs, 6,705 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Hansa, Hamburg

OZOKERITE—21 bgs, Heemsoth, Pinckes & Kerner, Hansa, Hamburg

VEGETABLE—10 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Georgic, London

WHITING—50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Philipp Bros, Black Tern, Antwerp

WITHERITE—500 bgs, Trentino, Hull

WOODFLOUR—150 bgs, Burnet & Co, Bergensfjord, Fredrikstad
400 bgs, B L Soberski, Bergensfjord, Fredrikstad
400 bgs, State Chem Co, Edam, Rotterdam

YEAST—270 bbls Vulkan Yeast Co, Hansa, Hamburg
5 cs, 100 kegs, Hansa, Hamburg

BAKERS—40 bbls, Vulkan Yeast Co, Bremen, Bremen

BREWERS—300 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Hamburg
38 bgs, Hansa, Hamburg
400 bgs, Samaria, Liverpool

New York Transit Imports

BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—208 cks, Standard Ultramarine Co, Trentino, Hull, Huntington

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—500 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Noto, Keeling, Rochester
REFINED—700 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Peter Maersk, Kobe, Bridgeport

CASSIA—100 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Noto, Hongkong, Cincinnati
300 bls, American Spice Mills, Noto, Hongkong, Chicago

CHEMICALS—17 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Edam, Rotterdam, Bridgeport

GELATIN—2 cs, American Express Co, Bremen, Bremen, Rochester
100 cs, American Express Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam, Rochester

MAGNESIA, CARBONATE—100 cs, 3 tons, 7 cwt, 3 qrts, 22 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Samaria, Liverpool, Bridgeport

OIL, CHINAWOOD—687 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Noto, Hankow, Buffalo
530 tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Peter Maersk, Hankow, Buffalo
474 tons, W G Smith Co, Peter Maersk, Hankow, Cleveland

PEPPER, BLACK—1,000 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Silveryew, Oosthaven, Cincinnati

QUININE SULPHATE—1 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Edam, Rotterdam, Bridgeport

Baltimore Imports

BONE, PHOSPHATE—1,120 bgs, American Agricultural Chem Co, Black Falcon, Antwerp

BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, Oroline Products Co, City of Hamburg, Hamburg

CHEMICALS—52 dms, 178 cks, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
25 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rotterdam
25 cs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
10 bgs, American Metal Corp, Black Falcon, Antwerp

CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, Examelia, Agia Marina
1,000 tons, Examelia, Volo
1,113 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, West Isleta, Lourenco, Marques

CLAY—779 cks, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
REFRACTORY—800 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp

FERROMANGANESE—280 cs, Emile Offenbacher, Kinai, Yokohama

FERTILIZER—280 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Black Falcon, Antwerp

FLUORSPAR MEAL—500 bgs, W H Muller & Co, City of Hamburg, Bremen

IRON ORE—8,900 tons, Panageotis Th, Coumantarios, Abuzenima
7,623 tons, Leonard J Buck, Oxelosund, Norvik
11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Santore, Daiquiri

LICORICE ROOT—7,473 bls, Exchange, Turkey

MANGANESE ORE—2,500 tons, Forresbank, Calcutta

MOLASSES—916,706 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, J J Conry, Port Tarafa
452,409 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, J J Conry, Matanzas
3,004,596 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Catahoula, La Romana
3,928,811 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Catahoula, Macoris

OIL, LUBRICATING—415 dms, Black Falcon, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,350 bls, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
4,550 bls, City of Hamburg, Bremen
PHOSPHATE, PRECIP—500 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
POTASH, MURIATE—1,347 tons, N V Potash Export My, Yselhaven, Antwerp
PYRITES, IRON—7,138 tons, Mar Negro, Huelva
SALTCAKE—300 tons, City of Hamburg, Bremen
SALT, ROCK—1,061 bgs, Ed C Geyer, City of Hamburg, Hamburg
SARDINE MEAL—6,000 bgs, Montreal, Kobe
SLAG, BASIC—18 bgs, American Metal Corp, Black Falcon, Antwerp
WATER MINERAL—125 cs, F H Shallus & Co Black Falcon Antwerp
140 cs, City of Hamburg, Havre

Boston Imports

ACID, STEARIC—180 bgs, Irving M Sobin Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
TARTARIC—10 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Clara, Bari
AGARIC—1 cs, Sue Shang Co, President Adams, Hongkong, for Montreal
AMMONIA SULPHATE—400 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Breedijk, Rotterdam
BARYTES—1,103 bgs, 110,230 lbs, American Express Co, Exochorda, Genoa
BONE MEAL—1,000 bgs, Clara, Trieste
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—150 cks, Clara, Naples
CAROB FLOUR—10 cs, 2,601 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
CASEIN—834 bgs, 110,325 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—20 bgs, 4,407 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
CHEMICALS—52 dms, Breedijk, Rotterdam
30 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Breedijk, Rotterdam
20 cks, ntfy, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Breedijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Advance Solvents Chemical Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—2,637 tons, 8 cwt, English China Clays Sales Corp, Newton Beach, Fowey
4 cks, 700 bgs, 72 tons, English China Clays Sales Corp, Newton Beach, Fowey
CLAY, BLUE—40 tons, Moore & Munger, Newton Beach, Fowey
COCOA BUTTER—15 cs, Stephen Bartlett Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
250 cs, 39,218 lbs, William Neilson, Culberson, Bahia, to Toronto
CORUNDUM, CRYSTAL—4,468 bgs, 449 tons, 12 cwt, 1 lb, Standard Bank of South Africa, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
DEXTRIN—13 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
POTATO—25 bgs, Chas S Tanner, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MERRY FILLET—1 cs, C E Quinn, Samaria, Liverpool
1 cs, Atkinson Haeserick & Co, Samaria, Liverpool
EXTRACTS—2 cs, Gustav Martin, Samaria, Liverpool
FISH LIVERS—1 can, 1 keg, 1 bbl, from Nova Scotia
GLASS, WINDOW—170 cs, 22,187 lbs, Artigas, Hamburg
GLUE, BONE—150 bgs, Clara, Trieste
BONE, GROUND—100 bgs, Clara, Trieste
HIDE, GROUND—45 bgs, Clara, Trieste
POWD—50 cks, Rex & Reynolds, President Adams, Marseilles
GLUESTOCK, FISH SCRAP—1 bbl, J R Poole Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
17 bbls, R Ranagan, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH SKINS—7 bbls, Incemore, Halifax
HIDE CLIPPINGS—302 bgs, E Butterworth & Co, Incemore, Liverpool
380 bgs, 25 tons, 6 cwt, 2 qtrs, 17 lbs, Union Trust Co, Samaria, Liverpool
GREASE, WOOL—5 dms, 19 cwts, 19 lbs, American Lanoline Corp, Samaria, Liverpool
GUM, ARABIC—200 bgs, 44,974 lbs, Laganbank, Port Sudan
100 bgs, 22,487 lbs, City of Shanghai, Port Sudan
INDUSTRIAL—20 cks, 4 bgs, President Adams, Marseilles
GYPSUM—1,200 bgs, 66,138 lbs, Stanley Doggett, Artigas, Hamburg
IRON ORE, GROUND—5 dms, 100 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Incemore, Liverpool
LIME JUICE—76 hhds, Stone and Downer, Lady Nelson, Dominica
LIVER MEAL, GROUND—546 bgs, 121,791 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
MACE—100 cs, Tanimbar, Padang
MAGNESIA, CARBONATE—224 bgs, 5 tons, 3 cwt, 2 qtrs, Schofield Donald Co, Samaria, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, President Adams, Hongkong
MICA SPLITTINGS—250 cs, Laganbank, Calcutta
125 cs, Wallace Brothers & Co, Ltd, Laganbank, Calcutta
MILK POWDER—330 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Stengel & Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
1,440 bgs, Ward Dry Milk Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
32 bbls, 6 cs, 1 bg, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
1 bl, 4 bbls, 6 cs, 9 pkgs, American Express Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—80 bbls, Chas H Taylor, Lady Nelson, Barbados
15 bbls, Twitchell & Champlin Co, Lady Nelson, Barbados
5 pnchns, National Brokerage Co, Lady Nelson, Barbados
OCHER—28 cks, 17,242 lbs, Stone & Downer, Exochorda, Marseilles
50 cks, 29,540 lbs, Wishnick, Tumpeer, Exochorda, Marseilles
OIL, COAL—50 dms, 12 tons, 4 cwt, 8 lbs, First National Bank, Artigas, Hull
COCONUT, CRUDE—978 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Silveryew, Cebu
COD—3 dms, Marden Wild Corp, Incemore, Halifax
21 cks, from Nova Scotia
24 pkgs, from Newfoundland
50 dms, Bingham & Co, Montreal Yokohama
CODLIVER—393 pkgs, Mead, Johnson & Co, Incemore, St Johns, N F
17 dms, Marden Wild Corp, Incemore, St Johns, N F
42 dms, Marden Wild Corp, Incemore, Halifax
55 bbls, from Newfoundland
PALM—398,451 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Padnsay, Koko
991,636 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Padnsay, Burutu
PEANUT—10 dms, Lamon, Corliss Company, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
15 cs, Sue Shang Co, President Adams, Hongkong (for Montreal)
PAINT, ENAMEL—20 cs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—450 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
420 bls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
500 bls, 76,037 lbs, L E Page, Artigas, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—66,464 bbls, 9,966 tons, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, George G Henry, Las Piedras
POTASH, CARBONATE—47 cks, 47,279 lbs, Artigas, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—200 cks, 49,292 lbs, International Selling Corp, Sarcoxie, Havre
SAWDUST—300 bgs, State Chemical Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
585 bgs, State Chemical Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
SEAWEED—29 bgs, 820 bls, 50,992 lbs, Artigas, Hamburg
SHELLAC—24 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Laganbank, Calcutta
SEED LAC—50 bgs, First National Bank, Laganbank, Calcutta
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Laganbank, Calcutta
SOAP—75 cs, 3,115 lbs, Conti Products Corp, Exochorda, Leghorn
1 cs, 26 lbs, Sarcoxie, Dunkirk
TOILET—1 cs, Lever Bros Co, Samaria, Liverpool
71 cs, American Express Co, Samaria, Liverpool
SODA, BENARSENIATE—5 cks, Samaria, Liverpool
STARCH—9 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
CHEMICALLY TREATED—300 bgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
POTATO—250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Arnold, Hoffman & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Arnold, Hoffman & Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Breedijk, Rotterdam
SHEW—100 bgs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—2 bgs, Samaria, Liverpool
TALC—100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exochorda, Marseilles
TANKAGE, GR'D—1,000 bgs, 110,231 lbs, Culberson, Montevideo
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—281 bgs, National City Bank, Tanimbar, Sourabaya
FLOUR—2,385 bgs, National City Bank, Tanimbar, Sourabaya
946 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Tanimbar, Pamanoekan
TRICHLORETHYLENE—15 dms, 10,317 lbs, International Selling Corp, Exochorda, Marseilles
TURMERIC—16 bgs, City of Shanghai, Allepey
WITHERITE—50 tons, Artigas, Hull
WOODFLOUR—400 bgs, State Chemical Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam

Galveston Imports

CARBIDE—890 bgs, Medina, New York

Gloucester Imports

OIL, COD—7 bbls, 294 gls, from Newfoundland
CODLIVER, MEDICINAL—200 dms, from Iceland

Houston Imports

CREOSOTE—4,864 tons, Gustaf E Reuter, Manchester
FULLERS EARTH—700 bgs, Michigan, Antwerp
PAPRIKA—230 bgs, Jomar, Barcelona
PHOSPHATE—150 sks, Michigan, Antwerp
SULPHATE—304 sks, Michigan, Antwerp

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—10 pkgs, 180 lbs, Kosei, Kobe
AMMONIA, PHOSPHATE—1,400 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Kingsley, Trail
SULPHATE—600 bgs, 60,480 lbs, Kingsley, Trail
BLOOD, DRIED—1,600 bgs, 160,000 lbs, Golden Cloud, Melbourne
400 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Golden Cloud, Dunedin
CASSIA—30 pkgs, 4,000 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
CHALK—336,000 lbs, San Francisco, London
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—10 cs, 600 lbs, Noto, Yokohama
CHILLIES—50 crts, 1,200 lbs, Santa Elena, Mazatlan
COALTAR PROD—1 cs, 10 lbs, Shunten, Yokohama
COCONUT, DESIC—170 lbs, From Nawalapitiya
COPRA MEAL—455 bgs, 75,230 lbs, Siantar, Manila
CUMIN SEED—150 bgs, 16,800 lbs, Tosari, Bombay
DRUGS, CRUDE—5 cs, 90 lbs, Axel Johnson, San Jose
60 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
FERTILIZER—100 crts, 2,200 lbs, Shunten, Yokohama
1,200 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
FISH MEAL—2,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Shunten, Tokyo
FLUORSPAR—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Portland, Frankfort
GLASS, SHEET—112 cs, 20,360 lbs, Portland, Prague
HEMPSEED—7,422 bgs, 1,100,800 lbs, Golden Sun, Dairen
6,080 bgs, 907,030 lbs, Bright Star, Dairen
INCENSE POWDER—5 cs, 700 lbs, Noto, Yokohama
INK—50 lbs, Shunten, Tokyo
IRISH MOSS—50 bls, 10,890 lbs, San Francisco, Brest
LINSEED MEAL—3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
MATCHES, SAFETY—250 tins, 7,860 lbs, Noto, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—10 cs, 210 lbs, Shunten, Yokohama
105 cs, Kosei, Kobe
7 dms, 2,650 lbs, From Belfast
MUSTARD SEED—150 pkgs, 29,250 lbs, Golden Sun, Tientsin
100 pkgs, 11,000 lbs, From Rotterdam
OIL, CHINAWOOD—28 dms, 11,200 lbs, Tokai, Shanghai
COTTONSEED—697,080 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
OLIVE—100 cs, 10,420 lbs, President Garfield, Leghorn
PERILLA—789,760 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
RAPESEED—50 cs, 4,000 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
20 cs, 1,600 lbs, Shunten, Yokohama
20 cs, 1,600 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
150 dms, 60,000 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
100 dms, 40,000 lbs, Tokai, Kobe
SESAME—20 cs, 1,720 lbs, Shunten, Yokohama
5 cs, 70 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
20 cs, 1,900 lbs, Otowasan, Kobe
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, From Valencia
PEATMOSS—1,300 pkgs, 197,120 lbs, Portland, Bremen
POTASH, CHLORATE—480 dms, 53,760 lbs, Portland, Paris
MURIATE—500 pkgs, 100,800 lbs, Portland, Hamburg
RAPESEED—50 bgs, 10,950 lbs, Portland, Hamburg
712 bgs, 69,820 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
RICE FLOUR—10 cs, 500 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
SARDINE MEAL—3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Shunten, Tokio
4,000 bgs, 417,280 lbs, Kosei, Tokio
SESAME SEED—5 cs, 240 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
5 cs, 250 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
SILVERSAND—1,456,000 lbs, San Francisco, Antwerp
SOAP, DERRIS POWD—15 cs, 600 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
TOILET—1,170 lbs, Pacific Enterprise, London
900 lbs, From London
SODA, CYANIDE—160 pkgs, 32,360 lbs, Portland, Frankfort
SOYBEAN MEAL—47 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Norway, Tokio
60 bgs, 6,000 lbs, Golden Sun, Tokio
SPICES, GROUND—27 pkgs, 3,500 lbs, President Garfield, Marseilles
STARCH, POTATO—10 cs, 490 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
SUPERPHOSPHATE—2,400 bgs, 300,160 lbs, Taibum, Osaka
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,130 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
TOILET PREPS—3 cs, 110 lbs, Kosei, Kobe
TUNGSTEN METAL POWD—9 dms, 2,000 lbs, From England
WHITING—400 bgs, 44,550 lbs, Balboa, Brussels

Mobile Imports

LIME—240 cs, Topa Topa, Liverpool
MOLASSES—2 bbls, Dora, Jucaro
CRUDE—368,302 gls, Dora, Vita
323,512 gls, Dora, Guantanamo
662,551 gls, Dora, Jucaro
SODA, NITRATE—1,363,666 kilos, Trefusis, Antofogasta

New Orleans Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—76 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, West Quechee, Liverpool
80 dms, Missouri Pacific Lines, West Quechee, Manchester
BAUXITE ORE—3,049 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Nordvangen, Paramaribo
2,525 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Atlas, Paramaribo
2,845 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Austvangen, Georgetown
2,440 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Vestvangen, Paramaribo
COCOA BEANS—1,000 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Santa Marta, Bocas del Toro
COCONUTS—200 sx, L LeBon, Gansfjord, Belize
500 sx, J G R Williams, Morazan, Vera Cruz
200 sx, M J LeBon, Vestvangen, Kingston
100 sx, J Meyer, Vestvangen, Kingston
FERRO MANGANESE—508,000 kilos, W Muller & Co, Tampa, Danzig
100 tons, Philadelphia National Bank, Tampa, Oslo
JALAPA ROOT—2 sx, Morazan, Vera Cruz
MAGNESIA CHLORIDE—10 dms, West Quechee, Liverpool
MOLASSES—1,655,688 gls, Commercial Molasses Co, Halo, Puerto Padre
341,831 gls, Commercial Molasses Co, Halo, Matanzas
1,200,000 gls, Elizabeth Kellogg, Havana
OCHER—103 cks, J Furman, Istria, Marseilles
OIL, COCONUT—1,373 tons, Elizabeth Kellogg, Manila
CODLIVER—100 dms, Tampa, Alesund
OLIVE—350 cs, Istria, Genoa
215 cs, H T Cotton, Istria, Marseilles
4 cks, Istria, Marseilles
SAFFRON—2 sx, Morazan, Vera Cruz
SOAP—100 cs, Istria, Marseilles

Norfolk Imports

BONES—720 bgs, Algic, Buenos Aires
301 bgs, 27 tons, National Bank of Com, Algic, Buenos Aires
810 bgs, 81,146 lbs, National Bank of Com, Algic, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM NITRATE—565 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Frode, Drammer
CASEIN—2,500 bgs, 330,710 lbs, International Product Corp, Algic, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—127 cks, 254 bbls, 48 tons, City of Newport News, Hamburg
CRACKLINGS—904 bgs, 111,995 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, Algic, Buenos Aires
FERTILIZER—1,500 bgs, 148 tons, City of Newport News, Hamburg
FUR WASTE—114 bgs, McKeesport, London
HAIR WASTE—61 bgs, Mckeesport, London
LEATHER WASTE—117 bgs, McKeesport, London
FISH MEAL—2,000 bgs, 199 tons, McKeesport, London
GUM INDUSTRIAL—50 cks, Winona County, Manchester
OIL, FUEL—22,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Beacon, Aruba
PALM—1,378 tons, New Columbia, Freetown, B W Africa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,694 bgs, 929,102 lbs, Tannin Corp, Algic, Buenos Aires
7,875 bgs, 857,424 lbs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
1,648 bgs, 179,399 lbs, American Tanners, Buenos Aires
SALTPETER—842 bgs, McKeeport, London
SODA, NITRATE—6,800,088 lbs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tercero, Antofogasta

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—74 dms, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
LINSEED OIL—55 bbls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
50 dms, Crystal Soap & Chemical Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
100 dms, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
AMMONIA, SULPHATE—1,200 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS, CRUDE—2,241 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distributors, West Isleta, Beira
1,067 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distributors, City of New York, Beira
BAUXITE ORE—550,000 kilos, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CARDAMON SEED—6 bgs, Silverspruce, Bombay
CHALK, CRUDE—5,550 tons, Southwark Mfg Co, Baron Stranrear, London
CHEMICALS—75 cks, 150 bgs, Ore & Chemical Corp, Frankenwald, Hamburg
150 bgs, American Cynamid & Chemical & Chemical Co, Frankenwald, Hamburg
71 dms, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—51,968 kilos, Furness, Withy & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
250,000 kilos, Frankenwald, Hamburg
CHROME ORE—499 tons, 15 cwt, 1 qtr, 27 lbs, Philadelphia Nat Bank, West Isleta, Lourenco Marques
1,540 tons, W R Grace & Co, Silverspruce, Mormugao
13 cs (samples), W R Grace & Co, Silverspruce, Mormugao
CLAY, BOND—100,000 kilos, Frankenwald, Hamburg
FIRE—185,000 kilos, Frankenwald, Hamburg
COCOANUTS—79 bgs, Simon French, Barbara, San Juan
COCOA BEANS—1,550 bgs, J Aron & Co, Culberson, Bahia
CORK SHAVINGS—400 bls, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Exchange, Bona
587 bls, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Exchange, Bona
DIOXIDE ORE—753 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Silverspruce, Mormugao
FENNEL SEED—98 bgs, Silverspruce, Bombay
FLAXSEED—5,607 tons, Cubano, Bahia Blanca
854 bgs, Cubano, Bahia Blanca
FLUORSPAR—218,710 lbs, Standard Bank of South Africa, West Isleta, Durban
508,000 kilos, General Chemical Co, Frankenwald, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,600 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Windsor
IRON ORE—6,043 tons, Lanfield, Bougie
LOGWOOD—44,800 lbs, 370 tons, Nicholes Cuneo, Black River
MENTHOL—50 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Montreal, Kobe
MILK POWDER—200 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—643,329 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Hadnot, Caibarien
1,269,223 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Hadnot, Matanzas
MYROBALANS—1,920 bgs, Silverspruce, Bombay
OIL, COD—100 cks, 95 dms, Frankenwald, Bremen
CODLIVER—60 dms, Frankenwald, Hamburg
100 dms, Sharp & Dohme, Frankenwald, Hamburg
CORN—300 dms, C F Simonine Sons, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
OLIVE—125 cs, G Foti, Isarco, Leghorn
100 cs, S Alioto & Sons, Isarco, Leghorn
300 cs, Swinger & Binenstock, Isarco, Leghorn
PEANUT—280.20 tons, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Asuka Maru, Tsingtao
RAPESEED, REF—100 tons, W R Grace & Co, Montreal Maru, Nagoya
SAMPLES—3 cans, Atlantic Refining Co, Winkler, Hamburg
1 cs, E F Houghton, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
PEATMOSS—12,850 bls, Frankenwald, Bremen
1,533 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Bilderdyk, Rotterdam
200 bls, Bilderdyk, Rotterdam
826 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Scanyork, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—86,206 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Fosna, Las Piedras
115,782 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
DERIVATIVE—100 dms, Frankenwald, Hamburg
PYRITES, ORE—7,108 tons, Pyrites Co, Helen, Huelva
SOAP—9 cs, Frankenwald, Hamburg
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Frankenwald, Hamburg
SOOT—52 cks, Charles A Wagner Co, Inc, Bilderdyk, Rotterdam
STARCH, POTATO—152 bgs, Bilderdyk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Bilderdyk, Rotterdam
SUNFLOWER SEED—133 bgs, Phila Seed Co, Frankenwald, Hamburg
TALC—100 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Isarco, Genoa
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, Jacob Stern & Sons, Culberson, Buenos Aires
1,358 bgs, Wilson & Co, Culberson, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Swift & Co, Culberson, Buenos Aires
4,332 bgs, Swift & Co, Culberson, Buenos video
4,000 bgs, Culberson, Santos
TANNING EXTRACT, WATTLEBARK—491 bgs, The Tannin Corp, West Isleta, Durban
1,989 bgs, The Tannin Corp, City of New York, Durban
WATTLEBARK—1,040 bls, City of New York, Mombasa
1,291 bls, The Tannin Corp, City of New York, Mombasa
1,764 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, City of New York, Durban

Portland, Ore., Imports

HEMPSEED—6,062 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Bright Star, Dairen
9,423 sks, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bright Star, Dairen
19,020 sks, Bright Star, Dairen
LINSEED MEAL—1,000 sks, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Bright Star, Kobe
1,000 sks, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Bright Star, Kobe
1,600 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Bright Star, Kobe
LARD, VEGETABLE—2,200 tins, David B Belelson, Silvermaple, Manila
OIL, CODLIVER—80 dms, Kinney Shipping Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Amerika, Gothenburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS, POWD—1 cs, M Furuya, Bright Star, Kobe
QUASSIA CHIPS—715 sks, International Trading Co, Loch Goil, Kingston

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CITRIC—24 cs, Maunawili, Honolulu
AGAR AGAR—5 bls, American Commerce Co, President Lincoln, Kobe
ALTHEA ROOT—1 bg, Nature's Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
ASPHALTUM—11 sks, Marshall Dill, President Van Buren, Havana
BABASSU NUTS—4,166 sks, American Trust Co, Brandanger, Tutoya
1,667 sks, West Nilus, San Luis do Maranhao
1,667 sks, Bank of California, N A, West Nilus, San Luis do Maranhao
BONE, CALCINED—150 kgs, Damsterdijk, London
MEAL—1,000 sks, West Nilus, Rosario
BONES, GRANULATED—5,079 sks and 743 tons, West Nilus, Buenos Aires
BRISTLES—176 cs, B C Ritchie Co, President Lincoln, Tientsin
CANARY SEED—505 sks, Brandanger, Buenos Aires
246 sks, Ferry Morse Seed Co, West Nilus, Buenos Aires
244 sks, McClintock-Stern Co, West Nilus, Buenos Aires
1,543 sks, National City Bank of N Y, West Nilus, Buenos Aires
CHALK, CRUDE—2 sks, S A Winther & Co, Damsterdijk, London
CHEMICALS—250 sks, L H Butcher Co, Elbe, Bremen
CHILLIES—10 bgs, S H Tyler & Son, Elbe, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—73 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Washington, Antwerp
55 tons and 500 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Washington, Antwerp (for Oakland)
496 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Washington, Antwerp (for Richmond)
CLAY, BALL—503 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Washington, Antwerp (for Richmond)
COCOA BEANS—154 sks, Wightman & Crane, Noumea, Apia
200 sks, Brandanger, Port of Spain
500 sks, Brandanger, Para
1,150 sks, American Trust Co, Brandanger, Bahia
700 sks, Vandel Commercial Co, West Nilus, Bahia
COCONUT, DESIC—3,303 cs, Wood & Selick, President Lincoln, Manila
3,870 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, President Lincoln, Manila
2,682 cs, Philippine Desiccated Coconut Corpn, President Lincoln, Manila
2,500 cs, Franklin Baker Co, President Lincoln, Manila
COPRA—430 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacoma, Romblon (for Oakland)
560 tns, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacoma, Masbate (for Oakland)
480 tons, American Trust Co, Tacoma, Legaspi
CRAYONS, CHALK—2 cs, W J Byrnes & Co, Elbe, Hamburg
CREOSOTE, CRESYLIC—50 dms, Damsterdijk, London

FERTILIZER—100 cs, Pacific Merchants, Elbe, Bremen (for Oakland)
FLUORSPAR—200 sks, L H Butcher Co, Elbe, Bremen (for Oakland)
GINGER ROOT—25 cs, Maunawili, Hilo
131 pkgs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
GLASS, PLATE—22 cs, East Bay Glass Co, Elbe, Antwerp (for Oakland)
ROLLED—2 cs, Seymour G Cole, Elbe, Hamburg
SHEET—50 cs, H Maran, Elbe, Hamburg
WINDOW—341 cs, H Maran, Elbe, Hamburg
5 cs, H Dombrink Co, Elbe, Hamburg (for Oakland)
90 cs, Victor Portrait Co, Elbe, Antwerp (for Oakland)
GLUESTOCK—93 bls, Willits & Co, Chichibu, Shanghai
GOURMET POWDER—35 cs, Suen Mark & Co, President Lincoln, Shanghai
GUM COPAL—62 bskts, Bank of California, N A, Siantar, Macassar
119 bskts, Bank of California, Siantar, Macassar (for Oakland)
100 sks, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co, Washington, Antwerp
255 bls, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn, Siantar, Macassar
34 bls, Siantar, Macassar
50 sks, Siantar, Singapore
DAMMAR—2 cs, D Hecht & Co, Siantar, Tandjong Priok
IRISH MOSS—1 bl, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
ISINGLASS—13 bls, F S Sakamaki & Co, Chichibu, Yokohama
JUNIPER BERRIES—2 sks, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
KAVA KAVA—16 sks, Maunawili, Hilo
LARD, VEGETABLE—300 cs, American Trust Co, President Lincoln, Manila
1,000 tins, M S Cowen Co, President Lincoln, Manila
1,000 cs, David B Berelson, President Lincoln, Manila
LICORICE ROOT—2 bgs, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
MACE—27 cs, Fred Catz & Co, Siantar, Banda
14 cs, Fred Catz & Co, Siantar, Macassar
MARGARIN, VEGETABLE—250 cs, David B Berelson, President Lincoln, Manila
MATCHES, SAFETY—50 tins, Mitsui & Co, Chichibu, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—50 cs, F S Sakamaki & Co, Chichibu, Yokohama
140 cs, Chong Sing Co, President Lincoln, Hongkong
1 cs, Chew Chong Tail, President Lincoln, Hongkong
MOLASSES—2,008,000 lbs, Maunawili, Port Allen
805 tons, Manoa, Honolulu
MULLEIN FLOWERS—1 cs, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
NUTMEGS—40 sks, Fred Catz & Co, Siantar, Banda
OIL, CHINAWOOD—300 dms, Bank of California, N A, President Lincoln, Hongkong
165 dms, East Asiatic Co, President Lincoln, Shanghai
COTTONSEED—1,064 dms, Bunge North American Grain Corp, West Nilus, Pernambuco
507 dms, West Nilus, Santos
265 dms, 290 bbls, West Nilus, Pernambuco
PEANUT—50 cs, Fung Chong, President Lincoln, Hongkong
65 cs, Shun On, President Lincoln, Hongkong
50 cs, Ti Hang Lung & Co, President Lincoln, Hongkong
PERILLA—140 tons, Mitsui & Co, Chichibu, Kobe
141 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Chichibu, Kobe
SESAME—5 cs, Columbia Co, President Lincoln, Hongkong
10 cs, Ying Fat Lung, President Lincoln, Hongkong
VEGETABLE—100 dms, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
ONOIDIS ROOT—1 bg, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
PARSLEY ROOT—1 bg, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—650 bls, Peat Import Corp, Elbe, Bremen
1,050 bls, Peat Import Corp, Elbe, Bremen (for Oakland)
PEPPER, BLACK—831 sks, Siantar, Oosthaven
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—1 bg, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
PERFUMERY—1 cs, American Express Co, Washington, Havre
1 cs, Holland-American Line, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 sks, International Products Corp, Brandanger, Buenos Aires
300 sks, International Products Corp, West Nilus, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—50 sks, Taylor Milling Corp, Elbe, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—100 sks, Siantar, Singapore
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—2 bgs, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
SENNA PODS—2 bgs, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg
SERRASOL—200 dms, Albert D Hood & Co, West Nilus, Trinidad
SESAME SEEDS—56 sks, East Asiatic Co, Chichibu, Hongkong
100 sks, S L Jones & Co, President Lincoln, Hongkong
100 sks, S L Jones & Co, Chichibu, Hongkong
SILICA SAND—1,000 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Washington (optional discharge Oakland)
100 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Washington (for Oakland)
SOAP, LAUNDRY—5 cs, McCormick Steamship Co, West Nilus, Ponce
SADDLE—15 cs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, London
TAPIOCA FLAKE—86 sks, American Trust Co, Siantar, Sourabaya
FLOUR—102 sks, Guaranty Trust Co of N Y, Siantar, Batavia
584 sks, Guaranty Trust Co of N Y, Siantar, Cheribon
SEEDS—103 sks, Bank of California, N A, Siantar, Cheribon
UREA—980 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Elbe, Antwerp (for Oakland)
WORMWOOD LEAVES—1 bg, Natures Herb Co, Elbe, Hamburg

Savannah Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—10,503 tons, Dean Emery, Las Piedras
SODA, NITRATE—7,232 tons, Jojala, Tocopilla

Seattle Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—90 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Pacific Grove, Manchester
CALCIUM NITRATE—500 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Laurits Swenson, Heroen-Porsgrund
GINGER ROOT—25 sks, Barclays Bank, Amerika, Kingston
OIL, CODLIVER—350 dms, Girdwood Shipping Co, Laurits Swenson, Oslo
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
785 bls, Amerika, Gothenburg
540 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Amerika, Copenhagen
QUASSIA CHIPS—535 sks, International Trading Co, Loch Goil, Kingston

Tacoma Imports

NUTMEGS—27 sks, Loch Goil, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—50 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Amerika, Copenhagen

Tampa Imports

POTASH, KAINIT—275,000 kilos, Lekhaven, Antwerp
MURIATE—500,400 kilos, Lekhaven, Antwerp

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—(Braheholm) 2,670 lbs, Gothenburg; 28,696 lbs, Norrkoeping; 5,785 lbs, Carplaka, Helsingfors; 55,818 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
ACID, ACETIC, REDISTILLED—55,820 lbs, Malaren, Gothenburg
BUTYRIC—1,066 lbs, American Banker, London
CHROMIC—2,004 lbs, Beemsterdyk, Amsterdam; 3,270 lbs, Hokkai, Kobe
CRESYLIC—456 lbs, Tolosa, Cartegena
MURIATIC—2,050 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
SULPHURIC—3,435 lbs, Ulua, Panama City; 2,200 lbs, Chincha, East London
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—770 gls, Schodack, Havre; 1,100 gls, Black Gull, Antwerp
ISOPROPYL—1,100 gls, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
ALUMINA CHLORIDE—2,498 lbs, Black Condor, Amsterdam
SULPHATE—120,912 lbs, Munargo, Havana
ASPHALT—8,417 lbs, Beemsterdyk, Rotterdam; 22,015 lbs, Schodack, Havre; 50 tons, Malaren, Gothenburg; 11,212 lbs, President Harding, Plymouth; 19,169 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp; 61,802 lbs, Hokkai, Yokohama; 400,264 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Valencia; 25,189 lbs, Pipestone County, St Nazaire; 4,512 lbs, Scanstates, Copenhagen
LIQUID—30,184 lbs, Exchester, Marseilles; 77,327 lbs, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
BENZYL METHYL CARBINAMINE—132 lbs, Britannic, London
BLACK, BONE—2,440 lbs, Schodack, Havre; 2,477 lbs, President Harding, Havre
BLEACHING POWDER—4,391 lbs, Munargo, Havana
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—5,410 lbs, Ulua, Porto Colombia; 3,564 lbs, Quirigua, Port Limon
BORAX—49,625 lbs, Malaren, Oporto
BUTYL ACETATE—2,204 lbs, Schodack, Havre; 8,840 lbs Black Gull, Antwerp
CALCIUM ARSENATE—17,063 lbs, Utsire, Paita
CHLORIDE—2,142,770 lbs, Braheholm, Stockholm
GLUCONATE—1,120 lbs, Malaren, Gothenburg
CHALK—38,760 lbs, Scanstates, Gothenburg
CHEMICALS—2,483 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
CHLORINE—6,853 lbs, Guayaquil, Porto Colombia
CLAY—13,280 lbs, Giulia, Trieste; 33,600 lbs, Scanstates, Copenhagen
COCOA BUTTER—25,648 lbs, Hokkai, Yokohama; 6,954 lbs, Kwanto, Yokohama
CORN FLOUR—1,502 lbs, Santa Lucia, Callao; 7,755 lbs, Tai Yang, Cebu; 910 lbs, Vulcania, Ponta Delgada; 7,059 lbs, Munargo, Havana
SUGAR—7,070 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam; 10,000 lbs, Hokkai, Yokohama; 2,019 lbs, Munargo, Havana
SYRUP—1,537 lbs, Ulua, Corinto; 276 lbs, Quirigua, Port Limon; (Chincha) 18,965 lbs, Port Natal; 7,551 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 7,596 lbs, Utsire, Callao; 11,544 lbs, Ancon, Port Prince; 8,920 lbs, Hokkai, Kobe; (Tolosa) 11,373 lbs, Porto Colombia; 420 lbs, Panama
CORN SYRUP (Continued):—
DEXTRIN—11,340 lbs, Brittanic, London; 14,121 lbs, Munargo, Havana
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE—2,532 lbs, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
DYES—3,926 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam; 8,281 lbs, Cedarbank, Bombay; 14,230 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp; 10,289 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp; 68,083 lbs, Gerolstein, Antwerp; 6,622 lbs, Hokkai, Kobe; 18,308 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—2,415 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp
FERROSILICON—56,700 lbs, City of Flint, Liverpool
FERTILIZER—28,280 lbs, Quirigua, Port Limon; 20 tons, Malaren, Gothenburg; 100,100 lbs, Seastrom, Havana; 44,798 lbs, Utsire, Callao
GASOLINE—55,000 lbs, Curaca, Porto Colombia
GELATIN, GR'D—1,041 lbs, Peten, Havana
GLASS, PLATE—49,230 lbs, Brittanic, London
GLUCOSE—5,042 lbs, Ulua, Porto Colombia; 16,340 lbs, City of Flint, Manchester; 5,318 lbs, American Banker, London; 7,609 lbs, Munargo, Havana
GLUE, DRY—10,296 lbs, Statendam, Amsterdam
VEGETABLE—2,402 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Marseilles
GRAPHITE—26,378 lbs, Malaren, Gothenburg
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Ulua) 5,251 lbs, La Libertad; 6,529 lbs, Callao; 3,844 lbs, Peten, Havana; 4,371 lbs, West Lashaway, Santa Cruz; 44,390 lbs, Exchester, Genoa; 1,367 lbs, Braheholm, Gothenburg; 41,566 lbs, Ilsenstein, Antwerp; 7,669 lbs, Carplaka, Copenhagen; 3,303 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam; 54,655 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 8,424 lbs, Champlain, Bordeaux; 48,420 lbs, Cedarbank, Calcutta; (President Harding) 3,663 lbs, Havre; 16,246 lbs, Hamburg; 137,239 lbs, Malaren, Gothenburg; 5,577 lbs, Brittanic, London; 5,605 lbs, Tuscania, Glasgow; (Pennland) 12,195 lbs, Antwerp; 5,424 lbs Berne; 18,676 lbs, Europa, Bremen; 30,943 lbs, Ginugara, Yokohama; 49,456 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool; 36,060 lbs, Sandown Castle, Lourenco Marques; 4,750 lbs, Chincha, Port Natal; 5,636 lbs, Scanpenn, Paramaribo; 17,366 lbs, Utsire, Tocopilla; 8,338 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; (Hokkai) 48,167 lbs, Osaka; 12,907 lbs, Dairen; 4,011 lbs, Kobe; 22,475 lbs, Tai Yang, Manila; 19,623 lbs, Vulcania, Lisbon; (Tonsbergfjord) 12,819 lbs, Santander; 4,602 lbs, Saigon; (City of Pittsburg) 11,760 lbs, Melbourne; 5,940 lbs, Adelside; (Kwanto) 14,780 lbs, Yokohama; 14,839 lbs, Kobe; 20,363 lbs, Danzig
INSECTICIDE—2,391 lbs, Black Condor, Rotterdam; (Tonsbergfjord) 28,608 lbs, Valencia; 22,849 lbs, Barcelona
AGRICULTURAL—40,244 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam; 29,568 lbs, Braheholm, Helsingfors; 34,105 lbs, Carplaka, Stockholm; 28,000 lbs, Britannic, London
HOUSEHOLD—6,010 lbs, Cedarbank, Calcutta; 218,116 lbs, Britannic, London
LACQUER—3,893 lbs, Chincha, Port Elizabeth
PASTE—4,500 lbs, Malaren, Gothenburg
THINNER—600 gls, Chincha, Port Elizabeth
LARD—6,870 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan; 5,250 lbs, Peten, Caibarien; 88,200 lbs, City of Flint, Manchester; 4,988 lbs, Tuscania, Glasgow; 9,138 lbs, Pennland, Southampton; 57,150 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool; 4,701 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 5,775 lbs, Oriskany; 36,470 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
LEAD, ARSENATE—1,100 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam; 2,280 lbs, Chincha, Lourenco Marques
BLUE—2,382 lbs, City of Flint, Manchester
RED—26,145 lbs, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
WHITE—24,327 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Amsterdam; 108,300 lbs, Cristobal, Cristobal
LICORICE MASS—8,090 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
LINSEED CAKE—225,590 lbs, Braheholm, Aarhus; 1,130,502 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg; 3,097,292 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp; 450,960 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool; 2,123,163 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
LITHARGE—3,473 lbs, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires
LITHOPONE—2,150 lbs, Chincha, Port Natal; 19,068 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz; 5,806 lbs, Munargo, Havana
MILK POWDER—15,040 lbs, Britannic, London
NAPHTHA—(West Lashaway) 2,000 gls, Port Bouet; 7,500 gls, Half Assinie; 11,000 gls, Saltpond; 5,200 gls, Keta; 15,600 gls, Lome; 10,500 gls, Port Harcourt; 8,800 gls, Calabar; 6,100 gls, Victoria
OIL, BRIGHT STOCK—(Comanchee) 700 tons, London; 885 tons, Manchester
CASTOR—1,052 lbs, Ulua, Corinto; 1,009 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp
COCONUT—14,618 lbs, Peten, Havana; 4,730 lbs, Polarland, Porto Plata
CORN—2,705 lbs, Cedarbank, Bombay; (Tachira) 1,530 lbs, Curacao; 2,166 lbs, Aruba; 2,882 lbs, Coamo, Trujillo; (Chincha) 1,014 lbs, Luderitzbucht; 945 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 2,275 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 1,950 lbs, Tai Yang, Manila; (Kwanto) 5,010 lbs, Yokohama; 5,006 lbs, Kobe
CYLINDER—(Comanchee) 846 tons, London; 945 tons, Manchester
EDIBLE—(Hokkai) 7,510 lbs, Yokohama; 6,022 lbs, Chinnampo; (Toloa) 3,362 lbs, Porto Colombia; 960 lbs, Amapala
ENGINE—1,500 gls, Malaren, Gothenburg
ESSENTIAL—2,381 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam; 2,770 lbs, Brittanic, London; 605 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool
FLOTATION—2,200 gls, City of Pittsburg, Melbourne
GAS—(West Lashaway) 6,875 gls, Keta; 5,500 gls, Lagos
LONG BURNING—(Comanchee) 485 tons, London; 540 tons, Manchester
LUBRICATING—3,575 gls, Borinquen, San Juan; 1,925 gls, Ulua, Porto Colombia; 4,345 gls, Peten, Havana; (West Lashaway) 6,325 gls, Takoradi; 2,375 gls, Keta; (Giulia) 14,700 gls, Genoa; 5,460 gls, Naples; 8,526 gls, Venice; (Exchester) 43,932 gls, Genoa; 2,100 gls, Marseilles; 3,318 gls, Tunis; 840 gls, Bone; (Braheholm) 1,540 gls, Stockholm; 10,080 gls, Helsingfors; 2,850 gls, Ilsenstein, Antwerp; (Habana) 5,040 gls, Vigo; 3,080 gls, Bilbao; 2,730 gls, Carplaka, Prague; (Beemsterdijk) 19,250 gls, Rotterdam; 3,575 gls, Amsterdam; 10,500 gls, Samaria, Liverpool; (City of Flint) 27,510 gls, Manchester; 23,520 gls, Liverpool; (Champlain) 5,040 gls, Rouen; 4,032 gls, Bordeaux; 24,215 gls, Havre; (Cedarbank) 2,310 gls, Port Said; 2,750 gls, Aden; 4,125 gls, Bombay; 18,700 gls, Calcutta; 2,100 gls, Schodack, Dunkirk; (President Harding) 12,399 gls, Havre; 4,200 gls, Hamburg; 5,400 gls, Malaren, Gothenburg; (Tachira) 1,690 gls, Curacao; 15,400 gls, La Rosa; 2,750 gls, La Vela; (Santa Lucia) 8,195 gls, Callao; 5,130 gls, Valparaiso; 1,260 gls, Emile Francqui, Antwerp; 2,450 gls, Fort Townshend, Halifax; 2,530 gls, Lara, Porto Cabello; (Comanchee) 1,265 tons, London; 1,475 tons, Manchester; 12,894 gls, Tuscania, Glasgow; (Pennland) 26,544 gls, Antwerp; 1,375 gls, Berne; 1,806 gls, Carinthia, Liverpool; 11,260 gls, Gerolstein, Antwerp; 1,050 gls, Black Gull, Antwerp; (Sandown Castle) 13,135 gls, Capetown; 1,375 gls, Port Elizabeth; 1,650 gls, East London; 6,325 gls, Port Natal; 32,700 gls, Lourenco Marques; 3,850 gls, Beira; 23,760 gls, Chincha, Port Natal; (Ancon) 3,365 gls, Buenaventura; 2,970 gls, Cristobal; 5,555 gls, Scanpenn, Paramaribo; 4,435 gls, Siboney, Vera Cruz; (Utsire) 880 gls, Buenaventura; 4,400 gls, Callao; 3,300 gls, Arica; 11,220 gls, Tocopilla; 24,585 gls, Valparaiso; 5,565 gls, Talcahuano; 6,550 gls, American Banker, London; (Statendam) 31,828 gls, Rotterdam; 6,576 gls, Amsterdam; 16,810 gls, Black Hawk, Antwerp; (Hokkai) 4,620 gls, Yokohama; 5,500 gls, Osaka-Kobe; 23,010 gls, Kobe; 2,310 gls, Tai Yang, Shanghai; 1,925 gls, Toloa, Porto Colombia; (City of Pittsburg) 11,695 gls, Melbourne; 43,450 gls, Sydney; 9,935 gls, Adelaide; 24,640 gls, Fremantle; 2,310 gls, Cristobal, Amapala; (Kwanto) 8,250 gls, Yokohama; 2,365 gls, Tokio; 19,250 gls, Osaka; 6,380 gls, Osaka-Kobe; 8,250 gls, Kobe; 6,258 gls, Scanstates, Copenhagen; (Vulcania) 4,170 gls, Lisbon; 3,570 gls, Algiers; 5,775 gls, Dubrovnik; (Tonsbergfjord) 2,310 gls, Gijon; 1,890 gls, Pasajes; 4,034 gls, Leixoes; 2,100 gls, Oporto; 15,456 gls, Lisbon; 17,220 gls, Marseilles; (Pipestone County) 8,610 gls, Havre; 37,128 gls, St Nazaire; 1,680 gls, Nantes; 21,630 gls, Bordeaux
OLEO—11,607 lbs, Carplaka, Malmo; 96,666 lbs, Beemsterdyk, Rotterdam; 42,327 lbs, Tuscania, Glasgow; 155,514 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 7,079 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam; 53,191 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; (Scanstates) 14,246 lbs, Gothenburg; 23,225 lbs, Copenhagen
PEPPERMINT—561 lbs, Pipestone County, Havana
PINE—4,720 lbs, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires; 4,760 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 8,518 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Santander
SASSAFRAS—474 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool;
VALVE—(Comanche) 414 tons, London; 694 tons, Manchester; 9,625 gls, Cauto, Tampico
PAINT—2,554 lbs, Ulua, Porto Colombia; (Southern Cross) 6,795 lbs, Santos; 18,417 lbs, Buenos Aires; 136,331 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp; 102,290 lbs, Sandown Castle, Port Elizabeth; 17,759 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
ENAMEL—3,420 lbs, Carplaka, Stockholm; 15,000 lbs, Cristobal, Cristobal
PREPARED—4,515 lbs, Ulua, Porto Armuella; 9,996 lbs, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires; 6,524 lbs, Statendam, Amsterdam; 4,515 lbs, Toloa, Kingston
THINNER—2,200 gls, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires; 1,100 gls, Chincha, Port Natal; (Utsire) 7,088 gls, Buenaventura; 8,313 lbs, Guayaquil; 3,190 gls, Tai Yang, Manila; 660 gls, Black Condor, Amsterdam
PARAFFIN—67,211 lbs, Quirigua, Port Limon; 33,367 lbs, Braheholm, Gothenburg; (Carplaka) 44,489 lbs, Copenhagen; 4,460 lbs, Riga; 11,151 lbs, Libau; 67,764 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 33,792 lbs, City of Flint, Dublin; 22,495 lbs, Malaren, Gothenburg; 66,733 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp; (Ancon) 12,120 lbs, Amapala; 11,122 lbs, La Union; (Utsire) 11,072 lbs, Buenaventura; 33,829 lbs, Guayaquil; 22,642 lbs, Paita; 109,999 lbs, Valparaiso; 11,122 lbs, Statendam, Amsterdam; 33,528 lbs, Vulcania, Trieste; 44,721 lbs, Tonsbergfjord, Leixoes; 11,951 lbs, Munargo, Havana
REFINED—44,488 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg; 33,367 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam; 33,367 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
SCALE—48,387 lbs, Giulia, Susak; 24,567 lbs, Beemsterdyk, Amsterdam; 111,666 lbs, Comanche, Manchester; 11,974 lbs, Statendam, Amsterdam
PETROLEUM, REF'D—(West Lashaway) 5,000 gls, Port Bouet; 12,500 gls, Half Assinie; 10,500 gls, Saltpond; 20,000 gls, Keta; 20,300 gls, Lome; 5,500 gls, Port Harcourt; 33,500 gls, Calabar; 14,000 gls, Victoria; 1,000 gls, Tackira, Aruba; 1,300 gls, Lara, Aruba; 1,000 gls, Caracas, Aruba; 10,000 gls, Munargo, Nassau
PODOPHYLLIN—925 lbs, American Banker, London
POTASH, BROMATE—2,640 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
MURIATE—2,204,600 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
RESIN, SYNTH—29,010 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 10,896 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool
ROSIN—1,800 lbs, Giulia, Venice; 4,546 lbs, Braheholm, Gothenburg; 18,950 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool
SENEGA ROOT—2,319 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg
SOAP—20,200 lbs, Toloa, Corozal
LAUNDRY—6,200 lbs, Scanpenn, Paramaribo
POWDER—12,000 lbs, Ancon, Cristobal
SODA ASH—88,400 lbs, Quirigua, Havana; 103,440 lbs, Peten, Havana; 9,768 lbs, Tuscania, Glasgow; (Chincha) 24,450 lbs, Port Natal; 4,000 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 45,220 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz; 5,616 lbs, Toloa, Porto Colombia
BICARBONATE—27,300 lbs, Peten, Havana; 12,200 lbs, Calamares, Porto Colombia; 18,700 lbs, Lorentz W Hansen, Caibarien
CAUSTIC—7,170 lbs, Ulua, Amapala; 72,000 lbs, Peten, Havana; (Chincha) 7,810 lbs, Port Natal; 7,005 lbs, Capetown; 21,245 lbs, Siboney, Vera Cruz; (Utsire) 17,611 lbs, Buenaventura; 21,490 lbs, Guayaquil; 45,856 lbs, Valparaiso; 35,822 lbs, Talcahuano; 336,184 lbs, Tai Yang, Shanghai; (Toloa) 11,704 lbs, Santa Marta; 3,535 lbs, Kingston; 77,082 lbs, City of Pittsburg, Sydney; 14,400 lbs, Cristobal, Buenaventura
PHOSPHATE TRI—10,605 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; 56,560 lbs, Brittanic, London; 11,312 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam; 22,600 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
SILICATE—4,347 lbs, Utsire, Antofagasta
SOYBEAN FLOUR—4,103 lbs, Malaren, Gothenburg
STARCH, CORN—28,250 lbs, City of Flint, Dublin; 7,500 lbs, Cedarbank, Calcutta; 12,700 lbs, Brittanic, London; 2,070 lbs, Ancon, Port Prince; 1,440 lbs, Chincha, Port Elizabeth; 7,070 lbs, Black Condor, Amsterdam; (Tonsbergfjord) 4,210 lbs, Valencia; 11,726 lbs, Alicante
STEARIN, OLEO—59,607 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
SULPHUR—4,040 lbs, Calamares, Belize
DIOXIDE—6,487 lbs, Quirigua, Havana
VARNISH—15,042 lbs, Southern Cross, Buenos Aires; 4,430 lbs, Chincha, Capetown; 1,862 lbs, Pipestone County, Havre
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—542 lbs, Chincha, Capetown; 2,480 lbs, City of Pittsburg, Adelaide
ZINC DUST—2,200 lbs, Guayaquil, San Juan

Clearance Dates

American Banker, May 1; Ancon, April 8; Beemsterdyk, April 17; Black Condor, May 6; Black Gull, May 6; Black Hawk, April 25; Borinquen, April 30; Braheholm, April 30; Calamares, April 25; Carinthia, May 1; Carplaka, April 11; Cauto, April 30; Cedarbank, April 29; Champlain, April 30; Chincha, May 2; City of Flint, May 1; City of Pittsburg, May 2; Caoma, April 23; Comanche, May 5; Curaca, April 23; Emile Francqui, May 1; Europa, May 1; Exchester, April 29; Fort Townshend, May 1; Gerolstein, April 24; Giulia, April 25; Guayaquil, April 14; Habana, April 23; Hokkai, April 28; Ilsenstein, April 14; Kinugara, May 4; Kwanto, April 14; Lara, April 22; Lorentz W Hansen, April 22; Malaren, April 25; Munargo, May 1; Orishany, May 1; Paul H Harwood, May 11; Pennland, May 1; Peten, April 30; Pipestone County, May 7; Polarland, May 1; President Harding, April 28; Quirigua, April 24; Samaria, April 17; Sandown Castle, May 1; Santa Lucia, April 24; Scanpenn, May 1; Scanstates, May 1; Schodack, April 28; Seastrom, April 24; Siboney, April 23; Southern Cross, April 24; Statendam, May 1; Tachira, April 8; Tai Yang, April 30; Toloa, May 2; Tonsbergfjord, May 6; Tuscania, May 1; Ulua, April 17; Utsire, April 25; Vulcania, May 1; West Lashaway, April 28

Baltimore Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—4,400 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
AMMONIA SULPHATE—450,000 lbs, Siredal, Summerside
ASPHALT—8 tons, City of Newport News, London
SOLID—(City of Newport News) 45,244 lbs, Hamburg; 2,363 lbs, Bilbao; 18,600 lbs, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool; 23,474 lbs, City of Baltimore, Dunkirk
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—1,100 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—7,264 lbs, City of Newport News, London
CHALK, PREP—1,260 lbs, Kinai, Osaka
CLEANER, WHITE—(City of Baltimore) 252 lbs, Havre; 1,684 lbs, Decines
GLASS FRIT, CRSHD—50,000 lbs, City of Newport News, London
GREASE, LUBRICATING—26,250 lbs, City of Baltimore, London; 23,793 lbs, City of Newport News, Neidergrund
INK, DRAWING—288 bottles, Fernbrook, Manila; 1,944 bottles, Taybank, Manila
INSECTICIDE—(Steel Scientist) 732 lbs, Singapore; 64 lbs, Nanking; 8,677 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
NICKEL SULPHATE—4,500 lbs, Fernbrook, Kobe
OIL, PEPPERMINT—600 lbs, City of Baltimore, London
PARAFFIN—33,531 lbs, City of Newport News, Hamburg
POLISH, AUTO—1,777 lbs, City of Newport News, London
METAL—1,630 lbs, Fernbrook, Manila
POTASH MURIATE—850,000 lbs, Siredal, Summerside
PUTTY—2,000 lbs, City of Baltimore, London
QUERCITRON BARK—90,770 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
SAND, PROCESSED—5,510 lbs, City of Baltimore, Paris
SODA, BICHROMATE—37,148 lbs, Fernbrook Kobe-Osaka; (City of Baltimore) 22,400 lbs, London; 3,307 lbs, Memel
NITRATE—44,000 lbs, Siredal, Summerside
STARCH, MOULDING—25,000 lbs, City of Baltimore, London
SUPERPHOSPHATE—2,826,000 lbs, Siredal, Summerside
TUCUM MEAL—494 tons, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool
UREA—56 tons, City of Baltimore, Wien

Clearance Dates

City of Baltimore, May 7; City of Newport News, April 30; Fernbrook, May 1; Kinai, May 6; Manchester Brigade, May 4; Pipestone County, May 2; Siredal, May 4; Steel Scientist, April 30; Taybank, May 1

Beaumont Exports

BLACK, CARBON—64 tons, West Cohas, Glasgow
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—72,572 bbls, Cymbeline, Montreal; 32,662 bbls, Ophelie, Donges; 91,500 bbls, Havprins, Montreal
SOAPSTOCK, COTTONSEED—14 tons, West Cohas, Glasgow-Belfast-Avonmouth
SULPHUR—17 tons, West Cohas, Glasgow

Clearance Dates

Cymbeline, April 24; Hasprins, March 29; Ophelie, April 25; West Cohas, April 21

Boston Exports

ASBESTOS FIBRE—7,807 bgs, Kinai, Japan
BITUMINOUS SOL—3 dms, 150 gls, to Newfoundland
BLUE, LAUNDRY—2 cs, 120 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
CASCARA POWDER—1 bx, 25 lbs, Acadia, Summerside
CHEMICAL COMP—1 crtn, 60 lbs, Acadia, Moncton
DRUGS, DRY—1 crtn, 10 lbs, Acadia, Summerside
DYE—5 bbls, 2,430 lbs, Kinai, Kobe
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Breedijk, Rotterdam
FENUGREEK SEED POWD—1 dm, 100 lbs. Acadia, Summerside
GLUE—6 cs, 162 lbs, Black Eagle, Amsterdam
PHOTO-ENGRAVING—10 cs, 600 lbs, American Farmer, London
GREASE, ANIMAL—400 trcs, 155,956 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
INK, MARKING—1 cs, 28 lbs, Black Eagle, Zurick; 1 crtn, 4 lbs, to Newfoundland
LARD—1,000 bxs, 56,000 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool
LIME MIXTURE—1 bx, 50 lbs, Acadia, Summerside
LINING COMP—(Black Eagle) 3 bbls, 20 dms, Antwerp; 38 dms, 9,058 lbs, Rotterdam
LUBRICANT—2 cs, 30 gls, Carinthia, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—569 bxs, 2,795 gls, American Farmer, London
MOLASSES—50 bbls, 2,250 gls, Breedijk, Rotterdam; 50 bbls, 2,250 gls, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
OIL, LUBRICATING—(Arcadia) 10 dms, 5,053 lbs, Charlottestown; 18 cs, 4 dms, 331 gls, St John; 1 cs, 110 lbs, Carinthia, Coventry
POLISH, STOVE—75 cs, 2,429 lbs, Acadia, St John
ROSIN, POWDER—1 dm, 100 lbs, Acadia, Summerside
SIZE, LIQUID—27 dms, 11,340 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
SOAP, CAKE—2 bdls, 138 lbs, to Newfoundland
POWDER—8 bbls, 2 bdls, 758 lbs, to Newfoundland
SODA PHOSPHATE, TRI—4 bbls, 1,300 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
3 bbls, 850 lbs, to Newfoundland
SOLOX—1 dm, 54 gls, to Canada
SULPHUR FLOUR—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Acadia, St John
TURPENTINE, GUM—5 dms, 1,960 lbs, Acadia, St John
VARNISH—1 dm, 1 bx, 57 gls, to Newfoundland

Clearance Dates

Acadia, May 1, 5; American Farmer, May 4; Black Eagle, May 1; Breedijk, May 6; Carinthia, May 3; Corner Brook, May 1; Kinai, April 30; Yarmouth, May 2

Galveston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—941 bgs, Wiegand, Melbourne; 100 cs, Tennessee, Copenhagen; 5 tons, Nashaba, Havre
CONCENTRATES—25 tons, Elmsport, Liverpool
INSECTICIDE—1 pkg, Ruth Lykes, San Juan
SULPHUR—1,000 tons, Elmsport, Manchester; (Wiegand) 2,598 crts, Sydney; 500 tons, Adelaide; 500 tons, Walleroo; 1,000 tons, Auckland; 1,000 tons, New Plymouth; (Heroy) 1,050 tons, Ryovalliniemi; 550 tons, Wallvik; 10 tons, Nashaba, Havre; (Homeside) 1,500 tons, Dalhousie; 1,500 tons, Campbellton; 2,500 tons, Three Rivers; 15 tons, West Ekonk, Barcelona; 3,600 tons, Binnendyk, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Binnendyk, May 4; Elmsport, April 29; Heroy, May 1; Homeside, May 2; Nashaba, May 2; Ruth Lykes, May 1; Tennessee, May 2; West Ekonk, May 2; Wiegand April 30

Gulfport Exports

OIL, PINE—57 dms, West Madaket, Rotterdam; 25 dms, Gateway City, Manchester
ROSIN (West Madaket) 77 bbls, Bremen-Hamburg; 275 bbls, Hamburg; 375 bbls, Hamburg-Rotterdam; 1,350 bbls, Rotterdam; (Gateway City) 25 bbls, Liverpool; 147 bbls, Glasgow; 100 bbls, Manchester; 150 bbls, Kenowis, London

Clearance Dates

Gateway City, April 26; Kenowis, April 27; West Madaket, April 26

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—(Hybert) 672 pkgs, Hamburg; 761 pkgs, Hamburg-Bremen; (Nashaba) 700 pkgs, Havre; 350 pkgs, Ghent; 926 pkgs, Antwerp; 15 cs, Rotterdam; 75 tons, Rotterdam-Amsterdam; 50 cs, Tennessee, Copenhagen; (Elmsport) 2,010 pkgs, Liverpool; 1,500 pkgs, Manchester; 15,000 pkgs, Liverpool-Manchester; (Jomar) 15 cs, Lisbon; 1,200 bgs, Pasajes; (Vasaholm) 53 cs, Oslo; 106 cs, Gothenburg; 65 cs, Copenhagen; 183 cs, Gdynia
DYES—1 cs, Chiloil, Havana
GASOLINE—50,400 bbls, Chiloil, Havana
GLASS—3 cs, Tillie Lykes, Havana
GREASE, LUBRICATING—50 bbls, 25 kegs, 50 pls, Chiloil, Havana
INSECTICIDE—1 dm, 50 ctns, Chiloil, Havana
OIL, GAS—8,950 tons, Britta, Hamburg
LUBRICATING—335 dms, 275 ctns, 15 pls, Chiloil, Havana; 130 dms, Nashaba, Havre; 24 tons, Tillie Lykes, Cristobal

Clearance Dates

Britta, May 2; Chiloil, April 29; Elmsport, May 2; Hybert, April 30; Jomar, May 2; Nashaba, April 30; Tennessee, May 1; Tillie Lykes, April 30; Vasaholm, May 5

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—40 cs, 8,960 lbs, President Coolidge, Shanghai; 1,510 pkgs, 170,240 lbs, Nansenville, London
BORATE—9,905 bgs, 1,174,860 lbs, Nansenville, London; 23,506 bgs, 3,988,380 lbs, Drechtdyk, Rotterdam; 545 sks, 120,170 lbs, Kosei, Osaka
BORAX—700 bgs, 78,400 lbs, President Coolidge, Shanghai; 2,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Nansenville, London; 2,160 bgs, 246,240 lbs, Awobasan, Yokohama; (Kosei) 1,270 sks, 140,020 lbs, Osaka; 907 sks, 99,990 lbs, Yokohama; (Kwanto) 500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Yokohama-Osaka; 3,000 bgs, 336,000 lbs, Osaka; 1,000 sks, 111,250 lbs, Chichibu, Osaka
CATTLE HOOFS—575 sks, 48,380 lbs, President Coolidge, Osaka; 385 sks, 26,320 lbs, President Van Buren, Osaka
HORNS—143 pkgs, 9,260 lbs, President Coolidge, Osaka
CHEMICALS, DRY—5 crts, 760 lbs, President Taft, Yokohama
CHLORAL HYDRATE—20 cs, 1,100 lbs, President Taft, Kobe
COALTAR PROD—37 pkgs, 5,510 lbs, President Coolidge, Canton
FILM SCRAP—29 pkgs, 7,020 lbs, Nansenville, Rotterdam, Antwerp
GAS, LIQ—15 cyls, 1,500 lbs, Rochelle, Shellburn
GASOLINE—8,005 bbls, 2,080,310 lbs, Occidental, Mount Hope; (Attila) 5,691 bbls, 1,485,350 lbs, Taku Bar; 7,000 bbls, 1,827,000 lbs, Tsingtao; 6,500 bbls, 1,696,500 lbs, Hankow
HOPS—(Chichibu) 29 bls, 11,190 lbs, Moji; 112 cs, 3,360 lbs, Tokio
INFUSORIAL EARTH—560 bgs, 560,000 lbs, Drechtdyk, Liverpool
KEROSENE—(Attila) 9,964 bbls, 2,839,700 lbs, Taku Bar; 18,589 bbls, 5,297,870 lbs, Tsingtao; 43,000 bbls, 12,255,000 lbs, Hankow
DISTILLATE—3,207 bbls, 904,370 lbs, Foylebank, Hongkong
LARD—1,475 tins, 54,570 lbs, Willsipo, San Juan
OCHER, SYNTH—154 bbls, 50,050 lbs, President Coolidge, Kobe
OIL, DIESEL—38,996 bbls, 12,166,750 lbs, Santa Maria, Balboa; 70,611 bbls, 22,030,630 lbs, Otowasan, Osaka; 2,226 bbls, 684,510 lbs, Cape Horn, Wellington; 7,642 bbls, 2,384,300 lbs, Shunten, Osaka; 21,226 bbls, 6,622,510 lbs, Athelempress, Tsurumi; 12,245 bbls, 3,820,440 lbs, Kosei, Osaka; 6,820 bbls, 2,127,840 lbs, Taibun, Osaka
FUEL—9,604 bbls, 3,198,120 lbs, Texada, Vancouver; 1,675 bbls, 537,780 lbs, Otowasan, Osaka; 65,572 bbls, 21,835,480 lbs, Athelempress, Tsurumi
LEMON—8 cs, 400 lbs, Kwanto, Osaka
LEMON, DIST—15 dms, 1,500 lbs, Drecktdyk, London
LUBRICATING—200 dms, 97,780 lbs, Nagara, Yokohama; 10 bbls, 4,660 lbs, Kwanto, Yokohama
SALAD—2 dms, 800 lbs, President Coolidge, Dairen; 250 dms, 100,000 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama; 210 dms, 92,400 lbs, President Taft, Yokohama
PARAFFIN—1,600 bgs, 160,000 lbs, Drechtdyk, Buenaventura
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—63,568 bbls, 19,833,220 lbs, Albertolite, Isco; 86,740 bbls, 27,062,880 lbs, Tatekawa, Tokuyama
POTASH, MURIATE—10,670 bbls, 1,322,760 lbs, President Coolidge, Yokohama, 1,500 bgs, 330,680 lbs, Nagara, Yokohama; 1,734 bgs, 108,410 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
RUBBING COMP—9 cs, 500 lbs, President Coolidge, Yokohama
SCOURING COMP—50 cs, 2,820 lbs, President Coolidge, Shanghai
SOAP, POWD—31 ctns, 1,100 lbs, Rochelle, Vancouver
TALC—260 sks, 29,990 lbs, Rochelle, Vancouver
TOILET PREPS—16 cs, 1,600 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong; 1 bx, 310 lbs, President Taft, Yokohama
YEAST—(President Coolidge) 280 ctns, 14,000 lbs, Kobe; 360 ctns, 18,000 lbs, Yokohama
SODA ASH—1,000 bgs, 220,460 lbs, Drechtdyk, Amsterdam
BORATE—100 pkgs, 9,410 lbs, Nansenville London

Clearance Dates

Albertolite, April 28; Athelempress, April 27; Attila, April 23; Awobasan, April 29; Cape Horn, April 24; Chichibu, April 27; Drechtdyk, April 22; Foylebank, April 24; Kosei, April 30; Kwanto, April 29; Nagara, April 28; Nansenville, April 27; Occidental, April 25; Otowasan, April 23; President Coolidge, April 17; President Taft, April 24; President Van Buren, April 21; Rochelle, April 27; Santa Maria, April 28; Shunten, May 1; Taibun, April 24; Tatekawa, April 30; Texada, April 25; Willzipo, April 28

Mobile Exports

LARD—2,000 bxs, Kenowis, London; 100 tcs, Gateway City, Glasgow
OCHER—90 tons, West Madaket, Hamburg
OIL, PINE—24 dms, Gateway City, Manchester
PEANUT MEAL—600 bgs, Fairisle, Puerto Rico
ROSIN—100 bbls, Assuan, Kobe; (West Market), 239 bbls, Hamburg; 50 dms, Rotterdam; 300 bbls, Kenowis, London; (Gateway City), 180 bbls, Liverpool; 75 bbls, Manchester; 329 bbls, Glasgow; 20 dms, Montoso, Puerto Rico
STARCH—432 bgs, Gateway City, Manchester
TURPENTINE—50 bbls, Gateway City, Glasgow

Clearance Dates

Assuan, April 29; Fairisle, April 30; Gateway City, April 30; Kenowis, April 30; Montoso, April 26; West Madaket, April 30

New Orleans Exports

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—25 tons, Quistconck, Barcelona
ASPHALT—10 tons, Quistconck, Marseilles; 66 tons, Duquesne, Havre
CRUDE—303 sks, West Ekonk, Genoa
BAKING POWDER—1 ton, Gransfjord, Belize
BLACK CARBON—1 ton, Quistconck, Barcelona; 15 cs, West Ekonk, Genoa; (Katsuragi), 75 cs, Yokohama-Kobe-Osaka; 5,480 sks, 175 cs, Kobe; (West Cohas) 43 tons, Avonmouth; 56 tons, Glasgow; 46 tons, Duquesne, Havre
FIRECLAY—150 sks, 39 dms, Karlander, San Nicholas
GASOLINE—(Sorvangen) 45 dms, Fort de France; 75 dms, Paramaribo; 15 dms, Moengo; (Gansfjord) 25 dms, 25 cs, Belize; 200 dms, Puerto Barrios; 27 dms, 50 cs, Nicarao, Bluefields; (Lysefjord), 20 dms, Puerto Barrios; 600 dms, Puerto Cortez
INSECTICIDE—4 tons, Vasaholm, Helsingfors
KEROSENE—9 tons, Vasaholm, Fort Dauphin; (Sorvangen) 125 dms, Fort de France; 25 dms, Paramaribo; 60 dms, 400 cs, Gansfjord, Kingston; 36 dms, 120 cs, Nicarao, Bluefields; 400 cs, Lysefjord, Kingston; 20 dms, Dalvangen, Port au Prince; 350 cs, Dalvangen, Willemstad
LARD—50, crts, Gansfjord, Santiago; (Dalvangen) 300 tins, 10 cs, Port au Prince; 500 tins, Ciudad Trujillo
SUBSTITUTE—100 pkgs, Katsuragi, Kobe
METHANOL—8 dms, Lysefjord, Kingston
MOLASSES—18 tons, Vasaholm, Copenhagen; 8 tons, West Cohas, Dublin; 55 bbls, Tampa, Copenhagen
OIL, CYLINDER—40 dms, West Ekonk, Piraeus
FUEL—20 dms, Tivives, Puerto Barrios, (Gansfjord) 100 dms, Belize; 200 dms, Puerto Barrios; 85 dms, Nicarao, Bluefields; 1,610 bbls, La Guaira
LINSEED—3 dms, Sorvangen, Moengo
LUBRICATING—(Quistconck) 52 tons, Barcelona; 24 tons, Genoa; 18 tons, Marseilles; 10 dms, Tivives, Tela; (Katsuragi) 250 dms, Yokohama; 8 dms, Shanghai; 60 dms, Osaka-Kobe; 846 dms, Osaka; 2 dms, Nicarao, Bluefields; (Max Albrecht) 300 tons, Antwerp; 300 tons, Rotterdam; 360 bbls, 3,370 tons, Hamburg; 15 tons, Duquesne, Havre
PINE—91 tons, Quistconck, Genoa
REFINED—30 dms, Gansfjord, Belize; (Lysefjord) 6 dms, Belize; 10 cs, Puerto Barrios
PAINT—2 tons, Vasaholm, Oslo (Tivives) 15 dms, Puerto Cortes; 10 dms, Tela
PARAFFIN SCALE—10 tons, Vasaholm, Stockholm
PETROLEUM—24 tons, Quistconck, Marseilles; 46 tons, Duquesne, Antwerp
ROSIN—(Vasaholm) 17 tons, Oslo; 20 tons, Gothenburg; 24 tons, Copenhagen; 27 tons, West Cohas, Glasgow; 30 dms, Dalvangen, La Guaira; (Tampa) 75 dms, 100 bbls, Gothenburg; 50 dms, Wasa
SALT—(Gansfjord) 24 tons, Banes; 3 tons, Santiago; 3 tons, Nicarao, Bluefields; 20 blocks, Dalvangen, Port au Prince
SHRIMP BRAN—15 tons, Duquesne, Antwerp
STARCH—15 tons, West Cohas, Avonmouth
SOAP—1 ton, Nicarao, Bluefields
SODA SILICATE—20 bbls, Sorvangen, Bridgetown
SOYBEAN CAKE—300 tons, Tennessee, Copenhagen
FLOUR—40 sks, Tampa, Oslo
MEAL—175 bgs, Vasaholm, Olso
TURPENTINE—2 dms, Sorvangen, Paramaribo
TRIPOLI—300 sks, Tampa, Gothenburg
WAX—744 tons, Vasaholm, Gothenburg; 125 sks, Tivives, Puerto Cortez; 30 tons, Tennessee, Copenhagen; 2,363 bbls, Tampa, Gothenburg

Clearance Dates

Dalvangen, April 21; Duquesne, May 2; Gansfjord, March 24; Karlander, April 30; Katsuragi, April 30; Lysefjord, April 1; Max Albrecht, May 8; Nicarao, March 27; Quistconck, April 30; Sorvangen, April 25; Tampa, May 9; Tennessee, April 27; Tivives, March 23; Vasaholm, April 25; West Cohas, May 1; West Ekonk, April 21

Norfolk Exports

CHARCOAL, GRD—13 dms, 2,592 lbs, Black Condor, Antwerp
CLEANING COMP—13 cs, 3,426 lbs, Black Condor, Rotterdam
DEER TONGUE LEAVES—3 bls, 1,129 lbs, Black Condor, Rotterdam
DRUGS—5 bls, 4 bgs, 1,989 lbs, City of Newport News, London
HEMLOCK BARK EXTRACT—66 bbls, 38,645 lbs, City of Newport News, London
MICA, PULV—150 bgs, City of Newport News, London
OCHER—(McKeesport) 280 bgs, 45,360 lbs, Hull; 420 bgs, 68,040 lbs, Leith; 420 bgs, 68,040 lbs, Dundee
OIL, SPEARMINT—2 dms, City of Newport News, London
PAINT, LIQ—168 cs, 16,464 lbs, City of Elwood, Honolulu
PUTTY—50 bxs, 6,250 lbs, City of Elwood, Honolulu
SODA, NITRATE—(Hav) 200 bgs, 40,400 lbs, Bridgetown; 5,000 bgs, 551,150 lbs, Point Pitre
SOYBEAN MEAL—(Hav) 50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Bridgetown; 20 bgs, 2,020 lbs, St Croix
TANNING EXTRACT, LIQ—300 bbls, 177,534 lbs, Montreal City, Bristol
POWDERED—(City of Newport News) 90 bgs, 13,500 lbs, Hamburg; 50 bgs, 4,500 lbs, London; 150 bgs, 22,500 lbs, Black Condor, Antwerp
WAX, FLOOR PASTE—7 bxs, City of Elwood, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Black Condor, April 27; City of Elwood, April 22; City of Newport, May 1; Hav, May 1; Leerdam, April 27; McKeesport; May 1; Montreal City, April 28

Panama City Exports

STARCH—2,632 bgs, Kenowis, London

Clearance Date

Kenowis, April 25

Philadelphia Exports

ACETONE—3 dms, City of Tokio, Alexandria
ACID, MURIATIC—1 cs, Black Condor, Antwerp
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—31 dms, McKeesport, London
AMMONIA, ANHYD—(City of Tokio) 7 cyls, Karachi; 20 cyls, Lahore
ANTI-KNOCK COMP—(Pipestone County) 9 dms, Havre; 8 dms, St Nazaire; 7 dms, Bordeaux; 4 dms, Tonsbergfjord, Marseilles
ASPHALT—10 dms, Tonsbergfjord, Vigo
BLACK, LOGWOOD—10 dms, Tonsbergfjord, Vigo
CASSAVA FLOUR—80 bags, Lehigh, Glasgow
CEMENT, REFRACTORY—17 dms, Scanmail, Stockholm
RUBBER—5 dms, 1 pail, Black Condor, Antwerp; 1 dm, Utsire, Santiago
CHEMICALS—1 box, City of Tokio, Calcutta
COMPOUND—6 cs, City of Tokio, Colombo
COLORS, COALTAR—30 dms, City of Tokio, Bombay; 10 dms, Tonsbergfjord, Oporto
GASOLINE—77,796 bbls, Glittre, Barcelona; 63,736 bbls, Campuzano, Santander
GLUE, DRY—2 bxs, Scanmail, Helsingfors
GREASE—12 dms, Black Condor, Antwerp; 1 dm, Utsire, Santiago
LUBRICATING—84 dms, McKeesport, London; (Tonsbergfjord) 14 bbls, Vigo; 5 bbls, Valencia
GUM—3 bbls, Pipestone County, Havre
INK, WRITING—15 ctns, City of Tokio, Mombasa
LICORICE MASS—(Scanstates) 100 cs, Stockholm; 15 cs, Copenhagen
MANGANESE ORE, CONC—(McKeesport) 627 bgs, London; 710 bgs, Hamburg
MINERAL OIL RES—6 dms, Tonsbergfjord, Marseilles
OIL—7 dms, Black Condor, Antwerp, 3 dms, Utsire, Santiago
ENGINE—(Kinai Maru) 40 dms, Osaka; 10 dms, Kobe; (City of Tokio) 25 dms, Karachi; 230 dms, Calcutta
LUBRICATING—450 dms, 3 bbls, Kinai, Osaka; (Examiner) 40 dms, Malta; 10 dms, Istanbul; (Kota Gede) 100 dms, 10 pkgs, Penang; 99 dms, 15 pkgs, Port Swettenham; 29 pkgs, Singapore; 35 pkgs, Bangkok; 10 dms, 915 pkgs, Batavia; 7 dms, 10 ctns, 978 pkgs, Samarang; 22 pkgs, Sibolga; 1,375 pkgs, Sourabaya; 38 pkgs, Padang; 225 pkgs, Medan; 63 pkgs, Palembang; 244 pkgs, Macassar; 1,971 pkgs, Wichita, Melbourne; (Pipestone County) 222 bbls, 1 dm, 3 ctns, Havre; 387 bbls, Bordeaux; (McKeesport) 80 dms, 60 bbls, 2 cs, 5 bxs, London; 65 bbls, Hull; 100 bbls, Hamburg; (Scanmail) 90 dms, Copenhagen; 13 dms, 99 bbls, Helsingfors; 35 bbls, Stockholm; 10 dms, Gothenburg; (City of Tokio) 200 pkgs, Port Said; 75 dms, 1,395 pkgs, Karachi; 496 dms, 2 cs, 2,990 pkgs, Bombay; 150 pkgs, Basra; 381 pkgs, Colombo; 275 dms, 2,225 pkgs, Calcutta; 147 pkgs, Madras; (Tonsbergfjord) 211 bbls, 20 dms, 1 ctn, Vigo; 311 pkgs, Leixoes; 17 pkgs, Lisbon; 2 bbls, Valencia; 185 bbls, Barcelona; 10 dms, 310 bbls, 590 pkgs, Marseilles; (Lehigh) 239 bbls, Manchester; 43 bbls, Liverpool
NEATSFOOD—(Pipestone County) 6 bbls, Havre; 30 bbls, Bordeaux
TRANSFORMER—10 dms, Examiner, Istanbul
OPAX—15 bbls, McKeesport, London
PAINT—1 cs, 176 pails, 39 dms, Black Condor, Antwerp; 10 dms, 43 pails, Utsire, Santiago
PARAFFIN—504 bbls, McKeesport, London (Tonsberfjord) 400 bgs, Oporto; 1,054 bgs, Casablanca; (Lehigh) 174 bgs, 640 pkgs, Liverpool; 212 bbls, Glasgow
POMACE, APPLE—250 bgs, Lenigh, Glasgow
PUTTY, FIBER—1 pail, 2 dms, Black Condor, Antwerp
SAND, FILTER—50 bgs, Pipestone County, Havre
SOAP, LAUNDRY—300 bxs, McKeesport, Leith; 300 bxs, Lehigh, Glasgow
SODA, CAUSTIC—400 pkgs, Kota Gede, Palembang
BICHROMATE—1 cs, Utsire, Santiago
SULPHUR, FLOTATION—25 bbls, Gypsum Prince, Windsor
TANNING EXTRACT—50 bbls, Lehigh, Glasgow
TITANIUM ORE—11 bbls, Scanstates, Gothenburg; 3 bbls, Scanmail, Gothenburg

Clearance Dates

Black Condor, April 29; Campuzano, May 7; City of Tokio, May 2; Examiner, May 2; Glittre, May 4; Gypsum Prince, May 6; Kinai, May 4; Kota Gede, May 1; Lehigh, May 6; McKeesport, May 4; Pipestone County, May 5; Scanmail, May 4; Scanstates, April 28; Tonsbergfjord, May 4; Utsire, April 28; Wichita, May 1

San Francisco Exports

ACETONE—4 dms, Foylebank, Philippine Islands
ACID, ACETYLSALICYLIC—1 cs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
BORIC—30 sks, 5 kegs, Cape Horn, Auckland; 20 sks, 10 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver; 128 sks, 20 kegs, Monterey, Australia; 100 bbls, 20 sks, Foylebank, Philippine Islands
SALICYLIC—2 cs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
TARTARIC—10 kegs, President Van Buren, Manila
ALCOHOL—6 dms, President Van Buren, Tientsin
ISOPROPYL—1 cs, President Van Buren, Shanghai
AMMONIA, ANHYD—25 cyls, President Van Buren, Singapore
CHLORIDE—1 dm, Rosebank, Vancouver
ANTISEPTIC—6 cs, President Van Buren, Bahrein
APRICOT KERNELS—70 sks, Canada, Hellerup
ASPHALT—(President Van Buren) 111 bbls, Hongkong; 1,246 dms, Penang; 25 dms, Bombay; 100 dms, Singapore; (Monterey) 677 dms, Australia; 10 dms, New Zealand; (Siantar) 3,724 dms, Durban; 309 dms, Capetown; 616 dms, Port Elizabeth; (Silvermaple) 543 dms, India; 1,801 bbls, Straits Settlements; 2 dms, Java; 5 bbls, Burma
CRUDE—297 sks, Iron Danger, France
GRITS—291 sks, Nansenville, London; 109 sks, Silvermaple, India
BAKING POWDER—12 cs, Monterey, Samoa
BLACK, GAS—2 cs, Monterey, Australia
LAMP—10 cs, Monterey, Australia
BENTONITE—1 sk, Cape Horn, Dunedin
BENZOLINE—(Cape Horn) 20 dms, Wellington; 100 dms, Melbourne; 4 dms, Siantar, Capetown
BORAX—30 sks, 10 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver; 3 cs, President Van Buren, Shanghai; 40 sks, Monterey, Australia
DEHYDRATED—20 dms, 10 cs, Foylebank, Philippine Islands
POWDERED—8 bbls, Foylebank, Philippine Islands
CALCIMINE—31 kgs, President Van Buren, Manila
CANARY SEED—327 sks, Monterey, Auckland; 20 cs, Silvermaple, India
CEMENT, LIQ—1 dm, Monterey, Australia
ROOFING—3 cs, Cape Horn, Lyttleton; 7 cs, President Van Buren, Singapore
CHEMICALS—1 bbl, Monterey, Australia
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—2 cs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
LIQUID—200 cyls, Foylebank, China
CLEANER, LIQ—2 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
CLEANING COMPOUND, LIQ—(President Van Buren) 8 cs, Tientsin; 2 cs, Manila; POWD—1 dm, Monterey, New Guinea
CLEANSER, HOUSEHOLD—5 cs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
COLORS—17 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
DRY—3 cs, Monterey, New Zealand; 10 cs, President Van Buren, Madras
COMPOUND—4 dms, Chichibu, Yokohama
DYES, COALTAR—1 cs, Monterey, Samoa
WOOD — 12 cs, Silvermaple, Philippine Islands
DYESTUFFS—5 dms, President Van Buren, Kobe
ENAMEL—156 cs, President Van Buren, Manila; 24 cs, Monterey, New Zealand
FIRECLAY—(Cape Horn) 196 sks, Marrickville; 1 cs, Wellington; 12 dms, 5 sks, 2 cs, Melbourne; 3 bbls, Foylebank, Philippine Islands
FLAVORING EXTRACT—2 cs, President Van Buren, Chefoo; (Silvermaple) 1 cs, Philippine Islands; 1 pkg, Java
SYRUP—10 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
FLUX, CRYSTAL—2 dms, Cape Horn, Nelson
SOLDER—2 bbls, Cape Horn, Auckland
FLY SPRAY—5 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
FREEZING COMP—1 cs, Foylebank, Philippine Islands
GASOLINE—25 dms, Cape Horn, Apia; 2 dms, Siantar, Capetown; 100,408 bbls, Socony Vacuum, Itosaki-Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—(Cape Horn) 2 cs, Dunedin; 111 sks, Melbourne
GLAUBER'S SALT—34 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
GRAPHITE—1 cs, Monterey, Australia
GREASE, LUBRICATING—87 bbls, 2 dms, 51 pls, 22 cs, 1 hlf dm, 1 keg, Rosebank, Vancouver; (President Van Burean) 110 bbls, Hongkong; 18 dms, Singapore; 2

GREASE, LUBRICATING (Continued):—
pls, Manila; 267 dms, Monterey, Australia; 20 cs, 2 dms, Chichibu, Osaka; 15 pls, Silvermaple, Burma
GUM, SHELLAC—5 bbls, Rosebank, Victoria
HOPS—10 cs, Canada, Kingston; 45 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
HYDROGEN, PEROXIDE—(Cape Horn) 34 cs, Wellington; 36 cs, Lyttleton
INSECTICIDE—2 cs, Cape Horn, Wellington; 6 cs, President Van Buren, Manila;
INK, PRINTING(President Van Buren) 10 hlf bbls, 6 kegs, 21 pls, 11 cs, Manila; 10 bbls, Hongkong; 5 kits, 1 cs, Shanghai; 20 dms, Tientsin; 10 kits, 5 pls, 4 cs, Batavia; 4 dms, 1 cs, Singapore; 10 pls, 7 cs, Cebu; 1 cs, Monterey, New Zealand; 3 cs, Chichibu, Yokohama
KEROSENE—50 cs, Monterey, Samoa
LACQUER—7 cs, Monterey, New Zealand; 13 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
CLEAR—1 cs, Monterey, Australia
LARD—2 cs, Monterey, Samoa
SUBSTITUTE—1 cs, Monterey, Fiji Islands
LEAD ACETATE—2 dms, Foylebank, Philippine Islands
RED—200 kegs, Silvermaple, Philippine Islands
RED, DRY—200 kegs, President Van Buren, Manila
WHITE—200 kegs, President Van Buren, Manila
WHITE IN OIL—50 kegs, Silvermaple, Philippine Islands
LIGHTER FLUID —1 bbl, Rosebank, Vancouver
LINSEED CAKE—9,000 sks, Canada, Copenhagen; 2,000 sks, Pacific President, Glasgow
LITHARGE—26 dms, Silvermaple, Padang
LITHOPONE—(Monterey) 3 bbls, New Zealand; 200 sks, Australia
LOGWOOD EXTRACT, DRY—7 cks, Cape Horn, Melbourne
LYE, CONC—(President Van Buren) 17 cs, Tientsin; 6 cs, Manila
MAGNESIA, BLOCKS—9 cs, President Van Buren, Philippine Islands
CEMENT—150 sks, Foylesbank, China
MEDICINAL PREPS, VETERINARY—4 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
MILK POWDER—10 bbls, 50 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
SUGAR—168 bbls, President Van Buren, Kobe
MINERAL SPIRITS—2 dms, President Van Buren, Bahrein
MOLYBDENITE CONCENTRATE—94 bbls, President Van Buren, Osaka
NAPHTHA—(Cape Horn) 30 dms, Auckland; 50 dms, Wellington; 100 dms, Melbourne
NAPHTHALENE—1 bbl, President Van Buren, Manila
NAVAL STORES—2,139 pkgs, Monterey, Samoa
OIL, COCONUT—(Tricolor) 25 dms, Puntarenas; 25 dms, Balboa; (Cape Horn) 18 bbls, Auckland; 12 bbls, Lyttleton; 12 bbls, Monterey, New Zealand
CODLIVER, CONCENTRATED—7 cs, President Van Buren, Shanghai
COTTONSEED—3 dms, Damsterdijk, Canada
CLYINDER—10 bbls, Silvermaple, Burma
DIESEL—(Foylebank) 449 tons, China; 1,143 bbls, Philippine Islands; 24,556 bbls, Sveaborg, Japan
FUEL—74,133 bbls, Sveaborg, Japan
GOVERNOR—2 dms, President Van Buren, Chinnampo
LINSEED—1 cs, Monterey, Samoa
LUBRICATING—(Cape Horn) 258 dms, 65 cs, Suva; 20 dms, Lyttleton; 20 dms, Wellington; 70 dms, Sydney; 399 dms, 1 cs, Melbourne; 2 dms, Apia; 82 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver; (President Van Buren) 20 bbls, 740 dms, 1 cs, Shanghai; 295 dms, Hongkong; 4 cs, Manila; 15 cs, 90 dms, Singapore; 1 cs, Kobe; 35 dms, Bombay; 45 bbls, 1,478 dms, Monterey, Australia; (Siantar) 55 dms, Capetown; 685 dms, 100 cs, Durban; 55 dms, 200 cs, Beira; 20 dms, Foylebank, China; (Chichibu) 150 dms, Kobe; 90 dms, Osaka; 10 dms, Pacific President, London; 10,712 bbls, Socony Vacuum, Itosaki-Yokohama; (Silvermaple) 740 dms, 35 cs, Java; 259 dms, Philippine Islands; 95 dms, Celebes; 200 dms, Straits Settlements; 158 dms, Burma; 195 dms, Sumatra; 100 dms, Singapore
NEATSFOOT—1 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
ORANGE—2 cs, Cape Horn, Melbourne
PAINT—10 dms, President Van Buren, Manila
SALAD—33 cs, President Van Buren, Hongkong; 1 cs, Monterey, Samoa
SARDINE—1 cs, Pacific President, London
TRANSFORMER—2 cs, Cape Horn, Apia
PAINT—(President Van Buren) 1 cs, Shanghai; 60 pkgs, 154 cs, 2 dms, 20 kegs, Manila; 33 cs, Bombay; 25 cs, 2 dms, Madras; 22 cs, 10 dme, 5 pls, Singapore; 1 pl, 1 cs, Hongkong; 5 cs, Tientsin; (Silvermaple) 10 dms, 3 cs, 3 pls, India; 20 pls, Java; 20 cs, 10 pls, Burma
LIQUID—160 pls, 260 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
PREPARED—5 dms, 25 kegs, 49 cs, President Van Buren, Manila; 6 cs, Monterey, Samoa
SOLVENT—(Silvermaple) 15 dms, Straits Settlements; 25 dms, Burma
THINNER—24 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
PASTE, DRY—3 kegs, President Van Buren, Manila
PEACH KERNELS—20 sks, Canada, Hellerup
PECTIN, FRUIT—2 bbls, Nansenville, Oslo
PENTASOL AMYL XANTHATE—12 dms, Nansenville, Stockholm
PERFUMERY—1 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
PETROLEUM—(Cape Horn) 70 cs, 178 dms, Auckland; 50 dms, 100 cs, Dunedin; 10 dms, Lyttleton; 1,520 cs, Suva; 130 cs, Wellington; 780 dms, Sydney; President Van Buren, 200 bbls, Kobe; (Siantar) 33 dms, Capetown; 35 dms, 1,250 cs, Durban; 25 dms, 850 cs, Capetown; (Silvermaple) 1,900 dms, India; 10 cs, 5 dms, Java
CRUDE—13,650 bbls, Manju, Kawasaki-Hikoshima-Nagasaki; 45,000 bbls, Sveaborg, Japan; 86,000 bbls, Kyokuto, Tokuyama
POLISH, AUTO—(President Van Buren) 7 cs, Osaka; 1 cs, Penang
FLOOR—2 cs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
METAL—2 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver; 7 cs, Silvermaple, Philippine Islands
SILVER—1 cs, Silvermaple, Philippine Islands
POLISHING MATERIAL—2 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
POTASH XANTHATE—1 dm, Nansenville, London
ETHYL XANTHATE—40 dms, Nansenville, Stockholm
PUTTY—(President Van Buren) 9 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Tientsin
RESIN, SYNTH—5 dms, Monterey, Australia
SALT—1,120 sks, President Van Buren, Tientsin; (Monterey) 2,500 cs, Australia; 2 bgs, Samoa; 20 cs, Foylebank, Philippine Island; 20 cs, Silvermaple, Java
CRUDE—439 tons, Rosebank, Vancouver;
IODIZED—450 pkgs, Cape Horn, Auckland
IRON—400 pkgs, Cape Horn, Auckland
SARDINE MEAL—560 sks, Canada, Rotterdam
SCOURING COMP—10 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
SHELLAC—30 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
SOAP—(President Van Buren) 75 cs, Tientsin; 6 cs, Manila
FLAKES—3 cs, President Van Buren, Shanghai
GRANULATED—10 cs, President Van Buren, Bahrein
LAUNDRY—3 cs, Monterey, Samoa
PASTE—11 cs, President Van Buren, Tientsin
POWDERED—(President Van Buren) 5 cs, Shanghai; 80 cs, Tientsin; 10 cs, Manila
PUMICE—5 cs, President Van Buren, Bahrein
TOILET—(President Van Buren) 50 cs, Harbin; 10 cs, Shanghai; 625 cs, Manila; 21 cs, Yunanafu; 200 cs, Hongkong
VETERINARY—4 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
SOAPSTONE—40 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
SODA, BENZOSULPHIDE—50 cs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
BICARBONATE—2 cs, President Van Buren, Shanghai
ETHYL XANTHATE—100 dms, Rosebank, Flin Flon; 10 dms, Foylebank, Philippine Islands
METASILICATE, DRY—7 bbls, Monterey, New Zealand
SILICATE—4 dms, 10 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver; (President Van Buren) 2 bbls, Kobe; 1,068 sks, 124 dms, Manila; 10 dms, Monterey, New Zealand
SOLVENT—151 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver; 2 dms, Siantar, Capetown
SULPHUR—10 sks, Foylebank, Philippine Islands
GROUND—45 sks, President Van Buren, Manila
REFINED—(Cape Horn) 12 sks, Lyttleton; 12 sks, Auckland; 45 sks, President Van Buren, Manila
TALC—3 cs, Monterey, Fiji Islands
TOILET PREPS—(President Van Buren) 819 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Bangkok; 9 cs, Miri; 2 cs, Monterey, Samoa; 201 cs, Foylebank, Philippine Islands; 857 cs, Silvermaple, Philippine Islands
TURPENTINE, GUM SPTS—10 dms, Cape Horn, Dunedin
VANILLA EXTRACT—1 cs, Silvermaple, Philippine Islands
VARNISH—(President Van Buren) 3 cs, 10 kegs, Manila; 1 cs, Bahrein; 12 cs, Hongkong
INSULATING—1 cs, President Van Buren, Manila
WASHING POWDER—10 cs, President Van Buren, Bahrein
WATER, MINERAL—250 cs, General Sherman, Manila
WAX—2 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
CARNAUBA—34 sks, President Van Buren, Osaka
FLOOR PASTE—(President Van Buren) 13 cs, Tientsin; 3 cs, Manila
YEAST—140 cs, President Van Buren, Hongkong
ZINC DUST—2 pls, Rosebank, Victoria; 160 cs, Monterey, New Zealand; 205 dms, Foylebank, Philippine Islands; 50 pls, Silvermaple, Philippine Islands

Clearance Dates

Canada, April 23; Cape Horn, April 22; Chichibu, April 29; Damsterdijk, April 25; Foylebank, April 27; General Sherman, April 30; Kyokuto, April 25; Manju, April 30; Monterey, April 25; Pacific President, April 29; President Van Buren, April 24; Rosebank, April 24; Siantar, April 27; Silvermaple, April 30; Socony Vacuum, April 29; Sveaborg, April 24; Tricolor, April 18; Trondanger, April 29

Savannah Exports

CLAY—3,720 bgs, Magnerie, Manchester
COTTON LINTERS—76 bbls, Magneric, Manchester; 411 bls, Mongiola, Genoa
FULLERS' EARTH—498 bgs, Toledo, Gdynia
OYSTER SHELL, CRSHD—1,500 bgs, Essex Druid, Liverpool
ROSIN, GUM—(Magneric) 200 bbls, Manchester; 1,274 bbls, Hamburg; 70 bbls, Newcastle; 150 bbls, Glasgow; 500 bbls, Essex Druid, Liverpool; (Mongiola) 4,883 bbls, Genoa; 44 bbls, Naples; 93 bbls, Leghorn; (Toledo) 890 bbls, Oslo, 25 bbls, Bergen; 320 bbls, Gothenburg; 600 bbls, Copenhagen; 100 bbls, Aarhus; 100 bbls, Odense; 141 bbls, Gdynia; 35 bbls, Danzig; 150 bbls, Abo; 120 bbls, Rauma; 300 bbls, Kotka; 25 bbls, Riga; (Glaucus) 600 bbls, Shanghai; 130 bbls, Hankow; (Steel Age) 322 bbls, Calcutta; 600 bbls, Bombay
SIZE—(Toledo) 896 bgs, Gothenburg; 23 bgs, Kotka
TALC—20 bgs, Toledo, Stockholm
TURPENTINE, GUM—27 dms, Steel Age, Alexandria; (Magmeric) 25 bbls, Manchester; 30 bbls, Hamburg; 750 bbls, Essex Druid, Liverpool; (Mongiola) 752 bbls, 203 dms, Genoa; 79 bbls, Naples; 20 dms, Leghorn; (Toledo) 35 bbls, 75 dms, 5 bbls, Bergen; 65 bbls, Stockholm; 50 bbls, Gefle; 12 bbls, Malmo; 200 bbls, Copenhagen

Clearance Dates

Essex Druid, May 5; Glaucus, May 6; Magmeric, May 4; Steel Age, May 6; Toledo, May 5

Tampa Exports

INSECTICIDE—50 bbls, Fairland, San Juan; 2 dms, Lindvangen, Bridgetown
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 dm, Lindvangen, San Fernando
OIL, CEDARWOOD—5 dms, Kenowsis, Havre
PHOSPHATE—3,001 tons, West Ekonk, Fiume

Clearance Dates

Fairland, April 14; Kenowis, April 23; Lindvangen, April 16; West Ekonk, April 13

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—63,704 bbls, La Brea, Oleum; 45,974 bbls, Los Angeles, Oleum

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID—90 pkgs, Felix Taussig, Seattle
ALUMINA SULPHATE—25 tons, Cadaretta, Port Townsend
200 sks, Paul Luckenbach, Portland, Ore
20 tons, Caddopeak, Port Townsend
ANTIMONY OXIDE, WHITE—550 sks, Dorothy Luckenbach, New York
ASPHALT—125 bbls, Bolivar, New York
BRISTLES—165 cs, Dorothy Luckenbach, New York
CEMENT, LIQUID—60 dms, West Cape, Portland, Ore
CHARCOAL, COCONUT SHELL—153 sks, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
CHILLIES—40 sks, Florence Luckenbach, Houston
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQUID—3,170 cs, Bolivar, New York
146 tons, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
CLEANING COMPOUND—50 cs, H T Harper, Seward
COCONUT, DESIC—3,321 cs, Dorothy Luckenbach, New York
240 cs, Dorothy Luckenbach, Philadelphia
160 cs, Dorothy Luckenbach, Boston
10 cs, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
308 cs, Florence Luckenbach, Houston
COPPERAS—21 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
CRACKLINGS—500 sks, Munami, Portland, Ore
EARTH—300 sks, West Shipper, Portland, Ore
FIG PASTE—500 cs, Point Clear, New Orleans
FLY SPRAY—125 cs, H T Harper, Seward
GASOLINE—22,600 bbls, H T Harper, Seward-Juneau-Ketchikan
75 dms, 2,000 cs, H T Harper, Seward
74,600 bbls, W S Miller, Bayonne
AVIATION—3,500 bbls, H T Harper, Seward-Juneau-Ketchikan
GREASE—10 dms, 2 cs, H T Harper, Seward
50 kegs, 30 kits, Kansan, Portland, Ore
INSECTICIDE—500 cs, Felix Taussig, Portland, Ore
157 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
800 cs, Munami, Portland, Ore
38 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
IRON OXIDE—28 bbls, Texan, Seattle
LARD, VEGETABLE—865 cs, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
835 cs, Florence Luckenbach, Houston
2,700 cs, Florence Luckenbach, Mobile
800 cs, Florence Luckenbach, Houston-Mobile-New Orleans
LEAD ARSENATE—115 tons, Buffalo Bridge, Seattle
LIGHTER FLUID—110 cs, H T Harper, Seward
LIME—900 sks, West Cape, Seattle
MAGNESITE—39 tons, Dorothy Luckenbach, New York
11 tons, Dorothy Luckenbach, Philadelphia
20 tons, William Luckenbach, New York
MILK POWDER—19 tons, Dorothy Luckenbach, Philadelphia
19 tons, Dorothy Luckenbach, Boston
300 sks, West Cape, Portland, Ore
59 tons, William Luckenbach, Boston
OIL—250 pkgs, West Shipper, Portland, Ore
100 dms, West Shipper, Portland, Ore
22 cs, 4 dms, Kansan, Portland, Ore
ANILINE—1 dm, Kansan, Portland, Ore
COCONUT—55 dms, West Cape, Seattle
DIESEL—9,000 bbls, H T Harper, Seward-Juneau-Ketchikan
300 dms, H T Harper, Seward
FUEL—25 dms, H T Harper, Seward
LUBRICATING—70 dms, 340 cs, H T Harper, Seward
350 tons, California, New York
LUB—965 cs, 37 dms, Kansan, Portland, Ore
MINERAL, WHITE—10 cs, H T Harper, Seward
PERILLA—247 dms, Florence Luckenbach, Houston
PETROLEUM, REFD—50 dms, 700 cs, H T Harper, Seward
SALAD—400 cs, West Cape, Seattle
STOVE—1,800 bbls, H T Harper, Seward-Juneau-Ketchikan
PAPRIKA—25 sks, Kansan, Portland, Ore
PEANUTS—265 sks, West Cape, Seattle
PETROLEUM GAS, LIQUID—50 cyls, H T Harper, Seward
PRODUCTS—80 dms, Kansan, Portland, Ore
POLISH, LIQUID—5 cs, H T Harper, Seward
PRUNE CONCENTRATE—60 bbls, Bolivar, New York
RAPESEED—562 sks, Florence Luckenbach, New Orleans
SALT—325 tons, William H Smith, Bering Sea
2,400 pkgs, Felix Taussig, Portland, Ore
15 tons, Cadaretta, Everett
1,500 pkgs, Munami, Astoria
500 pkgs, Munami, Long View
3,000 pkgs, Munami, Portland, Ore
8,500 pkgs, West Cape, Portland, Ore
3,000 pkgs, West Cape, Seattle
15 tons, Caddopeak, Everett
SAND—200 tons, West Shipper, Portland, Ore
SESAME SEED—100 sks, Bolivar, New York
SHOCK ABSORBER FLUID—2 cs, H T Harper, Seward
SOAP—900 cs, Felix Taussig, Portland, Ore
13 tons, Cadaretta, Seattle
34 tons, Buffalo Bridge, Seattle
SOAP AND LARD—60 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
27 tons, Caddopeak, Tacoma
25 tons, Caddopeak, Everett
13 tons, Caddopeak, Olympia
SODA—64 tons, Cadaretta, Olympia
23 tons, Cadaretta, Port Angeles
ASH—150,000 pounds, Admiral Halstead, Seattle
101 tons, Caddopeak, Port Townsend
BICARBONATE—1,500 cs, 133 bbls, Kansan, Portland, Ore
SAL—200 cs, Kansan, Portland, Ore
SILICATE—108 tons, Cadaretta, Tacoma
60 tons, Anna Schafer, Aberdeen
SODA SILICATE—80 dms, West Cape, Portland, Ore
SOLVENT, PETROLEUM—25 dms, H T Harper, Seward
SPRAY—3,000 cs, West Cape, Portland, Ore
TREE—125 dms, Munami, Portland, Ore
SULPHUR—16 tons, Buffalo Bridge, Seattle
TALLOW—575 tons, Point Clear, New Orleans
VERMIN EXTERMINATOR—75 cs, Point Clear, Houston
WAX, PASTE—5 cs, H T Harper, Seward

Cargo Ship Arrivals

May 9 to May 22

New York

Adrastus	Batavia*	May 18
Alberta	Fiume*	May 17
Amagisan	Manila*	May 21
American Merchant	London	May 18
American Shipper	Liverpool*	May 18
American Trader	London*	May 11
Antofagasta	Valparaiso	May 21
Aquitania	Southampton*	May 19
Arizonan	Portland*	May 15
Artigas	Dundee*	May 13
Benedict	Para	May 21
Berlin	Bremen*	May 20
Black Hawk	Antwerp	May 20
Black Heron	Antwerp*	May 12
Black Tern	Antwerp	May 11
Blommersdijk	Rotterdam	May 12
Bolivar	San Francisco	May 19
Borinquen	Trujillo*	May 11
Buenaventura	Port au Prince*	May 18
Calamares	Santa Marta*	May 13
Californian	Seattle*	May 18
California	Seattle*	May 18
Caracas	Puerto Cabello*	May 20
Castor	Monte Christi*	May 22
Cauto	Tampico*	May 21
Champlain	Havre*	May 20
City of Norfolk	Havre	May 13
Coamo	Trujillo*	May 18
Collamer	Dunkirk*	May 22
Collingsworth	Buenos Aires*	May 18
Colombia	Cristobal*	May 18
Conte di Savoia	Naples*	May 21
Cristobal	Cristobal*	May 11
Culberson	Buenos Aires*	May 17
Cumbal	Pisco*	May 13
Cypria	Marseilles*	May 12
Edam	Rotterdam	May 14
Eleanor Christenson	Portland*	May 14
Europa	Bremen*	May 18
Exermont	Oran*	May 15
Exmoor	Piraeus*	May 21
Exochorda	Beirut*	May 13
Fort Amherst	St John's*	May 21
Fort Townehend	St John's*	May 14
Gerolstein	Antwerp	May 21
Gertrude Kellogg	Manila*	May 12
Halse	London	May 15
Helen Whittier	Honolulu*	May 21
Henri Jaspar	Antwerp	May 15
Hoegh Transporter	Algiers*	May 22
Independence Hall	Bordeaux	May 13
Ingrid	Trinidad*	May 11
Klyuosumi	Manila*	May 18
Laganbank	Calcutta*	May 11
Lewis Luckenbach	Portland	May 21
M C Holm	Tampico*	May 11
Maine	Honolulu	May 20
Manuela	San Juan*	May 17
Martinique	Aux Cayes*	May 14
Massmar	Seattle*	May 14
Medea	Maracaibo*	May 18
Munargo	Havana*	May 14
Musa	Puerto Barrios*	May 14
New Orleans	Calcutta*	May 13
New York	Hamburg*	May 22
Nordhavet	Barcelona*	May 15
Northern Prince	Buenos Aires*	May 13
Olaf Bergh	Sweden*	May 22
Oregon	Iloilo*	May 18
Orient	Havana	May 15
Panuco	Tampico*	May 14
Parnahyba	Paranagua*	May 14
Pastores	Cristobal*	May 11
Pennsylvania	Portland*	May 12
Peten	Port Limon*	May 17
Platano	Puerto Barrios*	May 21
Ponce	San Juan	May 12
Portmar	Seattle*	May 14
President Harding	Hamburg*	May 22
President Harrison	Manila*	May 19
President Lincoln	Manila*	May 18
Quaker City	Liverpool*	May 15
Republic	San Francisco*	May 22
Rosario	San Juan	May 11
Sagaporack	Gdynia*	May 18
Sangstad	Manila	May 20
San Jacinto	San Juan	May 19
Santa Elena	San Francisco*	May 19
Santa Maria	San Antonio*	May 19
Santa Rita	Valparaiso*	May 12
Schurbek	Trinidad*	May 16
Scythia	Liverpool*	May 18
Siboney	Vera Cruz*	May 12
Sidney M Hauptman	Astoria*	May 19
Silveryew	Davao*	May 14
Stavangerfjord	Oslo*	May 22
Steel Inventor	Port Angeles*	May 14
Stjerneborg	Yokohama*	May 21
Tachira	Curacao*	May 14
Thule	Hamburg	May 19
Tokai	Manila*	May 13
Toloa	Santa Marta*	May 20
Tweedbank	Manila*	May 20
Uyo	Curacao*	May 19
Van Renssalaer	Curacao*	May 18
Virginia	Los Angeles*	May 11
Volendam	Rotterdam*	May 18
Walter A Luckenbach	Seattle*	May 20
West Notus	Seattle*	May 17
Western World	Buenos Aires*	May 20
Wildwood	Seattle*	May 18
William Luckenbach	Tacoma*	May 15
Willkeno	Seattle*	May 21
Wisconsin	Seattle*	May 20
Yucatan	Vera Cruz*	May 19

* And other ports

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—7,500 tons, S S Vimeira, clean, Constanza, two ports French Atlantic, 13s 9d; May 10-25
9,000 tons, S S Carina, dirty, Aruba or Curacao, United Kingdom, Continent, 12s; option intermediate trip Aruba, St Vincent, 8s; May
9,000 tons, S S Gyneric, dirty, Tampico, United Kingdom, 15s; May 1-20
13,000 tons, S S Caledonia, gas oil, California, Germany, 26s 6d; June
10,000 tons, S S Spinanger, clean, Constanza, United Kingdom, Continent, 13s; May
10,000 tons, S S Thorshawn, dirty, Venezuela, United Kingdom, Continent, 12s 3d; May
9,000 tons, S S Maridal, clean, California, Germany, 24s 6d; June
10,000 tons, S S Voreda, clean, Constanza, east coast United Kingdom or Continent, Antwerp, Hamburg range, 13s 9d; extra two ports discharge; May 12-25
7,500 tons, S S Storsten, clean, Aruba, 15s; Gulf, Italy, 17s 9d; May 13-31

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and dugs act or did not comply with other customs regulations included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

New York

Week Ended May 13

Celery seed, 30 bags; filthy.
Gum guaiac, 20 cases; not U.S.P.
Sage, 25 bales; filthy.
Thyme leaves, 20 bags; filthy.
Mineral water, 3 cases; false therapeutic claims; no quantity of contents declaration.
Wool grease, technical, 72 barrels; restricted use.

Baltimore

Week Ended May 13

Radium preparation, 10 packages; dangerous to health; false therapeutic claims.

Buffalo

Week Ended May 13

Medicinal preparation, 2 packages; false therapeutic claims.

(Continued on page 84)

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—62,000 bbls, Lebec, Seattle; 24,945 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, San Francisco; 38,872 bbls, Warwick, Portland; 51,617 bbls, Kekoskee, Portland; 2,104 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 596 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 65,686 bbls, Occidental, New York; 112,579 bbls, Daylight, New York; 85,000 bbls, Elwood, Sewaren; 77,000 bbls, Trimountain, Sewaren
KEROSENE—3,584 bbls, Warwick, Portland; 1,204 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego
OIL, DIESEL—13,000 bbls, Lebec, Seattle; 7,079 bbls, Emidio, Seattle; 4,091 bbls, Kekoskee, Portland; 642 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego
FUEL—7,800 bbls, Lebec, Seattle; 61,645 bbls, Emidio, Seattle; 50,114 bbls, Torres, Seattle
FURNACE—3,185 bbls, Warwick, Portland
GAS—8,245 bbls, La Brea, Oleum

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

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Four Hundred-eighty-ninth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Benzyltolyl Sulphide

(Thiocresylbenzyl Ether)

Fungicide and Insecticide

As an insecticide (Germ. 363656 and 496281, Brit. 326803, French 684447)
As a fungicide (Germ. 363656 and 496281, Brit. 326803, French 684447)
Ingredient (Brit. 326803, French 684447, Germ. 496281) of—
- Bird-lice eradicator, containing also cyclohexanone, tetrahydronaphthalene, and talc
- Dog-flea eradicator, containing also cyclohexanone, tetrahydronaphthalene, and alcohol

Bis-5-brom-2-hydroxyphenyl Sulphide

Fungicide and Insecticide

As a fungicide (Brit. 349004)
Ingredient (Brit. 349004) of—
- Fungicidal admixture with talcum for combatting mildew on roses
- Fungicidal solution in normal caustic soda for impregnating dead wood
- Fungicidal composition for treating seed grain, contains also talcum and isobutylnaphthalene sodium-sulphonate

Bis-5-chlor-2-hydroxyphenyl Sulphide

Fungicide and Insecticide

As an animal pesticide (Brit. 349004)
As an insecticide (Brit. 349004)
As a mothproofing agent (Brit. 349004)
Inhibitor (Brit. 349004) of—
- *Bacillus pyocyaneus* development

Bis-3:5-dibrom-2-hydroxyphenyl Sulphide

Sanitation

Bactericide (Brit. 349004) for—
- Staphylococci

Bis-3:5-dibrom-4-hydroxyphenyl Sulphide

Fungicide and Insecticide

As a mothproofing agent (Brit. 349004)

Sanitation

Bactericide (Brit. 349004) for—
- Staphylococci

5-Brom-2-hydroxydiphenyl

Disinfectant

As a bactericide (U.S. 1989081)

Butylmercaptan, Normal

Insecticide and Fungicide

Fumigant and insecticide for—
- Rice weevils (*Sitophilus oryza* L.)
- Flour weevils (*Tribolium confusum* Fab.)
- Granary weevils (*Sitophilus granarius* L.)

Larvacide for—
- Larvae of the Indian-meal moth (*Pledia interpunctella* Hbn.)

Repellent to—
- House flies (*Musca domestica* L.)
- Green bottle flies (*Lucilia spp.*)
- Black blowflies (*Phormia regina* Meig.)
- Screw-worm flies (*Cochliomyia macellaria* Fab.)

1-Cyclohexyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone

Pharmaceutical

Suggested (Brit. 433053) for use as—
- Febrifuge
- Sedative

1-Cyclohexyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone

Pharmaceutical

Suggested (Brit. 433053) for use as—
- Febrifuge
- Sedative

4-Delta²-cyclohexenylamino-1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone

Pharmaceutical

Suggested (Brit. 433053) for use as—
- Febrifuge
- Sedative

4-Didelta²-cyclohexenylamino-1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone

Pharmaceutical

Suggested (Brit. 433053) for use as—
- Febrifuge
- Sedative

3:6-Dichlorophthalic Acid

Ceramics

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) for—
- Organic derivatives of cellulose

Cosmetic

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Nail enamels and lacquers containing organic derivatives of cellulose as a base material

Electrical

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Insulating compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Glue and Adhesives

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Adhesive compositions containing organic derivatives of cellulose

Leather

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metallurgical

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Coating compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Coating compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating various products

Paint and Varnish

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing organic derivatives of cellulose

Paper

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as protective and decorative coatings for products made of paper and pulp

Photographic

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in making—
- Films from organic derivatives of cellulose

Plastics

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in making—
- Laminated fiber products
- Molded products
- Plastics from organic derivatives of cellulose

Resins

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) for—
- Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions

Rubber

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber

Stone

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Woodworking

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) in—
- Compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork
- Plastic compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

Hexadecylamine

Insecticide

Suspension promoter for—
- Insoluble powdered insecticides

Lauryl Diethyldithiocarbamate

Fungicide and Insecticide

As a fungicide (Brit. 436327)
As an insecticide (Brit. 436327)

Laurylurea

Fungicide and Insecticide

As a fungicide (Brit. 436327)
As an insecticide (Brit. 436327)

Laurylthiourea

Fungicide and Insecticide

As a fungicide (Brit. 436327)
As an insecticide (Brit. 436327)

1-Methylaminoanthraquinone

Miscellaneous

Dyestuff (U.S. 1989133) for—
- Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red)

Textile

Dyestuff (U.S. 1989133) for—
- Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red)

5'-Methyl-2:1'-diethylthia-2'-pyrazinocarbocyanin Iodide

Photographic

As a dyestuff (Brit. 435542)

Parabenzylideneaminophenol

Petroleum

Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
- Motor fuels

Parabenzylmethylaminophenol

Petroleum

Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
- Motor fuels

Paradibenzylaminophenol

Petroleum

Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
- Motor fuels

Paradimethylaminododecylbenzene Normal Oxide

Miscellaneous

As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566)

Textile

As a dyeing assistant (Brit. 437566)
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566)
Wetting agent (Brit. 437566) in—
- Wool washing

Paradimethylaminostearophenone Normal Oxide

Miscellaneous

As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566)

Textile

As a dyeing assistant (Brit. 437566)
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566)
Wetting agent (Brit. 437566) in—
- Wool washing

Paradimethylhexadecylamine Normal Oxide

Miscellaneous

Textile

As a dyeing assistant (Brit. 437566)
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566)
Wetting agent (Brit. 437566) in—
- Wool washing

Paramethoxydiphenylamine

Rubber

As an antioxidant (Brit. 435024)—

1-Propionamido-4-aminoanthraquinone

Miscellaneous

Dyestuff (U.S. 1989133) for—
- Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red)

Textile

Dyestuff (U.S. 1989133) for—
- Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red)

Orthobenzylmethylaminophenol

Petroleum

Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
- Motor fuels

Trilaurylamine

Fungicide and Insecticide

As an insecticide (Brit. 436327)
As an insecticide (Brit. 436327)

Business Opportunities—Classified

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words.

Payable in advance at 12 Gold Street, New York

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—De Laval centrifugal oil separator, No. 700, with 3-phase motor. Machine is as good as new, and can be purchased for about 40% of the stand- and price. BOX 383, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—800 tons bone char. Liquidation of all machinery and equipment of the Spreckels Sugar Refinery, including: six Vallez No. 4 filters; twenty-six Shriver 32 inch by 32 inch filter presses; sixty bronze basket centrifugals; seven Oat & Sons vacuum pans, copper coils; one Swenson and one Oat triple effect evaporators; one Oat quadruple effect evaporator; ten Hersey rotary dryers, 6 feet by 23 feet and 6 feet by 30 feet; thousands of tons of cast iron and steel pipe and fittings, ⅛ inch to 24 inch; two hundred motors from ¼ to 75 H.P.; complete chemical and research laboratory with complete library. Miscellaneous: vacuum centrifugal and steam pumps, compressors, engines, boilers, generator sets, blowers, packaging machinery, electrical trucks, screens, scales, tanks conveyors, bucket elevators, etc. Send for 32-page catalogue. Address all inquiries to Consolidated Products-Spreckels Liquidation, Yonkers, New York—Telephone Yonkers 2400.

FOR SALE—At real bargain prices. Three and 5-roll Lehman roller mills, horizontal and vertical; also National Equipment roller mills, Hardinge Conical ball mill with superfine air purifier. Union Standard Equipment Co., 318 Lafayette street, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Five Day 800-pound dry mixers, Schutz O'Neill 20-inch limited mill, Day rapid sifter No. 3. Kent 8-inch motor-driven stone mill. BOX 334, Oil. Paint and Drug Reporter.

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony-mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 123 Bleecker street. Spring 7-8955.

PEBBLE MILLS; kettles, lead, aluminum, duriron; Day disintegrators; Reeves speed reducers; 150-gallon stainless steel tank; 24-inch cage mill. Edw. W. Lawler, Inc., Durham avenue and L. V. R. R., Metuchen, N. J.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Thirty-inch tandem burr-stone mill with 80-gallon feed-pot hopper. Complete with 15 H.P.A.C. motor and compensator starter box. Perfect condition. Will sell cheap. BOX 418, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

BRICK FACTORY, modern corner one-story; 19,000 sq. ft concrete floor, truck level high; sprinklers; 125 HP. boiler; railroad siding with loading platform; unrestricted district downtown Brooklyn; low rent. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Bldg. Cort. 7-9377.

CONSOLIDATION of manufacturing makes large, completely equipped paint and varnish plant available. Located in large Midwestern city. Buildings and equipment in excellent condition. Will sell or lease. BOX 412, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Investment Wanted

HAVE YOU some product for which you have a good market and which you would like to capitalize but cannot do so because of lack of capital? A reputable paint and varnish manufacturer will promote your proposition on a profit sharing basis. Write in confidence. BOX 419, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

BITUMINOUS PAINT (colomastic), very waterproof and durable. Splendid wood preservative. Black, grey, ivory, red, or green. W. A. Briggs Bitumen Co., 3303 Richmond street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAW PALMETTO BERRIES. A. B. Wilkinson, Edgewater, Fla.

Positions Vacant

RESPONSIBLE and well established manufacturer seeks the services of a man who can match pigments perfectly, and is thoroughly familiar with the finishing of all types of leather, and knows how to glaze, roll and plate. In your letter state age, experience and salary desired. BOX 413, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED whose experience covers use of colors in oils, varnishes, enamels in natural gums, phenolic and alkyd type resins. Opportunity for a young man of pleasing personality and initiative who desires to become a salesman. Location New York. Answer full particulars and salary. BOX 414, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

NEW YORK MANUFACTURER seeks one salesman for New England and one for South to carry full line of paints and varnishes of acknowledged merit. Must have proven record of sales with dealer and industrial trade or both. Drawing against commission. Write in confidence. BOX 420, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

YOUNG MAN, technical education, 15 years' sales and laboratory experience; oils, lake colors, solvents, etc. Best references. Employed, desires change position, selling. BOX 393, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

GRADUATE CHEMIST with laboratory and plant experience wants position in textile or chemical field. BOX 394, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CREDIT and collection man for paint manufacturer or allied line; experienced in handling difficult credit problems and keeping receivables in liquid condition; also general accountant and all around assistant. BOX 395, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

IMPORT AND EXPORT—Graduate chemist, experienced European market, desires position; age 38; languages, French and German. BOX 407, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED pill and tablet maker and coater wants position; familiar with G. E. salts and cosmetics; age 30; 3 years' experience as foreman; best references; available at once. BOX 408, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ORGANIC CHEMIST, Ph. D., twenty years' successful experience in research and development work in synthetic organic chemistry, desires position. BOX 409, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

ANALYTICAL and research chemist, who has done much work in the production of nitrocellulose and plastics, also petroleum products. BOX 417, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, age 28, married, now employed, wants position as chief chemist, technical director or superintendent; experienced in industrial, maintenance and grade sales, paints, varnishes and lacquers. Prefer Pennsylvania or surrounding territory. BOX 410, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN—Paints, varnishes, with extensive following and established trade among leading jobbers; retail paint stores, etc.; Brooklyn and Queens; sales promotion; wishes to represent first class manufacturing concern; commission basis only. BOX 411, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST with nine years' experience in the making of pharmaceuticals. BOX 415, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST who has specialized in the analysis of pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs. BOX 416, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

WHEN YOU want to manufacture a new product or to improve your present processes, communicate with Clarence P. Harris, 174 Madison avenue, New York City.

Surplus Stock

CHECK INVENTORIES—Cash for any quantity surplus finished or raw material—chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, gums, waste and by-product. Entire plants bought. Chemical Service Corp., 101A East 19th street, New York. STuyvesant 9-0134.

There is not a commercial center of any importance in any part of the World where the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter does not circulate.

REBUILT MACHINERY SELECTED ITEMS

6—Pebble Mills, 3'x3'6", 3x4, 4'6x3'6, 4x6, 5x4, 54"x4', 6x5.
1—Stokes Rotary "DD" Tablet Machine.
5—Colton, Stokes & Morris single punch Tablet Machines, ¼" to 2" dia.
3—175 gal, heavy gauge Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles.
2—300 gal. Aluminum Jack. Agit. Kettles.
2—26" Tolhurst Extractors, rubber lined baskets.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, several with sifters; 500, 1,200, 1,500, 1,600, 2,000, 2,200 and 4,000 pound capacity.
1—Colton No. 10 worm type Paste Filler.
2—Ross 18" watercooled, motor driven Iron Mills.
1—Kent 12x30 w.c. Roller Mill.
2—Day 11x32 w.c. chain drive Roller Mills.
5—Day Pony Mixers, 8, 15 and 40 gals.
3—Ross Paste Mixers, 50 and 72 gals.
2—700 gal. Duriron Jack. Kettles, closed.
1—300 H.P. B. & W. Boiler, A.S.M.E. 200 lbs.
3—Werner & Pfleiderer Jack. Mixers, size 15, heatable sigma blades.
1—42x42" Shriver Iron Filter Press.
1—Lake Shore Double Drum Dryer, each drum 4x12'.

Miscellaneous: Dryers; Mixers; Fillers; Filters and Filter Presses; Kettles; Pulverizers; Mills; Grinders; Tanks; Pumps; Boilers; etc. Send for our Bulletins.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.

15-17-19 Park Row, New York, N. Y.
Phone: Barclay 7-0600
Plant: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J.
Cable Address: Equipment

Dividends Reported Since Last Publication

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	Com.	Q.	25c.	June 1	May 21
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	Com.	Ext.	25c.	June 1	May 21
Atlantic Refining Co.	Com.	Q.	25c.	June 15	May 21
Chile Copper Co.	Com.	..	25c.	May 28	May 8
Columbian Carbon Co.	VTC.	Q.	$1.00	June 1	May 15
Columbian Carbon Co.	VTC.	Ext.	50c.	June 1	May 15
Dr. Pepper Co.	Com.	Q.	35c.	June 1	May 18
El Dorado Oil Works.	Com.	Q.	40c.	May 20	May 16
Homestake Mining Co.	Com.	M.	$1.00	May 25	May 20
Homestake Mining Co.	Com.	Ext.	$2.00	May 25	May 20
Imperial Oil, Ltd.	.....	S.	25c.	June 1	May 15
Imperial Oil, Ltd.	.....	Ext.	37½c	June 1	May 15
Masonite Corp.	Com.	Ext.	25c.	May 25	May 15
McKesson & Robbins (Maryland).	New pfd.	Q.	75c.	June 15	May 20
Mount Diablo Oil Min. & Dev. Co.	Com.	Q.	.005c.	June 1	May 23
Mount Diablo Oil Min. & Dev. Co.	Com.	Ext.	.005c.	June 1	May 23
Northam Warren Corp.	Pfd.	Q.	75c.	June 1	May 15
Ohio Oil Co.	Com.	..	25c.	June 15	May 18
Sherwin-Williams Co.	5% pfd.	Q.	$1.25	June 1	May 15
Standard Oil Co. (N. J.).	Com.	S.	50c.	June 15	May 16
Standard Oil Co. (N. J.).	Com.	Ext.	25c.	June 15	May 16
United Dyewood Corp.	Com.	..	$1.00	June 1	May 21
Wrigley (Wm.) jr. (Del.).	Com.	M.	25c.	June 1	May 20

Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

		1935		1934	
	Period.	Net income.	Per share.	Net income.	Per share.
Ambassador Petroleum Co.	1935	$17,781	...	$92,630	...
American Cyanamid Co.	1st qr.	738,015	$0.29	638,305	$0.25
American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.	1st qr.	*43,305	...	*26,230	...
American Potash & Chemical Corp.	1935	931,059	1.76	459,741	.87
Coca-Cola Co.	1st qr.	3,825,338	.67	3,144,077	.53
Consolidated Royalty Oil Co.	1935	81,685	.15	80,611	.15
Formica Insulation Co.	1st qr.	38,161	.21	29,765	.17
Houston Oil Co. (Tex.)	1st qr.	134,925	...	122,083	...
Life Savers Corp.	1st qr.	154,498	.44	161,171	.46
Liquid Carbonic Corp.	1st qr.	*108,606	...	*74,521	...
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.	1st qr.	942,659	.51	*273,057	...
New Jersey Zinc Co.	1st qr.	1,074,179	.55	1,060,889	.54
Ohio Oil Co.	1st qr.	2,255,139	1.12	622,150	...
Pacific Western Oil Corp.	1st qr.	323,506	.32	154,281	.15
Seaboard Oil Co. (Ohio)	1935	55,027	...	39,049	...
Sharp & Dohme, Inc.	1st qr.	310,521	.14	250,496	.06
Standard Oil Co. of Kansas (Del.)	1st qr.	46,876	.32	60,944	.44
Texas Gulf Producing Co.	1st qr.	217,110	.24	194,212	.22
Thermoid Co.	1st qr.	45,067	...	68,165	.06
United Carbon Co.	1st qr.	567,831	1.42	477,633	1.21
United States Graphite Co.	1935	219,243	2.74	140,581	1.76
Valvoline Oil Co.	1935	116,078	1.72	*134,671	...

* Deficit.

Imports Detained

(Continued from page 82)

San Francisco

Week Ended May 7

Medicinal preparations, 24 pieces; false therapeutic claims. Sesame seed, 5,400 bags; filthy.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative branch office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Medicines, prepared, and pharmaceuticals, including prophylactics, antiphlogistine, tooth paste, laxatives, plasters, plate powder, and toilet preparations:—Agency, Singapore, Straits Settlements (824).

Phosphate rock:—Purchase and agency, Montreal, Canada (814).

Printing ink:—Agency, Santiago, Chile (824).

Trade News Briefs

Lascose Chemical Corporation has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of Delaware with capital of 50,000 no par shares.

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, has leased two floors in the Rouse building, that city, and will move its offices there by July 1.

First Bohemian Glass Works has filed application with the Securities and Exchange Commission for permanent registration on the Boston Stock Exchange of $505,000 of thirty-year closed first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due January 1, 1957.

Ammonia sulphate production in Japan in the six months ended January 31 amounted to 540,465 metric tons, showing an increase of 107,297 tons in comparison with the corresponding 1934-35 period. Stocks increased 20,465 tons during January, to a total of 163,297 tons.

Potash Company of America has started the erection of a warehouse of 30,000 tons capacity, at its large producing plant at Carlsbad, N. M., which, with its present facilities, will give it storage room for a total of 40,000 tons. The structure is to be completed in about three months.

Eastman Kodak Company has contracted for a natural gas supply piped direct from the Pennsylvania fields. Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, and a subsidiary concern will supply the gas, and have acquired options to a right of way. A little more than 100 miles of pipe will be run.

A. G. Watt, president of the A. G. Watt Company, Cleveland, O., representative of the National Oil Products Company and the Metsap Chemical Company, both of Harrison, N. J., sailed for Europe May 11 on board the Hindenburg on its initial voyage from this country to Germany.

Frank A. Worth, of Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, has been elected president of the Western New York Association of Credit Men.

Leon A. Chiris, head of the Etablissements Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France, accompanied by Jean Gondran, manager of the Grasse factory, arrived in this city May 11, on board the steamship Normandie. They expect to spend a few weeks here studying the economic conditions of this country and visiting the many friends of the house of Chiris.

Miss C. C. Dolan, of Reichard-Coulston, Inc., dry colors, this city, has returned from New Orleans where she attended the meeting of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America.

Storms-Harvey Equipment Company, manufacturer of tanks and mixing machinery, this city, has moved to new and larger quarters at 123 Bleecker street. The company will continue to handle new, used and made to order machinery, specializing on equipment for the printing ink and paint industries.

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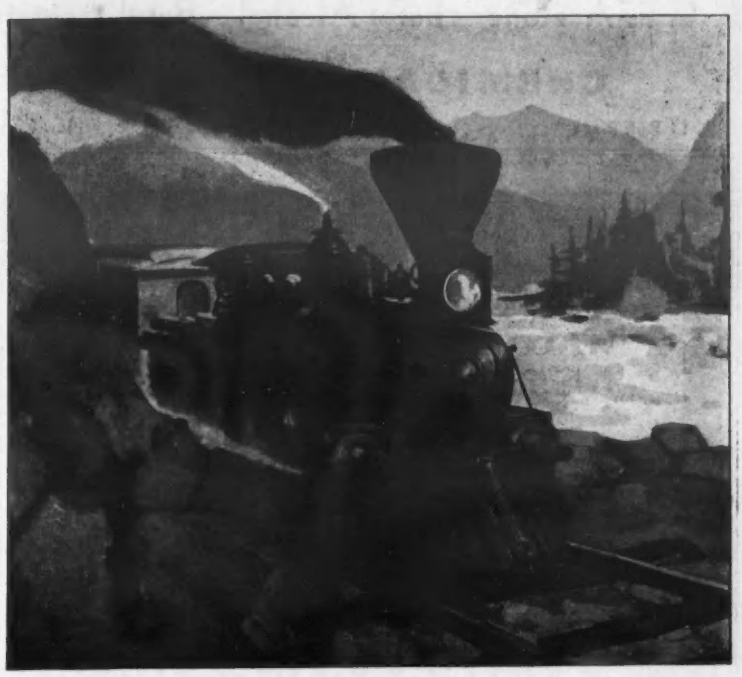

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